A

NEW DESCRIPTION OF EUROPE,

IN VARIOUS COLUMNS,

WHEREBY IS EXHIBITED AT ONE VIEW,

I. All its Empires, Kingdoms, Republics and States; their Situation, 1. From the Center of Europe in the firſt Column, which we fix at Cracow, in Poland; and, 2. from London, as obſerved in the 4th Column; alſo their Length, Breadth, Diviſions, Inhabitants, Religion, ancient Names, Neighbours, Metropolis, Titles, Situation, whether on Rivers or Seas, &c. and Provinces; their Latitude and Longitude, Coronation Place, longeſt Day, difference of Time, Diſtance and Bearing from London; Climate, their Antipodes, the Time of High Water at ſome Places, with other uſeful Obſervations. Likewiſe other large Cities of the ſecond Magnitude, with their Titles, Latitude, &c. Alſo remarkable Rivers, Mountains, Volcanos, Lakes, Gulphs, Bays, Streights, Capes, &c. Secondly, The preſent Sovereigns, their Age, and the Year of Acceſſion; the Heirs Apparent, and their Age; eight of the immediate Predeceſſors, with the Year of their Acceſſion, and the different Orders of Knighthood, and when inſtituted. Thirdly, The chief Produce, Manufactures, &c. And, Fourthly, Short Accounts of the various Countries, as Outlines of the Hiſtory, and of the beſt Engliſh and French Authors, who have treated on this Subject.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A very copious Liſt of all the Cities and Towns of every Empire, Kingdom and State, in Europe, with their different Titles, Magnitudes, remarkable Events, and other uſeful and curious Remarks, in Abbreviations and Characteriſtics; after a Method entirely new, and never before publiſhed.

At the End of this Work, is added a variety of very uſeful Tables, with other Obſervations.

The Whole, being *Multum in Parvo*, is compoſed, calculated, and compiled, from the beſt Authors,

By J. S. CHARRIER, Teacher of Geography, the Uſe of the Globes, the French Language, &c. Author of the Chorographical Deſcription of England and Wales, the Geographical Table of noted Cities, improver and editor of Dr. Nugent's Pocket Dictionary, French and Engliſh, &c.

LONDON:

PRINTED for the AUTHOR,

By J. W. PASHAM, Black-Friars; and Sold by the AUTHOR only, who may always be heard of at Mr DILLY's, No. 22, Poultry. 1781.

BRITISH
AUG

TO THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

The Lady VISCOUNTESS of IRWIN.

May it pleaſe your LADYSHIP,

PERMIT me humbly to inſcribe this Work to your *Ladyſhip*, as a ſmall Mark of my ſincere Gratitude for the Honor conferred on me, in the Tuition of four young Ladies, the honorable Daughters of your *Ladyſhip*; and I earneſtly beg you would condeſcend to take this little Treatiſe under your kind Patronage.

Your Learning and good Senſe, which diſtinguiſhes your *Ladyſhip*, as well as your high Rank, render you ſuperior to the Power of Flattery. It is therefore ſufficient to ſay, your *Ladyſhip* has convinced the World of your Regard for the Cultivation and Growth of uſeful and polite Literature, by encouraging its Profeſſors.

Relying on that Kindneſs and Beneficence, for which your *Ladyſhip* is univerſally eſteemed, emboldens me to hope this, my Work, will find a kind Reception, and ſafe Refuge, from the Rocks of Prejudice, and Storms of Cenſure; and though my Treatiſe from ſome, may fail of Applauſe, yet I am confident all will approve my Choice of a Patroneſs.

I am, (with due Submiſſion)

Your *Ladyſhip's* moſt obedient, and moſt devoted humble Servant,

J. S. CHARRIER.

LONDON,
November 20, 1781.

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PREFACE.

IN offering this little Compilation to the Public, conſcious that we do not preſent them with a perfect Work, we may, therefore, in all probability, as the Reſult, meet with the Cenſures of many.—Although this Undertaking may fall infinitely ſhort of Perfection, yet we can confidently aſſure the candid Reader our Intention was good, and doubt not of its Utility being in ſome Degree evinced.—Our chief View in compiling this geographical, hiſtorical, and chronological Sketch, is for the Benefit of young People, to whom the very ſight of a voluminous Treatiſe, would, at firſt, be ſo diſcouraging, as to deter them from the noble Purſuit of one of the moſt uſeful Arts, with which the *Britiſh Nation* is ſo peculiarly favored.—To accompliſh this ſalutary Purpoſe, therefore, it has been our conſtant Aim, by exhibiting ſeveral Objects in one point of View, to render this Work, really, *Multum in Parvo*.—Should this Labor, hereafter, be found conducive to the furtherance of geographical Knowledge, (which we heartily wiſh) then, with Pleaſure we may affirm, our End is in a manner anſwered.—We confeſs the hiſtorical Part in the laſt Column but two, is very ſhort; but we give it only as Outlines of the Hiſtory, to induce Youth to inquire into a more ample Account, in order to which, the beſt Authors, both Engliſh and French, we point out in the two laſt Columns. We have alſo noticed the beſt Authors of Geography, Geographical Dictionaries or Gazetteers, both ancient and modern; Surveys, Biography, Chronology, &c.—And here, we beg Leave to acquaint our courteous Readers, that our Plan widely differs from theirs, in this reſpect, viz. the Reader muſt be obliged tediouſly to peruſe whole Volumes, to find out what is readily comprehended within the Limits of this little Publication; and we would further humbly hope, that if it is only on this Account, it may be entitled to ſome ſmall ſhare of Merit, which we ſhould be extremely happy to hear.—N. B. For the better underſtanding the Scope of our Plan, we have thought it neceſſary to make the following Obſervations, excluſive of what is noticed in the Title Page, and in the Title of the general Liſt of Towns.

Obſervations. I. The ſame Titles at the Top of each Column, that are obſerved for Ruſſia, No. 1. will ſerve for almoſt all the other States, for the ſake of Brevity.—II. For a particular Account of all the Cities and Towns in the 4th and 5th Columns, as alſo thoſe in the general Liſt, &c. beſides what we have obſerved in the Limits we preſcribed to ourſelves, it would be neceſſary to have Brookes's or Salmon's Gazetteers, the former is the beſt; and for the Names of ancient Cities, Empires, &c. Macbean's Dictionary of ancient Geography, ſmall 8vo.—III. The Antipodes of all the Cities obſerved in the 4th Column, (and indeed of all Europe) are in the Pacific Ocean, which is the reaſon we have put the Latitude and Longitude, as Angles of Meeting, having no remarkable Place but ſalt Water to mention: We have obſerved the Antipodes in the ſaid 4th Column, only as far as No. 25, that is, Turin in Piedmont, Pr. thoſe who are fond of Geography, and the Uſe of the Globes, will ſoon find the Antipodes for any other Town or Place in the World.—IV. Neither have we always obſerved the longeſt Day of all Capitals in the ſame Column, nor their difference of Time, Diſtance and Bearing from London, their Climate, &c. we have thought it was ſufficient to calculate theſe geographical Problems and Definitions to a certain Number of Cities, and leave the reſt undone, in order to whet the Emulation of young People, to find out thoſe we have purpoſely omitted.—V. Although Ruſſia is the largeſt Empire in Europe, yet it is not ſo well inhabited as the other States; therefore the Reader will not meet with ſo many Cities and Towns in it, in the general Liſt, in Proportion of its Extent, than the other Monarchies and States.—VI. At No. 41, Lucca, No. 42, St. Marino, &c. to No. 49, the Obſervations are read from the Beginnings of the Page to the End of the other, in one long collateral Line.—VII. Concerning all the different States in Italy, there are few Authors who have written the Hiſtory of a particular Place; thoſe who have, we took care to inſert them in the two laſt Columns: but in general, Authors have treated upon all Italy, viz. Leandre Alberti, Miſſon, Le Pere Labat, Warcup, Guicciardini, Dr. Burnet, Wyndham Beawes, Barretti, &c. whoſe Names will be found in their proper Places.—VIII. Whoever may be at a Loſs how to meet with any Authors they like, concerning this or that Empire, Kingdom, State, &c. or geographical Books in French or Engliſh, or Brookes's or Salmon's Gazetteers, Macbean's Dictionary of ancient Geography, the Dictionary of the World, the Biography of remarkable Men, Vid. Bayle's hiſtorical and critical Dictionary, and the general Dictionary for Europe, &c. in general; and for Great Britain in particular, ſee Biographia Britannica, and in French, Le Dictionnaire Hiſtorique, par une Société de Gens de Lettres, 6 vol. chez Mr. Elmſley, dans le Strand: Maitland's, Stowe's, and Northook's Survey, Hiſtory and Deſcription of London; Tablet of Memory, and Truſler's Chronology; or any other uſeful Books, on applying to my worthy Friend Mr. Charles Dilly, No. 22, Poultry, London, may be provided, who ſells or procures them for the Nobility and Gentry.—IX. We have been more particular concerning the Towns of Great Britain and France in the general Liſt, as being better known to us than any other State. We have alſo added all the remarkable Villages, with ſome of the moſt noted Seats in South Britain.—X. We intended to add a little Map of Europe at the Beginning of this Book, but have ſince thought, as there are but very few Towns delineated on it, on Account of its very ſmall Size, it will be much better to have recourſe to the largeſt Map of Europe; and thoſe who have a large Atlas, will ſee each Empire, Kingdom, and State ſeparate, with almoſt all the Towns in a larger Scale ſtill.

—XI. This Work being a Compilation of a particular Nature, and chiefly intended as a ready Aſſiſtant to the Memory, in what we humbly thought moſt uſeful; ſeveral Things are purpoſely omitted, and indeed they could not be well admitted in our Plan; ſuch as the Air, Soil, Manners, Cuſtoms, Languages, Government, Forces, Arms, &c. of the European Nations: but as we have pointed out the beſt Books that chiefly treat on theſe Heads, it is needleſs to make here any further Apology: However, we can confidently aſſure our Reader that a very great Number of uſeful Objects are to be met with in this Book, at one View, that could not be found even in peruſing ſeveral Volumes for a whole Day.——XII. This Work was compiled in 1780, and printed in 1781; and as Sovereigns and Princes are Mortal, the ſeventh Column in the Deſcription, and a Table of Sovereigns at the End of the Book, will ſometimes require Alterations, and the deceaſed Monarch or Prince may be added in the eighth Column of Predeceſſors, with the Year of Acceſſion, which the Reader muſt take particular Care to do when it happens, as this is not a yearly Publication like Almanacks. Theſe are the only Columns that will require Corrections; the others will ſtand good for ſeveral Years. Nevertheleſs, if any new Order of Knighthood be inſtituted, it muſt be added, with the Year, to ſuch Empire, Kingdom, or State, in the 9th Column. Should the Place of Coronation be changed, that muſt alſo be altered in the 4th Column. If a new Town is building, an Univerſity erected in any Country, a remarkable Battle fought, a Siege, a Treaty of Peace, or a general Council; alſo if a B. is raiſed to an A. a V. to an E. Likewiſe if a M. or a D. or any other Title or Alteration takes Place, our curious Reader muſt be ſo kind as to note all thoſe intereſting Objects, either from authentic News Papers, or any other Channel, as thoſe Things are continually fluctuating. The beſt Books in Geography, if rather old, require new ones, or new Editions, on Account of a conſtant mutability in the Affairs of ſublunary, or terreſtrial Objects.

To conclude our Obſervations, we humbly offer this new Eſſay to the candid Public, as the Diſpoſition of Things were, at the Beginning of 1781; at leaſt, as we could find them in the beſt modern Authors, except the diſmembering of Poland by Ruſſia, Pruſſia, and Auſtria, which may be ſeen in Guthrie's laſt Edition, 4to. 1780, Page 465–468; or Middleton's Geography, folio, pages 164 and 165.

We earneſtly hope the candid Readers will make allowances for a Work of this Kind, which was neceſſarily attended with infinite Difficulties, Obſtacles, Hinderances, and Diſcouragement; and condeſcend to paſs over our undeſigned Miſtakes, which, if there are any, originated in the beſt modern Authors, from which we compiled this Sketch.

Sit mihi fas audita loqui.——VIRG. ÆN.

N. B. The beſt modern Geographical Books now extant, are Guthrie's Grammar, both 8vo. and 4to. and Middleton's Geography, Folio.

*** At No. 7, France, (eight pages further) at the 7th ſquare; as a prince is born in that kingdom, ſince it was printed off, read thus now: *Dauphin*, born towards the latter end of 1781, and baptiſed by the names of *Louis, Joſeph, Xavier, François.*

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ERRATA:

In the List of Towns.

II. Germany. 4 Upper Rhine, second Col. *for* ‡ Ful. de, read ‡ *Fulde.*
IV. Great Britain. 11. England. 9. Derbyshire, third Col. Matlock, read ‖ *Matlock.*
38. Surrey. Southwark. Two large, &c. read *Southwark.* 2.—*large*, &c. The fig. 2. is meant for 2 memb. of parliament it sends.
VII. France. 6. Lorraine, next Col. read *Conflans-en-Jarnisi.*
next Col. Metz. B. Pal. read *Parl.* 1633, &c.
37. Gascony. 4th Col. Oleran, read *Oleron.*
XVIII. The Seven Uni. Prov. last Col. * Ilst, read *Ilst*, without an *

TABLES.

11. A Table of Treaties, &c. *read* 13. A Table, &c.
12. The most rem. Battles, &c. *read* 14. The most, &c.
13. A Table of the Epact, &c. *read* 15. A Table, &c.
31. Chronol. Table, &c. at Spain united, 1st line, Ferinand, *read* Ferdinand and Isabella, 1476.

VERSES on GEOGRAPHY, and the USE of the GLOBES, by Mr. TRINDER, of *Northampton*.

THE ſweet relaxing Hour draws near,
Geography ſalutes the Ear!
I heard the Sound, and own its Sway,
To chaſe my anxious Thoughts away;
It whets my Thirſt, my Fancy fires,
And to my Taſte adds ſtrong Deſires.
To travel Realms and Cities through,
From proud Japan, to rich Peru.
I'd ſearch the Poles, and run the Line,
And ev'ry intermediate Clime,
To ſee the Wonders Nature yields,
And Art through their extenſive Fields.
The frozen and the burning Mountains,
The mineral and the curious Fountains.
The loud-reſounding Cataracts,
Dark Caverns too (thoſe Nature's Wrecks;)
Creatures of known or unknown Name,
The monſtrous Savage or the Tame;
And all that Sea, and all that Earth,
Of fertil or of ſterile Birth,
By vegetative Power unfolds,
And all her mineral Boſom holds:
Whatever ſcarce or curious is
Should rarely my Attention miſs.
Purſuing ſtill my favourite Plan,
I'd learn the Ways and Works of Man;
The Characters of every Nation,
Their Genius, Temper, and Religion;
Their Learning, and their Prejudice,
Their Manners, Laws, and reigning Vice.
Their curious Buildings, ſmall or great,
Of modern, or of ancient Date;
What'er the Sculptor's Hand has wrought,
Or flowing Pencil has been taught;
And all their Artiſts can produce,
Of Curioſity or Uſe;
My knowledge-craving Appetite,
Should feed on theſe with great Delight.
But Providence contraſts my Will,
And Duty bids me to be ſtill.
Well—there's no Reaſon to complain,
Since I ſhould travel half in vain;
My Books and Globes, and Maps ſupply,
Moſt happ'ly this Deficiency.
With theſe I'll take a mental Tour,
And traverſe all the Kingdoms o'er;
To feed thoſe Seeds of Knowledge ſown,
And add what's worthy to be known.
And here no Danger will infeſt,
No Knaves or Robbers here moleſt;
Nor burning Sands, nor boiſterous Seas,
T' endanger Morals, Life, or Eaſe.
In Silence, and at ſmall Expence,
I'll draw whate'er I can from hence.

PROPERTIES and APPENDANTS of the GLOBES.

A little Portion of this Earth,
Which has ſupply'd me from my Birth,
My Wants may ſtill ſuffice:
But yet my craving Mind would know,
Its Figure, Size, and Surface too,
And journey in the Skies.
This Globe will briefly repreſent,
Its Form, Diviſions, and Extent,
And what its Motions are;
This, the terreſtrial Globe by Name,
Will firſt our chief Attention claim,
Becauſe our Dwelling's here.
Then the celeſtial Sphere we'll ſcan,
According to great Newton's Plan,
And view the heav'nly Tribe;
The Signs and other Conſtellations,
The Sun's and Planet's Variations,
And Circles they deſcribe.

The Order of the Planets, according to the Newtonian Syſtem.

" Firſt Saturn, Jupiter and Mars,
" Then rolls the Earth among the Stars,
" And round the Earth the Moon:
" Venus and Mercury are next,
" The Sun is in the Centre fixt,
" And makes a glorious Noon."

The Figure, Dimenſions, and Motions of the Earth.

Our Earth's a Ball, and very near
Eight thouſand Miles diameter,
And thrice that Number round:
Its two-fold Motion through the Skies,
Gives various Points and Lines their Riſe,
Which on the Globe are found.

I. POINTS of the SPHERE.

The North and Eaſt, the South and Weſt,
On the Horizon are expreſs'd,
At equal Quarters there:
The Zenith o'er my Head is ſet,
The Nadir underneath my Feet,
The Poles ſupport the Sphere.

II. The CIRCLES of the SPHERE.

1°. HORIZON.

The Horizon cuts the Globe in two,
(One half above, and one below)
Marks out our Day and Night.
On this broad Rim, the Months and Days,
The Signs and Compaſs, and Degrees,
Are all adjuſted right.

2°. MERIDIAN.

The Braſs Meridian daily ſhares,
To Eaſt and Weſt the Hemiſpheres,
Cut both the Noons aſunder:
And with Diviſions of Degrees,
Shews us the Latitude with eaſe,
Of all the Places under.
Likewiſe thoſe Circles call'd the greater,
That run right-angled with th' Equator,
And croſs the Poles—or ſhou'd;
Are all Meridians in their turn,
Th' Aſcent * of Object here we learn,
The Hours and Longitude.

3°. The EQUATOR, or EQUINOCTIAL LINE.

Th' Equator with impartial Care,
Deals to the North and South their ſhare
Of Water, Earth, and Ligh:
Gives each its Pole and Parallels,
Alternate Seaſons too—and tells
The Longitude at ſight.
By Parallels are underſtood,
Thoſe both of Climes and Latitude,
Which thinly ſlice the Sphere:
Two Tropics bound the Sun's extremes,
Two polar Circles feel his Beams,
Each faintly once a Year.

4°. The ECLIPTIC, or SUN's PATH.

Th' Ecliptic croſs th' Equator lies,
Here Sol in Spring appears to riſe,
There falls when Autumn bids,
The heav'nly Signs may here be ſeen,
With thirty Steps to each between,
To bound the Giant's ſtrides.

* For this Reaſon they are called Circles of Aſcenſion, and thoſe marked Hours (at every 15 Degrees) are termed Hour Circles.

THE 12 SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

" The Ram, the Bull, the heav'nly Twins,
" And next the Crab, the Lion ſhines,
" The Virgin, and the Scales:
" The Scorpion, Archer, and Sea Goat,
" The Man that holds the Waterpot,
" And Fiſh with glittering Tails."

THE ZONES.

Five Zones begird the Globe around,
The Torrid * in the Middle found,
Between the Tropics rolls:
On either Side a temp'rate Zone,
Does to each polar Circle run,
The Frigid † to the Poles.
Geography deſcribes our Sphere,
The Situation, Climate, Air;
Produce, Extent, and Diſtances,
Of Empires, Kingdoms, Provinces;
Cities and Towns of all known Lands,
Seas, Oceans, Bays, Lakes, Rocks and Sands.
Thoſe Sections firſt ſhould well be known,
In which our Globe by Nature's thrown:
Each Element has five Diviſions,
As in theſe coupled Definitions.

1. LAND.

A tract of Land of vaſt extent,
Devoid of Sea, is a *Continent*.

WATER.

Large Waters when from Land thus free,
We call an *Ocean* or a *Sea*.

---

* Or burning Zone.
† Or frozen Zone, of which there are two, one at each Pole.

2. LAND.

When by a narrow Tract, we find
A larger to the Cont'nent join'd,
Peninſula the large we call,
An *Iſthmus* or a Neck the ſmall.

3. WATER.

But when the El'ment is oppos'd,
And Water thus almoſt incloſ'd,
A *Gulph* we ſuch denominate,
The narrow Part we call a *Straight*.

4. LAND.

Land jutting far into the Sea,
Is call'd a *Cape* or Promont'ry:

WATER.

If Water thus on Land intrude,
'Tis moſtly termed a Bay or Road.

5. LAND.

Amidſt the Sea off other Lands,
Th' unſocial *Iſland* lonely ſtands;

WATER.

Its Oppoſite a *Lake* is own'd,
By Land a liquid Priſ'ner bound.

The Continents we reckon two,
The Eaſt and Weſt, the old and new.

Diviſions of another Kind,
Come now t'engage th' enquiring Mind.

To Mr. CHARRIER, *on his* NEW DESCRIPTION *of* EUROPE, GENERAL LIST OF CITIES, TABLES, &c. &c.

AS Bees from various Flowers extract the Sweet,
Then in one Hive depoſit what they get;
And as from various Climes, in Britain's found
The choiceſt Products of the World around;
So you, my Friend, ſelect, with niceſt Care,
What excellent in diff'rent Authors are.
Thus, in your Compilation may be view'd,
Whate'er is uſeful, ornamental, good.
Whate'er expands and elevates the Thought,
In your ſhort comprehenſive Work is brought.
And in remembering Chronology,
Events, and Places, it will uſeful be.
Here all may Profit, and may Pleaſure find,
But th' Ignoramus, and the wilful Blind.
Ye Britiſh Youths, with Eaſe purſue the Road
That leads to Science, gracious Heav'n beſtow'd.
The Hills of Difficulty are remov'd,
Proceed with Ardor, and you'll be improv'd.
What Thanks and Praiſe, ſhould to my Friend be giv'n,
In making Science thus ſo ſmooth and ev'n!
When Cenſures rage, the Candid then may know,
Your uſeful Work is *Multum in Parvo*.
At ſome Things ſome may carp, yet others chooſe,
Which is ſufficient Reaſon for their Uſe.
This makes me recollect a certain Poet,
Whoſe Verſe is *à propos*, I under ſhew it.

JOSEPH GREENSWORD.

Eſt-ce une raiſon déciſive,
D' ôter un bon mets d'un repas?
Parce qu'il s'y trouve un Convive,
Qui, par malheur, ne l'aime pas.
Il faut que tout le monde vive;
Et que les mets pour plaire à tous,
Soient différens comme les goûts.

DAVID, ETIENNE, CHOFFIN.

A

NEW DESCRIPTION

OF

EUROPE.

EUROPE, though the ſmalleſt Diviſion of the World, is ſuperior in many Reſpects to the other three grand Diviſions or Quarters. It is uncertain from whence this Part of the Europe. The Turks diſtinguiſh it by the Names of Rumeli, or Alfrank. The Georgians give it the Appellation of Frankoba; and all the other Aſiatics call it Frankiſtan. The general, whether uſeful or ornamental, have been carried to a higher Degree of Perfection, than in the other Diviſions of the Terraqueous World. Hence the European Literari rations, and the Legiſlators more equitable, and liberal in their Deciſions, than thoſe of either Aſia, Africa, or America. Europe is likewiſe bleſſed with many natural Advan- as Seas, Rivers, Gulphs, Mountains, &c. which are at once innumerable and beneficial, ſerving both to check the Progreſs of Deſpotiſm, and to facilitate the commercial Intercourſe we have ſeen that it was in Greece the human Mind began to know, and to avail itſelf of its Strength, and that many of the Arts ſubſervient to Utility, or Pleaſure, were invented, it is worth while to attend it. As ancient Greece (for we do not ſpeak of Greece, at preſent under the unnatural Tyranny of Barbarians) was diſtinguiſhed above all the Reſt of ture and Equality, than have been admitted in other Quarters of the World." Moſt of the European Governments are Monarchical, yet their Adminiſtrations are far leſs arbitrary, of the Nobles, ſuch as Venice, Genoa, &c. and Democracies, or Governments of the People, of which the Seven United Provinces, Switzerland, and ſome of the Italian States, are Sort the principal, and moſt ſhining Example, is the Government of Great Britain. Europe is bounded on the North by the Frozen Ocean, or Icy Sea, on the S. by the Medit. on Mouth of the River Oby, it is near 3600 m. in length; and from Cape Matapan, in the Morea, to the N. Cape in Lapland, it is about 2200 m in breadth.

A NEW DESCRIPTION of EUROPE, in Columns, ſhewing at one View all its Empires, Kingdoms, Republicks, States, &c. ſee the Title Page. Europe contains at preſent. ABBREVIATIONS explained. *A.* ſtands for Archbiſhoprick. *A†.* Ditto and Primate. *A.D.* Archduchy, or Archduke. *Anc.* ancient, or anciently. *B.* Biſhoprick. *Ba.* Barony, Dominions. *E.* Eaſt, Eaſtern. *Em.* Earldom, or County. *G.* Gulph. *H.* Hanſe-Town. *Ho.* Houſe. *H. M.* Hour or Hours, Minutes. *Imp.* Free and imperial City. *K.* King, or Kings, triarchate. *Pr.* Prince, Principality. ies. *Reſid.* Reſidence. *S.* South, Southern. *Subj.* Subject. *U.* Univerſity: the y. near it, ſignifies when it was founded. *V.* Viſcounty. *W.* Weſt, ſome of the Columns, are ſo eaſy that they need no Explanation.

1. Empires, Kingdoms, States, &c. their Situation, Length, Breadth, Inhabitants, &c.	2. Their ancient Names, their preſent Diviſions, Religion, &c.	3. Their neareſt Neighbours, or how they are bounded.	4. The Metropolis, its Titles, Situation, Latitude, Longitude, Inhabitants, and Coronation Place; its longeſt Day, difference of Time, Diſtance and Bearing from London; its Climate, Antipodes, and other Obſervations.	5. Other large Cities and Towns, next to the Metropolis, with their Titles and Latitudes.	6. Remarkable Rivers, Mountains, Volcanos, Lakes, Gulphs, Bays, Streights, &c.	7. The preſent Sovereign, with the y. of Birth and Acceſſion; alſo the Heir apparent.
1. RUSSIA. The largeſt Empire in Europe. N. E. 1500 miles long. 1100 miles broad. 20,000,000 Inhab. Maritime.	Sarmatia. Muſcovy. Divided into 22 Provinces, and theſe into 11 Governments. Greek Church.	Ice Sea, or Frozen Ocean, on the N. Aſiatic Ruſſia, or Siberia, E. Little Tartary and Turky, S. Sweden, Baltic, and Poland, W.	PETERSBURG. A. U. Neva, G. of Finland; Ingria and Carelia. Lat. 60. Lon. E. 30. 25. Inhabitants 250,000. Coron. at Moſcow. Long D. 18 h. 35 m. Diff. of t. 2 h. 6 m. later. Diſt. 1200 m. Bear. N. E. by E. Clim. 14. Antip. Lat. 60. S. Lon. 149. 35. W. This new Metropolis was built in 1703; it is ſubject to Inundations, and ſuffered much thereby in 1715, 1720, and 1752.	Moſcow. U. D. 55 45 Archangel. - 64 30 Novogorod. A. 58 23 Riga. A. - - 56 53 Revel. B. - - 59 23 Smolenſko. B. 54 50 Kief. B. - - 50 12	Wolga, 2000 m. long, Boriſthenes, or Nieper, Tanais, or Don, Dwina, Stolp mountains. Ladoga, Onega, Ilmen, and White Lakes. G. of Finland.	Catherine II. 1729. 1762. Great Duke of Ruſſia. 1754.

Globe received its Name, but it was anciently known to the Romans, as it is at preſent to the Italians and Spaniards, by the Name of Europa. The Engliſh and French call it Reaſon why Europe maintains a Preheminence over the other Parts of the World is, becauſe the human Mind hath here made the greateſt Progreſs; and the Arts, and Sciences in are more extenſive and deep in their Reſearches, the Mechanics are more ingenious and expeditious in their Contrivances; the Military are more ſkilful and intrepid in their Ope- tages, in particular, no Part of it is ſituated within the Torrid, and but a ſmall Portion within the Frigid Zone. Add to this, the difference of its Face, or Variety of its Surface, of the different Nations and States. A late Writer ſays, "There is no Part of Europe ſo diverſified in its Surface, ſo interrupted by natural Boundaries or Diviſions as Greece; or at leaſt greatly improved. What Greece therefore is with regard to Europe, Europe itſelf is with regard to the reſt of the Globe. The Analogy may even be carried farther, and Europe for the Equity of its Laws, and the Freedom of its political Conſtitution; ſo has Europe, in general, been remarkable for ſmaller Deviations, at leaſt from the Laws of Na- and their Sovereigns much leſs deſpotic, than thoſe of Africa and Aſia. Excluſive of theſe Monarchies, in which one Man only bears ſway, here are Ariſtocracies, or Governments Examples. Superior to all theſe, is the mixed Form of Government, which partakes of all the Benefits, and rejects the Inconveniences of the other three Claſſes; and of this the W. by the W. and N. Ocean, and on the E. by Aſia. It lies bet. 9°. 35′. W. and 72°. 25′. E. Lon. and between 35 and 72°. of N. Lat. From Cape St. Vincent, to the

three Empires, eleven Kingdoms, eight Republicks, and other States, ſome dependent, and others independent, as obſerved in their proper Places, newly compiled as follows. or Baron. *Bear.* bearing. *Bet.* between. *Clim.* Climate. *D.* Duchy, Duke, or Dukes. *Diff. of t.* Difference of Time. *Diſt.* Diſtance. *Div.* divided, or Diviſion. *Dom.* Dominion, or *Km.* Kingdom. *Lat.* Latitude. *Lon* Longitude. *Long D.* l ngeſt Day. *M.* Marquiſate, or Marquis. *Medit.* Mediterranean Sea. *M.* Miles or Minutes. *N.* North, Northern. *P.* Pa- or Weſtern. *Y.* Year or Years.—N. B. All the Latitudes are *N.* in Europe, therefore we ſhall not repeat that Word. The other Abbreviations, as connected with other Words in

8. The Names of eigh of the immediate Predeceſſors, with the Year of Acceſſion.	9. Orders of Knighthood, and when inſtituted, &c.	10. Chief Produce, Commodities, Manufactures, Trade, &c.	11. A few, but ſtriking Accounts of the Country, as Outlines of the Hiſtory. Thoſe who deſire to be further acquainted with this, or any of the following Empires, Kingdoms, &c. are deſired to take Notice of the two laſt Columns for the hiſtorical Part, and to obſerve what I take Notice of above, in the Preface, &c.	12. Authors who have written the Hiſtory of the Country. Engliſh.	13. The ſame in French. Books may be had at Mr. Dilly's, Poultry, London, or will procure them to any of the Readers.
Iwan. - - 1682 Peter the Great. 1682 Catherine. I. - 1725 Peter I. - - 1727 Ann - - 1730 John VI. - 1740 Elizabeth. - - 1741 Peter III. - - 1762	St. Andrew, 1698. St. Alexander, 1700. St. Catherine, 1714.	Furs, red Leather, Linen, Thread, Iron, Copper, Sail-Cloth, Hemp, Flax, Pitch, Tar, Wax, Honey, Tallow, Pot-aſh, Iſing-glaſs, Linſeed-oil, Soap, Feathers, Train-oil, Muſk, Hogs Briſtles, Rhubarb, and other Drugs; Timber; alſo raw Silk from China and Perſia.	The Inhabitants of this Country were not famous till 864, when they attempted to take Conſtantinople. They were conquered by the Crim Tartars, 1240; governed by Lords tributary to the Tartars, till 1300. The refuſal of the Tribute occaſioned Wars, which terminated in their Independency. John Baſilowitz was the firſt Czar, in 1533; Peter the Great firſt Emperor, in 1721. This Prince raiſed the Nation from a very low Condition, to a State of great Power and Grandeur; he built Peterſburg in 1703; he fitted out Fleets; he built many ſtrong Fortreſſes, Harbours, Cities, cut Canals, made Laws, &c. It would be endleſs to tell all what he has done.	Lemonnoſt of. Olearius. Travels in Muſcovy, by a Germ. Ambaſ. Jordan le Brun, &c. Hiſt. of Peter the Gr. curious. Coxe, Williams, Tooke.	Voltaire's Hiſt. of the Ruſſian Empire under Peter the Gr. Abrégé Chronologique, by Lacombe, 2 vol. Waala, in Engl.

2. GERMANY. Empire. Near the middle. 600 miles long. 500 miles broad. 24,000,000 Inhab. maritime.	Teuchland; great part of anc. Gaul. Div. into 9 large Circles; and these ſubdiv. into ſeveral D. M. Em. &c. Proteſtant & Papiſt.	German Sea, Denmark and Baltick on the North. Poland, Bohemia, and Hungary, Eaſt. The Alps and Switzerland South. France and Netherlands, W.	VIENNA. A. U. 1236. Imp. Wien and Danube. Lower Auſtria. A. D. Lat. 48. 14. Long. E. 16. 57. Inhabitants 60,0000. Election and Coron. at Frankfort; Regalia at Nuremberg. Long. D. 15 h. 53 m. diff. of t. 1 h. 9 m. later. Diſt. 750 m. bear. S. E. by E. clim. 8. antip. Lat. S. 48. 14. Lon. W. 163. 3. reſid. of the Emperor. This City has 6 Gates well defended, and 12 walled Baſtions, which have twice reſiſted the force of the Turks, in 1528 and 1683.	Berlin. - - 52 33 Dreſden. - 51 12 Munſter. B. - 52 0 Frankfort. H. imp. 50 0 Auſburg. B. imp. 48 24 Munich. - - 48 2 Brunſwick. D. 52 15 Saltſburg. A. 47 42	Danube, 1000 miles long. Elbe, Rhine, Oder, Weſer. The Alps. Lakes of Conſtance, Frichestaff, and Zirchnit-Zerſee.	Joſeph, Benedict, Auguſtus. 1741. 1765. Archduke of Auſtria, K. of the Romans. This title inſtituted in 1056.
3. TURKEY. Empire. S. S. E. 1000 miles long. 900 miles broad. 8,000,000 Inhab. Maritime.	Dacia, Thrace, Maſia, Pannonia, Liburnia, Illyria, Greece. Divided into Provinces; formerly ſo many Kingdoms. Mahometans.	Ruſſia, Poland, and Sclavonia on the N. Circaſſia, Black ea, and Archipelago, E. Mediterranean, S. S me Sea, G. of Venice, Venetian and Auſtrian Territories. Weſt.	CONSTANTINOPLE. P. Strait of ditto. anc. Boſphorus; in Romania, anc. Thrace. Lat. 41. 6. Lon. E. 29. 10. anc. called Byzantium, Nova Roma. inhabibitants 620,000. Coron. ditto. Long. D. 14 h 57 m. diff. of t. 1 h. 56 m. later. Diſt. 1547 Miles, bear. E. S. E. clim. 6. Antip. Lat. S. 41. 6. Lon. W. 150 50. delightfully ſituated between the Black Sea and the Archipelago. The Harbour will hold 1200 large Ships.	Adrianople. A. 41 45 Belgrade. B. - 45 0 Lepanto. A. - 38 34 Durazo. A. - - 41 25 Raguſa. A. - - 42 30 Saloniki. A. - 41 0 Sophia. A. - - 42 30 Siliſtria. A. - 44 10	Danube, Nieper, Bog, Nieſter, Mariza. Iron Gate Mountains Rhodope, Athos, Parnaſſus, Helicon. G. Venice, Lepanto, Napoli, Corinth, Saloniki. Helleſpont, Boſphorus. Archipelago.	Abdul-Hamed. 1719. 1774.
4. GR. BRITAIN. Kingdom. Iſland. W. N. W. 660 miles long. 300 miles broad. 6,700,000 Inhabitants. Maritime.	Albion, Britannia, Angloland, Caledonia. Div. into 52 Counties in S. Britt. and 33 in N Brit. All theſe ſubdivided into Hundreds, Wapontakes, Sheriffdoms, Bailiwicks, &c.	Caledonian Ocean on the North German Sea, E. Engliſh Channel, South. Atlantic Ocean, Iriſh Sea, and St. George's Channel, Weſt.	LONDON. B. Thames. Middleſex and Surrey. Lat. 51. 32. Lon. Firſt Meridian. Inhabitants 1,000,000. Coron. at Weſt. Long. D. 16 h. 30 m. Clim. 9. high Water, at New and Full Moon, 3 o'clock: add 48 m. for intercalary Days. Antip. Lat. S. 51. 32. Lon. 180°. E. or W. One of the largeſt, fineſt, richeſt, moſt trading, flouriſhing, and moſt ancient City in the World. Vid. Maitland's, Stowe's, and Northook's Survey of London.	Edinburgh. U. - 56 0 York. A. D. - 54 0 Briſtol. B E. 51 28 Exeter. B. E. Norwich. B. Oxford. B. U. E. Hull. Shrewſbury, E. Liverpool. Canterbury. A†. 51 16 Saliſbury. B. E. 51 4	Thames, Severn, Ouſe, Trent, Humber, Medway; Forth, Clyde, Tay, Spey. Chiviot Hills, Peak, Pendle, Malvern, Chiltern, Plinlimmon, Snowden, Grampian, Lammermoor. Streights of Dover.	George III. 1738. 1760. Prince of Wales. 1762. Auguſt 12. Title began in 1284.
5. DENMARK. Kingdom. N. W. 240 miles long. 180 miles broad. 1,229,000 Inhabitants. Maritime.	Part of Old Scandinavia. The ancient Cimbrica Cherſoneſus; alſo Jutland. Divided into Provinces, with the Iſlands, and theſe into Bailiwicks. Proteſtants.	Scaggaric Sea on the North, the Sound, Eaſt. Germany and the Baltic, South. German Sea, Weſt.	COPENHAGEN. B. U. 1498. The Sound; Baltic. Zealand, a large Iſland in the Baltic. Lat. 55. 40. Lon. E. 13. Inhabitants 78,000. Coron. ditto. Long. D. 17 h. 16 m. diff. of t. 54 m. later. Diſtance 550 m. Bear. N. E. Clim. 11. Antip. Lat. S. 55. 40. Lon. W. 167. This City has ſuffered very much. It was taken in 1242, 1260, 1361, and 1369; beſieged in 1427, 1659, and 1700. A terrible fire in 1728.	Wyburg. B. - - 56 30 Sleſwick. B. D. 54 40 Odenſee. B. - 55 28 Aarhuſen. B. 56 10 Rypen. B. - - 55 25 Alburg. B. - - 57 0 Elſinore. - - 56 58 Roſchild. B. U. 55 40	Eyder, Tron and Trave. G. of Categat and Linford. Straits of the Sound, Great Belt and Leſſer Belt. Cape Scaw, North of Jutland.	Chriſtian VII. 1749. 1766. Prince Royal, or of Funen. 1768.

Matthias. - - 1612 Ferdinand II. - 1619 Ferdinand III. - 1637 Leopold. - 1658 Joseph I. - - 1705 Charles VI. - 1711 Charles VII. - 1742 Francis I. - - 1745	Teutonick, 1164. Golden-Fleece 1429. Maria Theresa. Starry Cross.	Corn, Hemp, Flax, Cummins, Hops, Anise, Tobacco, Saffron, Madder, Truffles, excellent Roots and Pot-Herbs, fine Fruits, Cattle, Horses, Honey, Wax, Wines, Linen, Woollen Yarn, Silk and Cotton Stuffs; Toys, Ivory, Timber, Cannon, Bullets, Bombs, Stoves, Steel-Work, Copper, &c. &c.	The Inhabitants of this Country were first known to the Romans by the Name of *Teutones*, so denominated from their false God *Teut*. They were afterwards called *Germans* and *Almans*, intimating, that they were *all Men*, or brave Fellows. But some think they obtained the Name of Almans, as they were a mixture of *all* Nations that united against the Romans. They were also denominated *Celts*. This Sovereignty was at first a Km. and Lewis was the first K. in 143. It was erected into an Empire in 800, and Chs. the Gr. the first Emperor. Hen. III. was the first K. of the Romans, 1056. There are 9 Electors, viz. the Aps of Mentz, Treves and Cologne; Q. of Hung. D. of Saxony, M. of Brandenb. Elect. Palatine, D. of Bava. and D. of Han. Geo. III. K. of Gr. Brit.	Hist. of Heiss, 2 vol. 8vo. of Bank, 8vo. of Nugent, 3 vol. 4to. of Savage, 2 vol. 8vo. 1702.	Hist. de Hesse, &c. par Mallet. Abrégé Chronologique. Le Pere Barre. M. Pheffel. Heiss.
Solyman III. - 1687 Achmet II. - 1691 Mustapha II. - 1695 Achmet III. - 1703 Mahomet V. - 1730 Ottoman III. - 1754 Mustapha III. - 1757 Achmet IV. - 1774	No Orders of Knighthood in Turkey.	Leather, Silk, Oil, Honey, Wax, Turpentine, Raisins, Currants, Figs, Coffee, Rhubarb, Drugs, Saffron, Opium, Carpets, Cotton, Dimity, Shagreen, Mohair, Wine, Wool, Corn, Myrrh, Soap. Grogram, Yarn, Oranges, Lemons, fine Marbles, &c.	The Turks are of a Scythian Original; they were very little known in the 8th Century: In 844 they penetrated as far as Armenia Major, which they call Turcomania. In the y. 1000 they conq. Persia, and remained Masters of it till the y. 1260. Orchans first passed the Hellespont, and reduced Gallipoli and other Places in Eur. in 1357. Amurath reduced Adrianople, Servia, and Bulgaria. Bajazet conquered Thrace, Macedon, and Achaia. Amurath II. in 1574, subdued Thessaly and Epirus. Mahomet II. surnamed the Great, conquered the Empire of Constantinople and Trabezond, with 200 Cities more, and was first stiled Emperor of the Turks. Constantinople was taken in 1453, and Trabesond in 1460.	Hist. of the Turks, 4 v. 8vo ditto by Goldsmith, Rycaut, Knolles, Savage Cantemir. Hist. of anc. Greece, by Littlebury, Hind, Stanyan, Smith, Guy.	Chevalier Perry, Ricaut, Tournefort, Laforét, Chardin, Rollin, Moreri, Maundrell.
James I. - - 1603 Charles I. - 1625 Charles II. - - 1649 James II. - - 1685 William III. - 1689 Anne. - - 1702 George I. - - 1714 George II. - - 1727	Garter. 1350 Altered 1557 Bath 1399 Revived 1725 Thistle 809 Instituted 1540 Revived 1703	Corn, Cattle, Tin, Copper, Lead, Iron, Timber, Coals, Hops, Wool, Cloth, Stuffs, Flanel, Butter, Cheese, Hats, Stockings, wrought Plate, Clocks, Watches, Glass, Leather, Gold and Silver Lace, Cutlers Wares, Pewter, variety of Hardware, &c.	This Country hath suffered many Revolutions; it was anc. called Albion, perhaps from its white Rocks and Cliffs; and afterw. Britannia, from Brutus, a Trojan Hero, who, it is said, landed in this Country 1000 y. bef. the Birth of Christ. From that Time to the Arrival of J. Cæsar, in this Km. there were no less than 69 Kings, all Natives of the Land. The Romans succeeded them; then the Saxons, and then the Danes, whose Power ended in K. Harrold, in 1066, when William the Conqueror landed in this Kingdom. It took the Name of *Angleland* (now *England*) from an ancient People called *Angles*, Inhabitants of Jutland in Denmark. It is now called Great Britain, since the Union with Scotland, in 1707.	Rapin, Kennet Hume, Macaulay, Guthrie, Ralph, Camden, Buchanan, Balfour, Kimber, Granger.	Délices de la Gr. Bret. Hist. de ditto. par Larrey Millot. Rapin de Thoiras.
Christian III. - 1534 Frederick II. - 1559 Christian IV. - 1588 Frederick III. - 1648 Christian V. - 1670 Frederick IV. - 1699 Christian VI. - 1730 Frederick V. - 1746	Elephant, or St. Mary, instituted by Christian I. in 1478. Daneburg.	Fish, Tallow, Ox-Hides, Buckskins, Armour, Deals, Wainscot, Furniture for Ships; Horses, Cattle, Hardware, Copper, Iron, Tar, Pitch, Oak, Fir Timber, &c. Corn in some Places.	The first Inhabitants of Scandinavia (i. e. Denmark, Norway and Sweden) descended from the Scythians, who had no fixed Habitations. When they first settled in Towns is uncertain. The Cimbri, a Germ. Nation, next possessed themselves of Jutland. The Teutones reduced Zealand, Funen, &c. The Jutes and Angles succeeded the Cimbri; and from the *Jutes* the Peninsula obtained the Name of *Jutland* to this Day. In the Year of the World 2919, it became a Kingdom; the first King was called *Dan*, after whom the Country was called *Dania*. A. D. 826, the Danes were brought over from Paganism to the Christian Faith. Denmark Proper is divided into two Parts, viz. Jutland and the Islands, and none are called Denmark, but when put together.	Lord Molesworth. Mallet. 1770. 2 vols. 8vo. Dr. Andrew. 1774. 2 v. 8vo. Williams. Waala.	Abrége Chronologique. Pontanus. Meursius. Zeiler. Hubner. Puffendorf. Des Roches.

6. SWEDEN. Kingdom. North. 800 miles long. 500 miles broad. 2,000,000 Inhabitants. Maritime.	Part of Old Scandinavia. Suecia. Div. into Provinces, and these into other Diſtricts. Proteſtant.	Norwegian Lapland on the North, Ruſſia on the Eaſt. Baltic Sea, on the South. Dofrine Mountains in Norway, the Sound, and Scaggerac Sea, Weſt.	STOCKHOLM. Lake Meler. near the Baltic. Uplandia. Lat. 59. 20. Lon. E. 19. 30 Inhabitants 69,000. Coron. at Upſal. Long. D. 18 h. 21 m. diff. of t. 1 h. 17 m. later. Diſt. 900 m. Bear. N. E. Clim. 13. Antip. Lat. S. 59. 20. Lon. W. 160. 30. This City is ſtrong, and defended by a Fort of above 400 Guns. The Arſenal is very famous, and the Harbour ſo large, that it will contain 1000 Ships, but is difficult to enter.	Upſal. A†. U. 59 53 Gottenberg. B. 57 44 Abo. B. U. - 61 0 Lunden. B. U. 55 40 Calmar. - - 56 48 Norkopin. - - 58 28 Chriſtianople. - 56 20 Weſterat. B. - 59 38	Torne, Dalecarlia, Kymen, Kimi, Luſa. Dofrine Mountains. Lakes Meler, Wener, Wetter, Baſwen, and Jende. Baltic. G. of Bothnia and Finland. The Sound, Great and Leſſer Belt.	Guſtavus III. 1746. 1771. Prince Royal. 1778.
7. FRANCE. Kingdom W. by S. 600 miles long. 500 miles broad. 16,000,000 Inhabitants. Maritime.	Tranſalpine Gaul. Divided into large Provinces, and theſe into Governments and other Diſtricts. Papiſts.	Engliſh Channel and the Netherlands, on the North Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, Eaſt Medit. Sea, and Pyrenean Mountains, South. Bay of Biſcay Weſt.	PARIS. A. U. 790. D. Seine. Iſle of France. Lat. 48. 50. Long. E. 2. 25. Inhabitants 600,000. Coron. at Rheims. A†. in Champagne. Long. D. 15 h. 58. Diff. of t. 11 m. later. Diſt. 215 m. Bear. S. S. E. Clim. 8. Antip. Lat. S. 48. 50. Long. W. 177. 35. This City is one of the firſt Magnitude in Europe, and accompliſhed in every reſpect, except being remote from the Sea, and its Trade is not by far ſo conſiderable as that of London, Peterſburg, &c.	Lyons. A†. - 45 46 Rouen. A†. - 49 26 Orleans. B. U. D. 47 54 Bourdeaux. A†. U. 44 50 Straſburg. B. U. 48 34 Toulouſe. A. U. Em. 42 36 Dijon. B. U. - 47 19 Rheims. A†. U. 49 14	Seine, Loire, Rhone, Garonne, Meuſe, Rhine, &c. Alps, Pyrenees, Cevennes, Iura, Vauge, &c. Pas de Calais, or Streights of Dover, Bay of Biſcay, &c.	Lewis XVI. 1754. 1774. Dauphin. None born yet in the beginning of 1781.
8. POLAND. Kingdom, About the middle. 700 miles long. 680 miles broad. 11,000,000 Inhab. Maritime.	Sarmatia. Divided into Palatinates with the Great Duchy of Lithuania, and theſe into leſſer Duchies, Counties, &c. Papiſt.	Baltic Sea and Livonia, on the N. Ruſſia, E. Turky and Hungary, South. Pomerania, Brandenburg, Sileſia, and Moravia, Weſt.	WARSAW. Viſtula. Mazovia. Lat. 52. 14. Lon. E. 21. 10. Inhabitants 40,000. Coron. at Cracow. Long D. 16 h. 34 Diff. of t. 1 h. 30 m. later. Diſt. 850 m. Bear. E. Clim. 10. Antip. Lat. S. 52. 14. Lon. W. 158. 50. The Reſidence of the Kings where they are elected, and the Diets meet. In a Field near this City called Kolo, in which there is a Hall, Gentlemen meet on Horſeback to elect their King.	Cracow. B. U. 50 8 Gneſna. A†. - 52 28 Dantzick. B. U. 54 22 Lemburg. A. - 49 52 Wilna. B. U. - 54 32 Mittaw. - - 56 40 Poſna. B. - - 52 26 Thorn. - - 52 56	Viſtula, Nieper or Boriſthenes, Nieſter, Dwina, Bog, Wilia, &c. Carpathian Mountains. Baltic Sea. Large foreſts of pines and firs.	Staniſlaus, Auguſtus. 1732. 1764. This Kingdom is elective.
9. PRUSSIA Kingdom, near th middle. 200 miles long. 120 miles broad. 600,000 inhab. Maritime.	Sarmatia. Divided into Palatinates, and theſe into other ſmall Diſtricts. Proteſtant.	Part of Samogitia in Poland, on the N. Part of Lithuania, E. Poland Proper, and Mazovia, S. Poliſh Pruſſia, and the Baltic Sea, W.	KONINGSBERG. U. 1544. Pregel; near the G. of Dantzick. Samland. Lat. 54. 40. Lon. E. 21. 40 Inhabitants 56,000. Coron. at ditto; Reſidence at Berlin in Saxony. Long D. 17 h. 3. Diff. of t. 1 h. 30 m. later. Diſt. 800 m. Bear. E. N. E. Clim. 11. Antip. Lat. S. 54. 40. Lon. W. 158. 20. One of the moſt conſiderable Cities in the Baltic for Commerce, which chiefly conſiſts in Oak, Fir, Wax and Honey.	Memel. - - 55 50 Brandenburg. - 54 37 in Germany. Berlin. - - - 52 40 Brandenburg. - 52 32 Magdeburg. - 52 18 Potſdam. - - 52 34 Francfort. U. - 52 20	Weiſel, or Viſtula, Pregel, Paſſarge, Memel, &c. Gulph of Dantzick, Baltic Sea.	Frederick III 1712. 1740. Prince Royal of Pruſſia. 1744.

Chriſtina. - - 1632 Charles X. - 1654 Charles XI. - 1660 Charles XII. - 1697 Ulrica Eleonor. 1718 Frederick I. - 1720 Adolphus. - - 1751 Frederick II. - 1759	Seraphins, 1334. Sword, 1523. Polar Star.	Copper, Lead, Iron, Cordage, Furs, Peltry, Flax, Hemp, Hides, all Sorts of Timber for Shipping, Tar, Pitch, Tallow, Honey, Wax, Potaſh, Wooden Utenſils, Fiſh, &c.	This Km. the greateſt Part of what was anc. Scandinavia, was for ſome Time united to the Crown of Denm. and has been a diſtinct Km. only ſince the year 1525. It was elective till 1525, when it was made Hereditary in favor of Guſtavus II. and from that Time the Succeſſion did continue ſo till the Death of Charles XII. in 1718, when the Conſtitution was changed, the Swedes being weary of an arbitrary Government, they elected Ulrica Eleonora, his youngeſt Siſter, Queen. But in the Beginning of the Reign of Guſtavus III. a very remarkable Revolution happened. On the 19th of Auguſt, 1772, this extraordinary Event was produced, which again reſtored to the Crown thoſe Prerogatives ſhe had loſt for more than half a Century.	Vertot's Hiſt. of the Revolutions of Sweden. Williams, Sheridan, Bp. Robinſon, Waala.	Abrégé, Chronologique. Voltaire, Olaüs Magnus, Puffendorf, Loccenius, Robinſon.
Henry II. - - 1547 Francis II. - 1559 Charles IX. - 1560 Henry III. - 1574 Henry IV. - - 1589 Lewis XIII. - 1610 Lewis XIV. - 1643 Lewis XV. - 1715	St. Michael, 1469. Holy Ghoſt, 1579. St. Lewis, 1693. St. Lazarus and Mount Carmel. Milit. Merit. 1759.	Corn, fine Wine, Salt, Fiſh, Almonds, Coral, Canvas, Oade, Linen, Paper, Wood, Skins, Luteſtring, rich flowered Silks, Verdigreas, Cremor Tartaris, Oil, fine Fruit, Hardware, Toys, Hats, Thread, Tapes, &c.	Tranſalpine Gaul, now called France, was probably peopled from Italy. The firſt remarkable Revolution that we read of here, was the Conqueſt of this Country by the Romans, under J. Cæſar, about 48 years before Chriſt. Auguſtus divided it into four Provinces, viz. Gallia Narbonenſis, Aquitanica, Celtæ, and Belgica. The Romans kept this Country until the Year 400, when the N. Nations broke in upon the Empire, viz. the Goths, Vandals, Suevi, and at length the *Franks*. This Kingdom has ſubſiſted about 1363 Years (from 418 to 1781) from the Time the original People left Franconia, and croſſed the Rhine to invade the Gauls. They have always been governed by Kings, of which they reckon 67 in all, ſince the Year 418. The firſt King was Pharamond.	Hiſtory of France, by Velly, Wraxall, Anderſon, Mezeray, Daniel, &c.	Henault, Mezeray, P. Daniel, P. le Long, Velly, Millot, Piganiol de la Force.
Uladiſlaus VI. 1643 Caſſimir IV. - 1648 Michael. - - 1670 John Sobieſki. 1674 Auguſtus II. - 1697 Staniſlaus. - - 1705 Auguſtus II. again. 1709 Auguſtus III. - 1733	White Eagle, 1705. St. Henry.	Wax, Linen, Boards, Maſts for Ships, Pitch, Tar, Furs, Salt, Amber, Pot-aſhes, Corn, Soap, Butter, Cheeſe, Roſin, Cordage, Brimſtone, Hemp, Flax, Turpentine, Leather, Hops, Nitre, Vitriol, Copper, Iron, Coals.	The Vandals, or Veneti, were the ancient Inhabitants of Poland. Theſe were diſpoſſeſſed by the Tartars and Ruſſes, who erected ſeveral ſmall Governm. which were at length united in Lechus, ſtiled their D. Cracus, the Founder of Cracow, reigned about the y. 700, and left his Dom. to his Children; after whoſe Death the Poles elected Piaſtus their D. whoſe Poſterity enjoyed it till the y. 999, when D. Boleſlaus Crobray aſſumed the Title of K. and conquered Bohemia, Moravia, and Pruſſia, making them tributary to Poland. Boleſlaus II. added Red Ruſſia to Poland, by marrying the Pſs Viceſlava, Heireſs of that D. A°. 1059. This Crown is elective, and not hereditary. It is their Cuſtom not to inter their dead K. till a new one is choſen.	Williams on the Northern Governments. Guthrie, 4to. Middleton, Salmon, &c.	Davity, Chromer, Hauteville. Hiſt. des Rois de Pologne; en 1734. Abrégé Chronologique.
Frederick I. - 1700 Frederick II. - 1713 Before Frederick I. the Kingdom was a Duchy and Province of Poland.	Black Eagle, 1700. Merit, 1730.	Glaſs, Iron-work, Paper, Gunpowder, Copper and Braſs Mills, Cloth, Camblet, Linen, Silk, Stockings, Naval Stores, Amber, Linſeed, Hempſeed, Oatmeal, Fiſh, Mead, Tallow, Caviar, Corn, Flax, Hemp, Oak, Fir, Honey, Wax, &c.	This Country was anc. Inhab. by the Venedi, a powerful Nation, whoſe King were deſcended from Arthirius, the firſt K. of the Hiruli, on the Baltic, who reigned 320 y. bef. Chriſt. The *Boruſſi*, a People inhabiting the Alps, vanquiſhed the Venedi, and they called the Country *Boruſſia*, now by Corruption *Pruſſia*, which was reduced by the Marian Knights of the Teutonic Order, in 1215. Weary of the Extortions of their Governors, 1219, they revolted to Jagello, King of Poland; and, in 1466, the Garriſon ſold Marienburg, and other Towns, to Caſſimir IV. of Poland. The Grand-Maſter of the Teuton. Order vanquiſhed the Poles, and kept Poſſeſſion till 1700, with the Title of D. of Pruſſia, when Frederick I. put the Crown on his Head.	Memoirs of the Houſe of Brandenburgh, by the preſent K. of Pruſſia, 2. vol. 12mo.	Abrégé Chronologique. Le Roi de Pruſſe, Pere Barre, Pheffel.

10. PORTUGAL. Kingdom. W. S. W. 300 miles long. 100 miles broad. 2,000,000 Inhabit. Maritime.	Lusitania. Divided into Provinces, with the little Km. of Algarve, S. Papist.	Galicia in Spain, on the North; Spain, on the East; the Atlantic Ocean on the South and West.	LISBON. A. P. U. Tagus. On seven Hills. W. Estramadura. Lat. 38. 45. Lon. W. 8. 5. Inhab. 160,000. Coron. ditto. Long D. 14 h. 43. Diff. of t. 35 m. sooner. Dist. 985 m. Bear. S. S. W. Clim. 6. Antip. Lat. S. 38. 45. Lon. E. 171. 55. Hi. Water at new and full Moon, 4 o'Clock. Add 48 m. for intercalary Days. The Harbour of this City will contain several thousand Sail of Ships. This City was almost destroyed by an Earthquake, Nov. 1, 1755.	Braga. A. - - 41 30 Coimbra. B. U. 40 10 Evora. A. U. - 38 28 Braganza. D. - 41 47 Porto. B. - - 41 0 Portalegre. B. 39 9 Miranda, B. - 41 30 St. Ubes. - - 38 26	Tagus, Guadiana, Mondego, Douro, Minho. Mountains in several Parts, and the Rock of Lisbon called Cape Roca. Bays of St. Ubes and Lagos. Capes of St. Vincent, Roca, Mondego, &c.	Peter and 1717. Mary, 1734. 1777. Prince of Brazil. 1761.
11. SPAIN. Kingdom. S. W. 700 miles long. 500 miles broad. 7,500,000 Inhabit. Maritime.	Lusitania, Iberia, Hesperia, Celtiberia. Divided into fourteen Kingdoms or large Provinces. Papist.	Bay of Biscay, and the Pyrenees on the N. Mediterranean, E. Strait and Sea of Gibraltar, S. Portugal and the Atlantic Ocean, W.	MADRID. Manzanares, a Branch of the Tagus. New Castile. Lat. 40. 26. Lon. W. 3. 8. Inhab. 500,000. Coron. ditto. Long D. 14 h. 53. Diff. of t. 14 m. sooner. Dist. 750 m. Bear. S. by W. Clim. 6. Antip. Lat. S. 40. 26. Lon. E. 176. 52. This City is almost in the Centre of the Kingdom, very remote from the Sea, and not much noted for Trade. Toledo was formerly the Metropolis of Spain.	Toledo. A†. U. 39 40 Burgos. A. - - 42 20 Valencia. A. U. 39 30 Barcelona. B. - 41 26 Seville. A. U. - 37 20 Valadolid. B. U. 41 42 Compostella. A. U. 42 54 Granada. A. U. 36 56	Tagus, Guadiana, Guadalquivir, Ebro, Douro. Pyrenees, 200 m. long. Cantabrian Mounts. Siera Morena, Sierra Navada. Bays of Biscay, Vigo, Cadiz, Ferrol. Str. of Gibraltar, Capes Finister, Ortegal, de Gate, &c.	Charles III. 1716. 1759. Prince of the Asturias. 1748.
12. NAPLES, or the 2 Sicilies. Kingdom. S. S. W. Part of Italy. 280 miles long. 120 miles broad. Maritime.	Samnium Campania, Apulia, Magna Græciæ, Part of Hesperia, Saturnia, Ausonia, Oenotria. Div. into 4 large Prov. and these into 12 Districts. Also Sicily Isle. vid. No. 21. Papist.	Gulph of Venice on the N. E. Mediterranean, S. E. Sicily and Tuscan Sea, S. W. Pope's Territories, N. W.	NAPLES. A. U. 1216. Sirn. the Noble. on the G. of Naples. Medit. Terra-di-Lavora. Lat. 40. 45. Lon. E. 14. 45. Inhabitants 300,000. Coron. sometimes at Palermo in Sicily. Long D. 14 h. 54 m. Diff. of t. 1 h. later. Dist. 1051 m. Bear. S. E. by E. Clim. 6. Antip. Lat. S. 40. 45. Lon. W. 165. 15. One of the finest Cities in the World in several Respects; the Palaces and other Buildings are very fine, but it is subject to Earthquakes, being v. near Mount Vesuvius.	Salerno. A. U. 40 45 Brindisi. A. - 40 52 Aquila. B. - - 42 20 Reggio. A. - 38 6 Bari. A. - - 41 31 Otranto. A. - 40 20 Benevento. A. - 41 6 Cosenza. A. - 39 23	Volturno, Ofanto. Appenine Mountains. Vesuvius, a remark. Volcano near Naples. G. of Tarento. Strait of Messina. Averno, Celano and Agnano Lakes. Cape Rizzuto.	Ferdinand IV. 1751. 1759. Prince Royal of the Two Sicilies, D. of Calabria. 1777.
13. SARDINIA. Island. Kingdom. S. W. by. S. 142 miles long. 80 miles broad. 2,300,000 Inhabit. Maritime.	Sandaliotis, Ichnusa. Div. into two large Provinces. N. B. Piedmont, Savoy, Montferrat, &c. in Italy, will be found lower. Papist.	Surrounded by the Medit. and for distinction Sake, the Strait of Boniface on the N. Tuscan Sea on the E. but on the S. and W. no particular Name.	CAGLIARI. A†. U. G. of Cagliari, in the Medit. Capo di Cagliari. Lat. 39. 20. Lon. E. 9. 15. Coron. and Resid. at Turin, in Piedmont, a Pr. in the N. W. of Italy. Long D. 14 h. 49 m. Diff. of t. 37 m. later. Dist. 890 m. Bear. S. E. by S. Clim. 6. Antip. Lat. S. 39. 20. Lon. W. 170. 45. An ancient, large, and rich City, with a good Harbour. It is the Seat of the Viceroy. Lucifer, Bishop of Cagli. is famed in the Ecclesiastical Hist. of the 4th Century.	Sassari. A. - - 40 46 Oristagni. A. - 39 55 Castel. Aragonese, B. 40 56 in Piedmont, Savoy, &c. *Turin.* A. U. - 44 50 Nice. B. - - 43 42 Coni. - - - 44 23 Chambery. - 45 35 Casal. B. - - 45 7	Sacer and Sepro. High Mountains on the N. Bays of Cagliari and Oristagni. Streights of Boniface. Capes of Tavolaro, Carbonera, Caccia, &c.	Victor, Amedeus, Maria. 1726. 1773. Duke of Savoy and Prince Royal of Sardinia. 1751.

From 1580 to 1640, Portugal was in the Hands of Spain. See the 11th Col. John IV. - - 1640 Alphonſo. - - 1656 Peter. - - - 1683 John V. - - 1706 Joſeph. - 1750	Avis, 1213. Chriſt, 1319. St. James, 1310.	Hides, Dyers Wood, Sugar, Wine, Honey, Wax, Oil, Allum, White Marble, Salt, Oranges, Citrons, Almonds, Pomegranates, Grapes, Olives, &c. Alſo Diamonds, Gold and Silver from Brazil.	In 713 this Km. then called Luſitania, with the Reſt of Spain, became ſubj. to the Moors, and continued ſo till ſubdu. by Alphonſo, in 1093, who was their firſt K. in 1139. The Crown contin. in this Line until the Reign of Ferdinand, upon whoſe death John, his baſtard Brother, uſurp. the Throne, in 1385. In the Reign of John II. Portugal arrived at the higheſt pitch of Glory. Philip II. K. of Spain, claiming the Crown of Portugal, invaded the Km. in 1580. Philip III. his Son, and Philip IV. his Grandſon, enjoyed quietly that Km. when John, D. of Braganza, revived his Claim to the Crown of Port. and the People being unanimous in advanc. him on the Throne, defeated K. Philip's Forces, and drove the Spaniards out of Portugal, in 1640.	Vertot's Revolutions of Portugal. Barretti's Journey.	Maugin. Vertot. Delices du Portugal. Annales d'Eſpagne, et de Portugal. Abrégé Chronologique.
Ferdinand V. 1476 Charles I. - 1516 Philip II. - - 1556 Philip III. - - 1598 PhilipIV. - - 1621 Charles II. - 1665 Philip V. - 1700 Ferdinand VI. 1745	Golden Fleece, 1429. St. James, 1158 Calatrava, 1158 Alcantara, 1160. St. Mary de Merced, 1218.	Wines, Oil, Corn, Barley, Sugar, Rice, all Sorts of Metals, Silk, Liquoriſh, Honey, Wax, Flax, Cotton, Saffron, Aniſeed, Raiſins, Almonds, Cheſnuts, Oranges, Lemons, Prunes, Figs, Capers, Cork, Soap, Anchovies, Sumach, Wool, Lambſkins, Tobacco. Gold and Silver from America.	It is uncertain who were the original Inhab. of Spain, but it was probably firſt peopled fr. Gaul, (now France) which is contiguous to it; or fr. Africa, fr. which it is only ſeparated by the narrow Str. of Gibraltar. The ſeveral Provinces now ſubj. to the Crown of Spain, were formerly independt. Kms. and the Phœnicians, who were poſſeſſed of a gr. Part of this Country, were the firſt Civilizers of this Km. and the Founders of its moſt anc. Cities. The other Nations who came in this Km. were the Phoceans, Celtæ, Carthaginians, Romans, Goths, Vandals, and Moors: Theſe laſt were ſubdu. in 1491, by Ferdinand and Iſabella, (a Year before America was diſcovered) and were driven to Africa, fr. whence they originally came.	Vertot's Hiſt. of the Revolutions of Spain, 5 vols. Barretti's Journey.	Henault. P. d'Orleans. P. Labat. Mariana. Voyages de Willoughby. Abrégé Chronologique. Vairac.
This Km. has been alternately in the Hands of the Germans, French and Spaniards, who ſent Viceroys there, till it was given to Don Carlos, 1733.	Saint Januarius. Creſcent, 1464 Knot, 1351.	Wine, Corn, Oil, Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, excellent Silk, Velvets, Brocades, Taffaties, Sattins, Grograms, Gold Wire, Allum, Armour, Glaſs, fine Marble and Alabaſter, Soap, Cloth, Stuffs, Sulpher, Almonds, Dates, Capers, Figs, Olives, Honey, Wax, Sugar, Manna, &c. &c.	Naples, the S. of Italy, was probably firſt peopled fr. Greece. This, with the Reſt of Italy, was ſubdu. by the Romans, then the Goths, and then the Lombards, who remained Maſters of it until they were expell. by Charlemaigne, about the y. 800. In the 9th and 10th Centuries, the Saracens ſubdu. gr. Part of Naples; but the Pope, with the Aſſiſt. of other Xtian. Powers, drove out the Saracens again. The Normans poſſeſſed it till the y. 1166, when the French conq. that Kingdom, and enjoyed it till the y. 1504, when the Spaniards diſpoſſeſſed them of it. The K. of Spain enjoyed it until 1707, when the Spaniards were driven fr. thence by the Imperial. who kept it till 1733, when the Fr. Span. & Sard. red. Nap. and made Don Car. the K. of Spa. Son, K. of Nap.	Giannone, 2 vol. Folio. Dr. Burnet's Voyages. Wyndham Beawes. Guicciardini. Hamilton on Mt. Veſuvius.	Du Perron de Caſtera. Gemineau. Dr. Burnet. Miſſon. Gianone, 4 vol. 4to. L. Alberti. P. Labat. St. Marc.
This Iſland was under the Dom. of Spain till the y. 1718. In 1720, it was given to the D. of Savoy, with the Title of Km. Victor, firſt K. 1720. Charles Emanuel, 1730.	Annunciada, 1362. St. Maurice, 1572. St. Lazarus, 1119.	Corn, Wines, Oranges, Citrons, Olives, Anchovies, Coral, Lead, Sulpher, Allum, Salt, Silver, Oil, Sheep, Beeves, Horſes, Flax, Hemp, Silk, ſeveral Sorts of Fiſh and Game; Cheeſe, Honey, Wax, Wool.	Sardinia has had ſev. Strangers for its Maſters; the Phœnicians and Greeks firſt ſent Colonies to this Iſland. The Carthagenians ſucceeded them. The Romans diſpoſſeſſed the Carthagin. The Saracens invad. it in the 8th Cent. as they did Naples and Sicily. The Genoeſe and Piſans recovered Part of the Iſland fr. them. Pope Boniface took upon him to transfer the Iſland to the K. of Arragon, who ſubdu. the Genoeſe, Piſans, and the remainder of Saracens, and annexed it to his own Dom. and it remained united to the Crown of Spain till the Allies made a Conq. of it, in 1708, for the A. D. Charles, ſince Emperor. The Spaniards recovered it in 1717, but were obliged to abandon it two Years after, when it was confer. on the D. of Savoy, in lieu of Sicily, in 1720.	Warcup's Hiſt. of Italy, Folio. Guicciardini, tranſlated by A. P. Goddard, Eſq. 10 vols. Barretti, 2 vols.	Leandre. Alberti. Miſſon. P. Labat. St. Marc. Rogiſſart.

14. HUNGARY. Kingdom. South. 300 miles long. 200 miles broad. 3,000,000 Inhab. Inland Km.	Pannonia, Dacia. Divided into Upper and Lower Hungary, and ſubdivided into ſeveral Counties. Papiſts.	Poland and the Carpathian Mountains on the N. Tranſylvania, E. Turky, S. Germany, W. Croatia, a Province, S. of Sclavonia, belongs to Hungary: Carlſtat is the Capital.	PRESBURG. A. Em. Danube. Upper Hungary. Lat. 48. 10. E. Lon. 17. 40. Coron. and Regalia at ditto. Long D. 15 h. 54 m. diff. of t. 1 h. 11 m. later. Diſt. 750. m. bear. E. S. E. Clim. 8. Antip. Lat. S. 48. 10. Lon. W. 162. 20. A large well-built City, but of no great Strength. The King or Queen of Bohemia are crowned here, and on that Account the Crown and other Regalia of Hungary are kept in this City. It is ſituated in a fruitful Country.	Buda. - - - 47 10 Gran. A†. Em. 48 0 Waradin. B. Em. 46 53 Comorra. - 47 50 Odenburg. Em. 47 40 Temeſwaer. - 45 54 Colocza. A. - 46 33 Tockay. - 48 10	Danube, Save, Drave, Teiſſe, Maros, Raab, Waag, Gran, Zarwieſe, Carpathian Hills. Platten Sea, and Newſedler Sea Lakes. Variety of Minerals and Baths.	Maria Thereſa. 1717. 1740. Died in Nov. 1780. Succeeded by the Emperor of Germany as K. of Hungary, 1781.
15. STATE of the Church, or the Pope's Dominion in Italy. Popedom. S. S. E. 240 miles long. 120 miles broad. Maritime.	Part of little Heſperia, Latium, Umbria, Gallicanus, Sabinus, Etruria, &c. divided into 12 Provinces, which formerly were as the center of the Rom. Empire. Papiſt.	Republick of Venice on the N. G. of Venice. E. Km. of Naples, S. E. Mediterranean Sea, S. W. Tuſcany, Modena, and Mantua, W.	ROME. P. A. U. Surnamed the Holy. Tiber, near the Mediterranean. Campagna di Roma. Lat. 41. 54 Lon. E. 12. 50. Inhab. 150,000. Election at Rome, in the Conclave. Long D. 15 h. 1 m. diff. of t. 49 m. later. Diſt. 887 m. Bear. S. E. by E. Clim. 7. Antip. Lat. S. 41. 54. Lon. W. 167. 10. Rome was founded 753. y. before Chriſt, in the Year of the World 3251, in the 4th Year of the 6th Olympiad. It was formerly three times as large as it is now.	Bolonia. A. U. 44 27 Ravenna. A. - 44 22 Urbino. A. D. 43 49 Ferrara. A. U. D. 44 54 Ancona. B. M. 43 36 Orvieto. B. - 42 42 Spoleto. B. D. - 42 45 Viterbo. B. - 42 25	Po River on the N. Tiber River on the S. Appenine Mountains. Perugia and Camachio Lakes; the former abounds in Fiſh. Tuſcan Sea, Adriatic Sea, or G. of Venice.	Pius VI. 1717. 1775. The ſacred College conſiſts of 70 Cardinals.
16. NORWAY. Anc. Km. N. N. W. Subj. to Denmark. 1000 miles long. 300 miles broad. Maritime.	Thule, Nerigon, Norvegia, a Part of anc. Scandinavia. Divided into four Governments, and theſe into Prefectorſhips. Proteſtant.	Frozen Ocean on the N. Sweden E. Scaggerac Sea and German Ocean, S. Atlantic Ocean, W.	BERGEN. B. Deep Harbour, called G. Jeltafioerd, between High Mountains; N. Sea. Bergenhus. Lat. 60. 11. Lon. E. 5. 45. Long D. 18 h. 38 m. Diff. of t. 23 m. later. Diſtance 600 Miles. Bear. N. by E. Climate 14. Antip. Lat. S. 60. 11. Lon. Weſt. 174. 15. This City has a great Trade in Skins, Fir, and dried Fiſh; but all their Wheat is brought to them from other Places, and is the only Town has a right to diſtribute it to all Norway.	Drontheim. A. 63 15 Aggerhus. - - 59 30 Chriſtiana. B. - 59 50 Hamar. B. - - 60 30 Stavanger. B. - 58 45 Fredericſtadt. - 59 2 Maelſtrand. - 58 0 Herndal.	Glaamen, Gulen, Nid, Sheen, Laven, Syre. Dofrine Mountains very high and long. Foreſts and Woods. Several Lakes and Water-falls. G. of Anſlo, Warenger, &c. Steer Sound. N. Cape, the Naze, &c.	This Km. was anc. a diſtinct Sovereignty, but being incorporated with Denmark in 1387, is now ſubj. to his Daniſh Majeſty, who generally
17. NETHERLANDS, or low Countries. States. Weſt. 200 miles long. 200 miles broad. 1,500,000 Inhab. Maritime.	Part of Old Belgium, Belgick Gaul. Divided into ten Prov. ſubj. to France, Auſtria, and the 7 United Provinces. Papiſt in the 2 former. Proteſtant in the latter.	German Ocean and the 7 United Prov. on the N. Germany, E. Lorrain and France, S. German Sea and France, W.	BRUSSELS. B. Senne; Plain and Aſcent, near the Foreſt of Soignis. Brabant. D. Lat. 50. 51. Lon. E. 4. 10. Reſid. of the Viceroy of the Auſtrian Netherlands. Long D. 16 h. 20 m. Diff. of t. 17 m. later. Diſt. 175 m. Bear. E. by S. Clim. 9. Antip. Lat. S. 50. 51. Lon. W. 175. 50. One of the fineſt Cities in the Netherl. its Trade Conſiſts in Camblets, Laces, and fine Tapeſtry, which are exported all over Europe.	Antwerp. B. M. 51 12 Ghent. B. - 51 24 Liſle. - - - 50 38 Maeſtricht. - 50 50 Luxemburg. D. 49 40 Mechlin. A†. - 51 2 Louvain. U. - 51 45 Namur. B. Em. 50 25	Maeſe, Lis, Scheld, Scarpe, Deul, Sambre, Moſelle, Demer. A flat Country. Canals of Bruſſels, Ghent and Oſtend. Foreſts of Ardenne and Soignies. Sluys Harbour.	The Auſtrian Netherl. are ſtill conſidered as a Circle of the Empire, of which the Archducal Ho. as being the Sovereign of the whole, is the ſole

Before Maria Thereſa was crowned Queen of Hungary, which was in 1740, the Emperors of Germany were for a long Time K. of Hungary.	For the Orders of Knighthood. See Germany.	Abund. of Cattle, excellent Wine, Braſs, Iron, Copper, plenty of Game and Fiſh, Mines of Gold and Silver, and even ſome of Diamonds; Mineral Waters and Baths; Corn, Horſes, Tobacco, Saffron, Melons, Cheſnuts, Millet, Buck-wheat.	Hungary received its Name fr. the Huns, a Scythian Nation, who poſſeſſed themſelves of it in the 4th Cent. being then Part of the anc. Pannonia. It was formerly an Aſſemblage of diff. States, and the firſt who aſſum. the Title of K. was Stephen, about the y. 1000, when he embraced Xtianity. The Turks invaded Hungary in the 15th Cent. but were bravely repuls. by the celebrat. Hunniades. Lewis, K. of Hungary, in 1526, was killed fighting againſt Solyman, Emp. of the Turks, and at this Time began the Wars bet. the Germ. and Turkiſh Emprs. for the Dom. of Hungary, which laſted near 200 y. This Kingdom, which was elective, is now become an abſol. heredit. Monarchy in the Houſe of Auſtria.	Introduct. to the Hiſt. of Dalmatia, Croatia, and Sclavonia, in Latin, Folio. 1774. Printed at Zagrab in Sclavonia.	Hiſt. Générale de Hongrie et de Tranſylvanie. Hiſt. des Troubles de Hongrie. Relations de Voyages, en Hongrie, &c.
Innocent XII. 1689 Clement XI. - 1700 Innocent XIII. 1721 Benedict XIII. 1724 Clement XII. 1730 Benedict XIV. 1740 Clement XIII. 1758 Clement XIV. 1769	Holy Ghoſt, 1198. Jeſus Chriſt, 1320. St. Georg. 1498 S. Peter. 1520 S. Paul. 1540 Loretta. 1587 St. Mary the Glorious. 1618	Corn, Wine, Oil, Allum, Olives, Hemp, Flax; all Sorts of Silk Stuffs, Laces and Crapes; Soap, Salt, White Wax, Fiſh, Sweetmeats, and excellent Fruits.	This Part of Italy was anc. the Seat of the Romans, ſo called from Romulus their Founder. (Vid. Roman Hiſtory, by Rollin.) It now belongs to the Pope, and is called the State of the Church, becauſe the Pope, who is the Head of the Romiſh Church, is its Sovereign. This State originated from the Gifts of Pepin and Charlemagne, to the Popes in the 8th Cent. yet reſerving to themſelves the Sovereignty of it. The Popes have become independent Sovereigns only ſince the y. 1076. At the Reformation, about the Middle of the 16th Cent. the Pope loſt a great Part of his Power and Influence, but ſtill he remains a conſid. temporal Prince, and is Abſolute in his Dom. The Popes are elected by 70 Cardinals, in the Conclave, at St. Peter's, in the Vatican.	Platina's Lives of the Popes, Folio. Bower's compleat Hiſt. of the Popes, 7 vol. Vertot. Addiſon. Guicciardini.	Addiſon. Miſſon. Aymon. Bonbaci. P. Turſelin. La Madona. L. Alberti. P. Labat. Seine. St. Marc.
Keeps a Viceroy at Bergen, formerly at Drontheim, and his Power is extraordinary great.	Plenty of Stock-fiſh, Salmons, Herrings, and other Fiſh; rich Furs, Train-oil, Pitch, Tar, Maſts, Cables, Tallow, Butter, Deal Boards, Fir Timber and Oak, Lead, Copper, Iron, and ſome Gold and Silver Mines, Marble, Cryſtal, Granates, Agates, Quickſilver, Coal Mines, Pot-aſhes, Hops, Hemp, Flax, Vitriol, Sulpher, Allum, Salt, Horſes, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hides, Glaſs, Cat-ſkins, Paſturage.		The anc. Norwegians were a v. brave and powerf. People, and the hardieſt Seam. in the World, being inured to it fr. their Infancy. Many Cuſtoms of their Anceſt. are yet diſcernib. in Ireland and the N. of Scotl. where they made freq. Deſcents, and ſome Settlem. which are generally confound. with thoſe of the Danes. It had its own K. till the y. 1387, when it was united to Denm. and in 1525 it embraced the Lutheran Relig. From their being the moſt Turbulent, they are become now the moſt loyal Subj. in Europe, which we can eaſily account for, from the Barbarity and Tyranny of their K. when a ſeparate People. Since the Union of Calmar, in 1393, which united Norway with Denmark, their Hiſtory, &c. is the ſame with that of Denmark.	Mallet's Northern Antiquities. Waala's Northern Tours.	Pontopidan, traduit en François.
Director and ſummoning Pr. The Emperor is Sovereign of theſe Prov. that is, what belongs to Auſtria, which is the largeſt. This Circle contributes its Share to the Impoſts of the Emp. and ſends an Envoy to the Diet, but is not ſubj. to the Judicatures of the Emp. Each Province claims particular Privileges.		Corn, Barley, Roots, Fruit, Paſturage, Hops, Hemp, Flax, Butter, Mines of Iron and Lead, Quarries of Marble, Pits of good Coal, fine Tapeſtries, Worſted Stuffs, Linen Cloth, wrought Silks, Camblets, fine Laces, Lawns, Cambricks.	The Netherlands were by the Rom. called Gallia Belgica. Upon the Decline of the Rom. Emp. the Goths and other N. People poſſeſſed themſelves of theſe Prov. firſt, as they paſſed through them in their Way to Fr. and Spain. Theſe Prov. were firſt united in the Ho. of Burgundy, and afterw. in the Ho. of Auſt. by Mar. or Conq. Ch. V. conſtituted them one of the 10 Cir. of the Emp. The Tyr. of his Son Philip, K. of Spain, made the Inhab. attempt to throw off his Yoke, which occaſion. a gen. Inſur. The Span. however, remained poſſeſſed of theſe 10 Prov. till the Gr. D. of Marlb. gained the Bat. of Ramilies, in 1706; aft. which Bruſſels, the Cap. and moſt of the other Prov. acknow. the Emp. of Germ. Some of them have been conq. by Lewis XIV.	Annals of the Netherlands, with the Hiſt. of the Low Countries, 8vo.	Voyez l'Hiſtoire Des Pays-Bas par Guichardin. Délices des Pays Bas.

18. THE 7 UNITED PROVINCES. Republick. W.N.W. 150 miles long. 140 miles broad. 2,000,000 Inhab. Maritime.	Batavia; part of Old Belgium. Div. into seven Prov. called United, since the Year 1579. the largest of which is Holland. Protestant.	German Ocean on the N. Westphalia in Germany, E. Flanders, Brabant, and Cleves, S. German Ocean, W. 90 m. E. of England.	AMSTERDAM. Amstel and Wye. Amstelland, Holland. Lat. 52. 23. Lon. E. 4. 30. Inhab. 241,000. Resid. at the Hague. Long. D. 16 h. 39 m. Diff. of t. 18 m. later. Dist. 266 m. Bear. E. by N. Clim. 10. Antip. Lat. S. 52. 23. Lon. W. 175. 30. Hi. Water at N. and F. Moon, 30'Clock: Add 48 m. for intercalary Days. The Foundat. of this elegant City is laid on a prodigious Number of Piles. The Harbour is one of the largest and finest in Europe.	Rotterdam. - 51 57 Utrecht. U. - 52 8 Leyden. U. - 52 10 Middleburg. - 51 33 Nimeguen. - 51 55 Deventer. - 52 20 Lewarden. - 53 20 Groningen. U. - 53 13	Rhine, Maese, Waal, Lech, Issel, Scheld, Vecht. A flat Country, full of Canals. Haerlem-Meer Lake. Large Dykes. Rotterdam, Flushing, and Helvoetsluys Harbours. Germ. Ocean. Zuider Sea.	The present Stadtholder is Wm. V. Pr. of Orange and Nassau, born in 1748, and in 1767 married the Pss. Frederica of Prussia. His
19. BOHEMIA. Anc. Kingdom near the Middle. 170 miles long. 140 m. broad. 3,000,000 Inhab. Inland Kingdom.	Bojemum. Div. into two Parts by the River Muldaw; each Part subdiv. into nine Circles. subj. to Austria. Papist.	Misnia and Lusatia on the N. Silesia and Moravia, E. Austria, S. Bavaria, W.	PRAGUE. Ast. U. 1360. Muldaw. Circle of Prague. Lat. 50. Lon. E. 14. 45. Inhab. 83,000. Residence at Presburg in Hungary, or Vienna in Germany. Long D. 16 h. 8 m. Diff. of t. 59 m. later. Dist. 580 m. Bear. E. by S. Clim. 9. Antip. Lat. S. 50. Lon. W. 165. 15. This City is built on seven Hills, and has a great many magnificent Palaces in it; has been taken and retaken several Times; is large, handsome, and populous.	Koningsgratz. B. 50 10 Leitmeritz. B. 50 32 Satz. - - 50 12 Egra. - - 50 2 Pilsen. - - 49 46 Czaslaw. - - 49 50 Caurzim. - - 49 55 Glatz, to Prussia. 50 25	Elbe, Muldaw, Eger. This Kingdom is almost surrounded with Mountains and large Woods. Several Mines and Mineral Waters.	Bohemia, for a consid. Time, was governed by D. and afterw. by K. who were limited in their Power, and elected by the States. After
20. IRELAND. Island. West by N. subject to Great Britain. 300 miles long. 150 miles broad. 3,000,000 Inhab. Maritime.	Hibernia, Juverna, Ierna, Scotia, Britannia Minor. Div. into four large Prov and these into 32 Counties, and 253 Baronies. Protestant and Papists.	Ducalidonian Sea on the N. Irish Sea and St. George's Channel, E. St. George's Channel, S. Atlantic Ocean, W.	DUBLIN. A. U. 1591. Liffey. Bay of Dublin, near the Irish Sea. Dublin County, Prov. of Leinster. Lat. 53. 20. Lon. W. 6. 25. Inh. 140,000. Residence of the Viceroy. Long D. 16 h. 44 m. Diff. of t. 26 m. sooner. Dist. 296 m. Bear. N. W. by W. Climate 10. Antip. Lat. S. 53. 20. Lon. E. 173. 35. High Water at New and Full Moon, 9 h. 15 m. Add 48 m. for intercalary Days. A rich, large, handsome, and populous City, seated in View of the Sea on one Side.	Cork. B. - 51 40 Waterford. B. - 52 12 Kinsale. - 51 32 Belfast. - - 54 38 Limeric. B. - - 52 35 Down. B. - - 54 23 Derry. B. - - 54 52 Donegal. Em. - 54 34	Shannon, E. Barrow, Lee, Neor, Suir, Bann, Boyne, Blackwater, Liffey. Several high Mounts. several large Lakes, the two largest are Lough-Neagh, and Lough-Erne on the N. Several fine Bays and Harbours. hi. Capes.	Since Ireland became subj. to Eng. (1172) the Constitut. of the Gov. there var. but little from that of the mo. Country. The K. of Eng. have always sent
21. SICILY. Island. near Italy. Subject to Naples. S. S. W. 165 miles long. 112 miles broad. 1,000,000 Inhab. Maritime.	Sicania, Trinacria, Triquetra, Trigonia: so called from its triangular Shape. Div. into 3 Prov. or Vallies, Val-di-Demona, Val-di-Mazara, and Val-di-Noto. Papist.	Surrounded by the Mediterranean Sea on all Sides, and div. from Italy by the narrow Streight of Messina, which is about five Miles over.	PALERMO. A. G. of ditto, Medit. Val-di-Mazara. Lat. 38. 10. Lon. E. 13. 40. Inh. 120,000. Coronation sometimes at ditto. Resid. of the Viceroy, 6 Months at ditto, and 6 Months at Messina. Long D. 14 h. 42 m. Diff. of t. 55 m later. Dist. 1000 m. Bear. S. E. Clim. 6. Antip. Lat. S. 38. 10. Lon. W. 166. 20. An anc. large, populous, rich, and handsome City 4 m. in Circumf. and was the Seat of anc. K. a Place of gr. Trade.	Messina. A. 38 10 Syracuse. B. - 37 4 Catania. B. U. 38 0 Montreal. A. - 38 10 Patti. B. - - 38 36 Mazara. B. - 37 42 Trapano. - - 38 0 Noto. - - 37 15	Chantera, Lareta, Salsa. Mt. Ætna, or Gibello, a fam. Volcano, 70 m. round, and v. high; Mt. Madoni, Mt. St. Julian. 2 or 3 fine Bays. Capes di Gallo, Passaro, Orlando, Faro, Boco. Lipari Isles. N.	Sicily is the largest Island in the Medit. in the narrow Streight, called the Faro of Messina, the Tides flow irregularly and violently. The Rock

Titles are, Hereditary Stadtholder, Capt. Gen. and Ad. of the 7 Unit. Prov. He is Son of the late Stadtholder, Wm. Charles, who married Anne, P$s Royal of Gr. Britain, and died in 1751. He is a Knight of the Garter. The Order of Knighth. is that of St. James, instituted in 1290.	Large Cattle and Horses, Sheep, abund. of good But. and Cheese; Fish, Wild Fowl; not much Corn; Turf, good Pastures, Madder, Tobacco, Iron, &c. They import every Thing else fr. Abroad, and yet have as great a Variety of Manufactures and Merchandise as any Nation whatever.	This is a Part of the Nethe lands mentioned in the last State; there were 17 Prov. in all; but these 7, which now constit. One of the 8 Republ. in Eur. and the most Powerf. revolted against the Spaniards, whose Yoke they shook off in 1579, and, by the Title of the 7 Unit. Prov. formed the Republ. Each Prov. has its own Laws. The States-General consist of the Representatives of the 7 Unit. Prov. who sit constantly at the Hague; and when they have resolv. on any Thing relating to Peace or War, Alliances or Taxes, it must be sent to every Prov. and City, which is a sovereign State, to be approved and ratified. Wm. was the first Pr. of Orange, in 1579, and first Stadtholder. He was k lled in 1584 by a Papist.	Williams on the Northern Governments, 2 vol. 4to. 1777. Sir W. Temple on the United Provinces.	Wickfort. Basnage. Le Clerc. Janiçon. Meteren. Délices de la Hollande.
The Battle of the White Mountains in 1620, the Crown was made Hered. in the Aust. Family. The States are summoned every y. by Command of the Emp. and meet at Prague; but it is only for Form's Sake. They consist of the Clergy, Nobility, Gentry, and Representatives of the Towns.	Corn, Millet, Saffron, Malt, Hops, Ginger, fine Beer, Pastures, Lead, Copper, Iron, Granates, Silver, Quicksilver, Sulpher, Saltpeter, Cattle, Geese, Feathers, Glass, Wine, Flax, Hemp, Wool, Timber, Fruit, Horses, Game, Wild Fowl, Linen, Paper, Precious Stones, and Earthen Wares.	The Bohemians are descended from the Boii, a People of Gaul, who retired thither when the Rom. under J. Cæsar made a Conq. of that Country. The Vandals and Sclavons also came into this Km. These People were a consid. Time govern. by D. Uladislaus II. was the first K. of Bohem. in 1086. The Bohemian Nobility used to elect their own Princes, though the Emperors of Germ. sometim. imposed a K. upon them, and at length usurped that Throne themselves. They lost it again on account of their Severity to the Protestants, in the Time of the Famous Ziska, in the 15th Century; but they conquered it sometime after, and it has been in the Ho. of Austria ever since. It was united with Hungary in 1612.	Heiss. See Germany.	Æneas. Sylvius. Cluvier. Heiss. P. Barre, dans son Hist. d'Allemagne.
Viceroys thither to administer the publick Affairs in their Name, and by their Authority. As in Engl. so in Irel. the Parliament is the supreme Court, which is convened by the K's Writ, and prorog. or dissolv. at his Pleasure. Irel. was erected into a Km. by the English Parliam. in 1542.	Corn, good Pastures, Hemp, Flax, Saffron, Honey, Wax, Wood, Sheep, Cattle, Hogs, Fish, Game, Beef, Pork, Butter, Cheese, Suet, Tallow, Hides, Wool, Salt, Salt Provisions, Furs, Pipe-Staves, Linen Cloth, Lawns, Yarn, Cambricks, Lead, Copper, Iron, Free-Stone, Marble, Slate, Coals, Turf.	It seems highly probable that Ireland was first peopled from Britain. There is no great Reason to believe that it was ever conquered by the Romans. Towards the Decline of the Rom. Emp. a Col. of Scots began to make a gr. Figure in Ireland, whence it acquired the Name of Scotia. This Colony is supposed to have come originally from Spain. The Island was afterw. harrassed by the Norwegians and Saxons, but never entirely subdued till Henry II. King of England, made himself Master of it in 1172. It has been ever since subj. to the Kings of England, who were only stiled Lords of Ireland, till the Title of King was bestowed on Henry VIII. by the States of the Realm, in Parliament assembled, in 1542.	Cambden. Keting. Rusworth. Sir J. Temple. Dr. Warner. Dr. Leland. Young's Tour. Sir Jam. Ware. Cox.	Délices de la Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande, in 12. par Jacques, Beeverell. McGeohagen.
anc. called *Scylla*, (now Capo Sciglio) and the Whirlpool anc. named *Charybdis*, (now Colosara) are in this Streight. This Island was formerly called the Granary of the Romans, on Account of its Fruitfulness. As this Island is a Part of the Kingdom of Naples, also c. the two Sicilies, its Governm. is the same, and has a Viceroy.	Corn, excell. Wine, Fruits, Oil, Silk, Fish, Sugar, Honey, Wax, Saffron; some Gold and Silver; Iron, Allum, Vitriol, Salt-petre, Mineral Salt, Emeralds, Jasper, Agate, Porphyry, Lapis Lazuli, Catochite, Coral, Sulphur, Bitumen, &c.	Sicily was probab. first planted by the Greeks; and they, with the Carthagen. div. the Isle bet. them, but were both of them subdued by the Rom. This Isle followed the Fortune of Italy in its sev. Revolut. until the Sicilian Vespers, 1282, when the Nativ. massacred the French, who had then the Dom. of it. They were succeed. by the Span. unt. the y. 1707, when they were driven from thence by the Imperial. and at the Peace of Utrecht, 1713, this Isl. was allott. to the D. of Savoy, with the Tit. of K. In 1720, this Pr. ceded this Isl. to Ch. VI. and had Sardinia in its Stead. The Emp. held it till 1733, when Don Carlos, of Spain, was advanc. to the Throne of Naples. Upon his Accession to the Crown of Spain in 1759, he resign. the Cro. to his third Son, Ferdin. IV. the present K.	Warcup's Hist. of Italy. Folio. Guiccardini's Hist. of Italy. Brydone's Letters on Sicily & Malta.	Alberti. Misson. Vid. Mémoires de Trevoux. 1713. p. 1842. P. Labat. St. Marc. Rogissard.

22. SWITZERLAND. Republick. S. W. by W. 260 m. long. 100 miles broad. 2,000,000 Inhab. Inland State.	Helvetia, Rhetia. Div. into 13 Cantons, beſides the Allies, as the Griſons, Valais, Neufchatel, Tockenburg, St. Gaul, Geneva, &c. Proteſtant and Papiſt.	Alſace and Swabia in Germany on the N. Lake of Conſtance, Tyrol and Trent, E. Italy, S. France and Savoy, W.	BERN. U. Aar. Canton of Bern. Lat. 47. Lon. E. 7. 30. The general Diet ſits at Baden, a fine Town, Lat. 47. 30. every Year, June 24.—Long D. 15 h. 47 m. Diff. of t. 30 m. later. Diſt. 410 m. Bear. S. E. Clim. 8. Antip. Lat. S. 47. Lon. W. 172. 30. A ſtrong Place, ſeated in a Peninſula. This City and Canton, it is ſaid, forms almoſt one-third of the Helvetic Confederacy, and can, upon Occaſion, fit out 100,000 armed Men.	Baſil. U. - 47 40 Zurich. U. - 47 25 Lucern. - - 46 55 Lauſanne. U. - 46 30 Friburg. U. - 46 50 Soleure. - 47 18 Schaffhauſen. - 47 39 Zug. - - 47 0	Rhine, Rhone, Aar, Inn, Ruſs, Oglio. Lakes of Geneva, Conſtance, Lucern, Zurich, Bial, Thun, Neufchatel. The Alps, the higheſt Mountains in Eur.	The Governm. of this State is partly Monarchical, p. Ariſtocratical, and p. Democratical. The Bp. of Baſil, and Abbot of
23. VENICE. Republick, on the N. of Italy. S. W. 180 miles long. 100 miles broad. 1,200,000 Inhab. Maritime.	Part of Lower Lombardia. Div. into 14 Prov. in Italy, Part of Dalmatia in Turky, and ſome Iſlands. Papiſt.	Griſons, Trent and Tyrol on the N. Carniola, and G. of Venice, E. Pope's Dom. and the D. of Mantua, S. the D. of Milan, W.	VENICE. P. U. 1592. Surn. the Rich. On the G. of Venice, on 72 Iſles, built upon Piles. Dogado. Lat. 45. 25. Lon. E. 12. 30. Inh. 200,000. Reſid. of the Doge and Senate. Long D. 15 h. 30 m. Diff. of t. 50 m. later. Diſt. 630 m. Bear. S. E. Clim. 7. Antip. Lat. S. 45. 25. Lon. W. 167. 30. It owes its Origin to ſome Families of Padua, who, to avoid the Fury of the Goths in the 5th Centu. ſheltered here, built Houſes, and formed a City.	Bergamo. B. - 45 40 Verona. B. U. 45 20 Breſcia. B. - 45 31 Padua. B. U. - 45 24 Vicenza. B. - 45 32 Treviſo. B. - 45 43 Crema. B. - 45 25 Udina. - 46 12	Adige, Bretta, Piave. The Alps on the N. Lakes of Garda and Iſeo. Gulph of Venice, ſometimes called the Adriatic Sea.	This is the moſt anc. Republick in Eur. Its Governm. is Ariſtocratical, and the Majeſty reſid. in the Gr. Sen. The D. or Doge is only in real.
24. GENOA. Republick, on the N. W. of Italy. S. W. 160 miles long. 20 miles broad. Maritime.	Maritime Liguria. Div. into Riviera di Ponente, or W. Coaſt, and Riviera di Levante, or E. Coaſt; and theſe ſubdiv. into Pr. Ms. and Territories. Papiſt.	Appenine Mountains, D. of Montferrat, Milan and Parma, on the N. Modena, E. Mediterranean Sea, S. Nice and Piedmont, W.	GENOA. A. Surnamed the Superb. On the G. of Genoa. Medit. Riviera di Ponente, or W. Coaſt. Lat. 44. 25. Lon. E. 9. Inh. 80,000. Reſidence of the Doge and Senate. Long D. 15 h. 22 m. Diff. of t. 36 m. later. Diſt. 578 m. Bear. S. E. by S. Clim. 7. Antip. Lat. S. 44. 25. Lon. W. 171. This City is very populous, and one of the moſt trading Places in Italy, 20,000 Families being employed in making Velvets, Silk, Gold and Silver Lace.	Savona. B. - 44 20 Albengua. B. - 44 4 Vintimiglia. B. 43 48 Sarzana. B. - 44 8 Noli. B. - - 44 12 Final. B. - - 44 18 Rapallo. - - 44 12 Oneglia. Pr. ſubj. to Sardin.	No remarkable Rivers Appenine Mountains on the N. E. and W. Mediterranean Sea, G. of Genoa, G. of Spezia. Cape de l'Melle.	The Governm. is Ariſtocratical. The Doge or D. is choſen only for two y. and muſt be 50 at the Time of his Election. The Legiſlative
25. PIEDMONT. Pr. in the N. W. of Italy. ſubj. to the K. of Sardinia. S. W. 150 miles long. 94 miles broad. Maritime in Part.	Inland Liguria; alſo Part of Lombardy. Div. into Principalities, Duchies, Marquiſates, Counties, Lordſhips, Vallies. Papiſt.	Vallois, or Valaiſon the N. D. of Milan and Montferrat, E. Repub. of Genoa and the Medit. S. France, W. and Savoy, N. W.	TURIN. A. U 1412. Po, and Doria-Riaparia. At the Foot of a Mountain. Piedmont Proper. Lat. 44. 50. Lon. E. 7. 45. Reſidence of the King of Sardinia, who is Prince of Piedmont, and D. of Savoy. Long D. 15 h. 24 m. Diff. of t. 31 m. later. Diſt. 515 m. Bear. S. E. by S. Clim. 7. Antip. Lat. S. 44. 50. Lon. W. 172. 15. An ancient, populous, ſtrong, flouriſhing, and one of the handſomeſt Cities in Italy. The Palace is a magnificent Structure. Vid. Brookes's Gazetteer.	Verceil. B. - 45 31 Ivrea. B. M. - 45 12 Aſti. Em. - 44 50 Suſa. M. - 45 6 Saluzzi. B. M. 44 35 Coni. - - 44 23 Nice. B. Em. 43 42 Aouſte. B. D. 45 38	Po, Doria, Tanaro, and Var. Appenine and Alps Mountains, which are very high. Fine Valleys. Nice, Villa Franca, and Oneglia are Seaport Towns.	This is the beſt Part of the K. of Sardinia's Dom. being v. fruitf. and populous. The Name of Piedmont has been given to this

St. Gaul, are Sovereigns. Every Canton is absol. in its own Jurisdiction, but those of Bern, Zurich, and Lucern, are Aristocratical; those of Uri, Zug, Schwitz, Underwald, Glaris and Appenzel, are Democrat. The Confederacy, consid. as a Repub. comprehends three Div. viz. the Swisses, the Grisons, the Prefectures. Order of Knights, the Bear, 1219.	Wood, Cattle, Sheep, Pot-herbs, vast Plenty of Game, Fish, and Fowl; good Timber and Pasture, but little Corn and Wine. The Mountains contain Mines of Iron, Crystal, Virgin Sulphur, and Springs of mineral Waters. Woolen and Linen Manufactures.	The present Swisses and Grisons are the Descendants of the anc. Helvetii, subdu. by J. Cæsar. They were afterw. Part of the Km. of Burgundy, then subj. to France, and then to Germany. But being oppress. they threw off their Allegiance, and erected sev. independ. States in the 14th Cent. and at the Treaty of Westphalia, 1648, they were acknowledg. free and Independ. as the Unit. Prov. were at the same Treaty. In 1712, a War began bet. the Protest. and Popish Cantons, wherein the Papists were unsuccessf. losing Baden and other Territories. In this War the Canton of Bern alone, brought 40,000 Men into the Field. These Cantons were much more consid. before they were disunit. by their Diff. about Religion.	Burnet's Travels into Switzerland. Dr. Moore on ditto. Wm. Coxe.	Voyages de Tavernier & de Burnet. Etat & Délices de la Suisse.
The principal Senator, and conseq. his Power is very small. He is elected by the Senate, and enjoys his Dignity during his Life. The Glory of the Venet. State is, that she has preserved her Liberty for upw. of 1200 y. The Orders of Knighthood are three, viz. Golden Star, Knights of St. Mark, and the Doge's Knights.	Corn, Wines, rich Pasture, abund. of Silk, Cattle, Hogs, fine Wool, scarlet Cloth, Gold, Silver, and Silk Stuffs, Glass, fine Looking Glasses, Slates, Fish, Fowl, Game, Mulberries, Truffles, Marble, Arms, Oil, Honey, Wax, Fruits, Olives, Soap, Drugs, v. fine Steel.	Venice rose fr. a very small Beginn. to gr. Consequence. That Cluster of little Isles where the City of V. now stands, was originally inhab. only by Fisherm. but when Italy was invad. first by Alaric the Goth, and afterw. by Attila the Hun, gr. Numbers of the People fled thith. for Shelter. From that Time a City gradually rose, grew powerf. fr. its Situat. and Opul. fr. Commerce. A Repub. was form. Trade furnish. the People with Riches, Riches gave Birth to Ambit. Ambit. urged them to Conquest, and Conq. procur. them additional Territor. both in Eur. and Asia. Thus, by rapid Strides, they rose to gr. Importance; but arriv. at the Zenith of their Glory, they with alm. equal Velocity began to decline, and have been exposed to gr. and extraordinary Dangers.	Shute's Hist. of Venice, Folio. Warcup's Hist. of Italy, Folio. Guicciardini's Hist. of Italy.	Hist. de Venise, par Laugier. Alberti. Misson. P. Labat. St. Marc. St. Didier.
Power is lodged in the gr. Council, consisting of 400 Members, of which four Parts in five must be unanimous. The Administrat. is vested in a Doge and a proper Council. The Doge has the Title of Serenity during his Office, and a Guard of 200 Men. The gr. Council make Laws and raise Money, the lesser declare War, procl. Peace, and form Alliances.	Wine, Oil, fine Fruits, Sweetmeats, Anchovies, Parmesan Cheese, Drugs, abund. of Silk, Olives, Capers, Paper, Soap, Lace, Cotton, white Marble, Manuf. of Silks, Brocades, Carpets, Damasks, Plush, Sattins, Gold and Silver Stuffs, all Sorts of Velvets, Gloves, &c.	Genoa, Part of anc. Liguria, contin. und. the Romans until the Ruin of that Emp. by the Goths, &c. aft. which it made a Part of the Km. of Lombardy, and then of the Germ. Empire, and at length set up for a Sovereign State. It was afterw. successively subj. to the French, to the Abp. of Milan, to the M. of Montferrat, to the D. of Milan, and to the Fr. again. At length, in 1528, the celebrat. Andrew Doria, one of the chiefest Nobles of Genoa, rescued it out of the Hands of their powerf. Neighbours. It is, however, greatly degenerat. fr. its former Splendor, but among many other Misfortunes, the Revolt of Corsica seems to have been the greatest.	History of the Revolutions in Genoa, 3 vol. 12mo. Warcup's Hist. of Italy, Folio. Guicciardini.	Leandre Alberti. Misson. P. Labat. St. Marc. Rogissard. Lassels.
Country, fr. its remark. Situat. at the Foot of the Alps, which separate it fr. France and Savoy, consequently is well fortified against Invaders, and has been very much strengthened by Fortresses, against which the French lost many thousand Men in the Reign of Q. Anne, especially at Turin.	Corn, Rice, Wine, Fruits, Hemp, Flax, Fish, abundance of Cattle and Game; a great Quantity of Silk, and the best in Italy: In the Mountains are found Mines of Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron, &c.	This Part of the K. of Sardinia's Dom. was formerly a Part of Liguria, and afterw. of Lombardy. An Author observes, there is not a more desirable Clim. or a more pleasant and fruitful Prov. in Italy than Piedmont. No Country of its Dimensions yields a Sovereign so gr. a Revenue as this, but their Crops are somet. destroyed by Storms of Hail, called the Plague of Piedmont. This Country, like others, have passed into the Hands of several Masters. In the Reign of Q. Anne, the French took every Town, and were upon the Point of making themselves Masters of Turin, when it was relieved by the late D. of Savoy and Prince Eugene, in 1706, and the French were obliged to abandon Piedmont again.	Warcup's Hist. of Italy, Folio. Guicciardini's Hist. of Italy. Barretti. Guichenon.	Léandre Alberti. Misson. P. Labat. St. Marc. Rogissard. Lassels.

26. SAVOY. D. in the N. W. of Italy. subj. to the K. of Sardinia. S. W. by W. 83 m. long. 67 m. broad. Inland State.	Inland Liguria. Divided into eight Diſtricts. Papiſt.	Lake of Geneva, on the N. Piedmont and Valais, E. Dauphiny in France, and a Part of Piedmont, S. and France W.	CHAMBERRY. Laiſſe and Albans. Savoy Proper. Lat. 45. 35. Lon. E. 6. Parliam. meet here. Long. D. 15 h. 31. m. Diff. of t. 24 m. later. Diſt. 430 m. Bear. S. E. by S. Clim. 8. A conſiderable and popu ious Town, well buil , but has no Fortifications. There are Piazza's under moſt Part of the Houſes, where People may walk dry in the worſt of Weather. It hath .r,e and handſome Suburbs.	St. Jean de Maurienne. B. 45 32 Montmelian. - - 45 50 Rumilly. - - 45 53 Annecy. - - 46 18 Bonneville. - - 45 30 Monſtier. - - 46 22 Thonon. - -	iſer, Ark, Seran, and Arve. Alps Mountains. Lakes of Geneva, Bourget, and Annecy.	The Adminiſtration of Government in the ſeveral Territories the D. of Savoy poſſeſſes, is committed to
27. MONT-FERRAT. D. in the N. W. of Italy. ſubj. to Sardinia. S. W. 62 m. long. 48 m. broad. Inland State.	Inland Liguria; Part of Lombardy. Divided into ſmall Territories. Papiſt.	Piedmont on the N. Milan. D. on the E. Genoa on the S. Piedmont on the W.	CASAL. B. Po. Lat. 45. 7. Lon. E. 8. 37. Long. D. 15 h. 25 m. Diff. of t. 34 m. later. Diſt. 550. m. Bear. S. E. by S. Clim. 7. It is a ſtrong City, with a Citadel; however, it has been taken and r taken ſevera Times; it was yielded by the Houſe of Auſtr. to the K. of Sardin. for the Services he had done in the Wars againſt France.	Acqui. B. - - 44 40 Albi. B. - - 44 36 Trino. - - - 45 8 Nizza. - - - 44 45 Spigno. M. - 44 35 Moncalvo. - . 44 58	Po, Tanaro, Bormia, Belbo. Appenine Mountains on the S. very high.	This Part of the K. of Sardinia's Dom. is very populous and fruitful. I contains 200
28. TUSCANY. Grand D. about the Middle of Italy. ſubj. to Auſtria. S. W. 116 m. long. 80 m. broad. Maritime.	Ombria, Tyrrhenia, Hetruria. Div. into 3 Diſtricts, viz. Florentino, D. Sienneſe, D. Piſano. Papiſt.	The Pope's Dom. on the North, Eaſt, and South, Lucca, Repub. and Tuſcan Sea, on the Weſt.	FLORENCE. A. U. Surn. the Beautiful. On the Arno. Florentino. Lat. 43. 46. Lon. E. 11. 45. Long. D. 15 h. 14 m. Diff. of t. 47 m. later. Diſt. 802 m. Bear. S. E. Clim 7. One of the moſt elegant Cities in Italy, fam. for the Birth of ſev. renown. Men. Amer ic Veſpus, who gave his Name to America, was born here. The St tues, Paintings, &c. in the Gr. D's Palace, are the Admir. of Travellers. The Italian Tongue is ſpoken here in its Purity.	Sienna. A. U. - 43 20 Piſa. A. U. - 43 42 Leghorn. - - 43 33 Orbitello. - - 42 28 Arezzo. B. - 43 27 Piombino. Pr. 42 57 Pienza. B. - - 43 4 Piſtoia. B. - - 43 55	Arno, Tiber. Very high Mountains, Part of the Appenine, and in which are found Mines of Iron, Alum, Vitriol, &c. Tuſcan Sea.	The Council of the Gr. D. of Tuſcany is compoſed of a ſmall Number of Perſons. He has made no Alteration in the Rights nor Pri-
29. MODENA. D. in the N. of Italy. ſubj. to its own D. who is a Vaſſal of the Germ. Empire. S. W. 56 m. long. 40 m. broad. Maritime in Part.	Mutina. Part of Lombardy. Div. into 4 D. viz. Modena Proper, Regio, Mirandola and Correggio, and Pr. of Carpi, Maſſa, and Carrara. Papiſt.	Mantua, D. on the N. Pope's Territories, E. Tuſcany, D. and Lucca, S. and Parma. D. W.	MODENA. B. Canal. bet. Secchia and Panaro. Modena Proper. Lat. 44. 34. Lon. E. 11. 17. Long. D. 15 h. 25 m. Diff. of t. 45 m. later. Diſt. 725 m. Bear. S. E. Clim. 7. A very anc. large, popul. and ſtrong City; the ducal Pal. is a very noble Edifice. It has given Birth to ſev. celeb at. Men, viz. Taſſo the Poet, Corregio the gr. Painter, Sigonius the Civilian and Hiſtorian, da Vignola the Architect, and Montecuculi the Imp. Gen	Reggio. B. D. - 44 43 Mirandola. B. D. 44 52 Carpi. Pr. - - 44 45 Corregio. D. - 44 45 Maſſa. B. Pr. - 44 1 Carrara. Pr. - 44 1	ecchia and Panaro. Part of the Appenine Mountains. The tutelary Saint of Modena is named Geminianus.	The Revenues of the D. of Modena are computed to amount to 100,000l. per Ann. James D. of York, afterwards K. of England.

As many Councils, and they are govern. by their respective Laws, where the K. does not interpose. The Parliam. meet here at Chamberry, which is composed of four Presidents, and a pretty large Numb. of Senators, being the supreme Tribunal of the whole D. Vid. Piedmont and Sardin.	Good Pastures, Wine, Saffron, Corn, Fruit, large Herds of Cattle, abund. of Game, Venison and Wild Fowl in the Mounts. and Plenty of Fish, Chesnuts, Walnuts, and Pines. A Gold Mine has been discov. some y. since.	Savoy was anc. possessed by the Allobroges, and reduc. under the Obed. of the Rom. in the Reign of Augustus. After the Ruin of the Empire it was united to Burgundy, on the Ruin whereof the Emp. of Germany possessed himself of it, and conferred it on Hugh, D. of Saxony, creating him D. of Savoy and Pr. of Piedmont, in which Family it still continues. The D. of Savoy, who is also K. of Sardinia, is an absolute Pr. and the Crown heredit. but the Salic Law is observ. in his Dom. This Country has suffer. greatly by ruinous Wars, which it has sustained against France and Spain.	Warcup's Hist. of Italy. Folio. Guicciardini's Hist. of Italy. Barretti. Paradin. Guichenon.	Léandre Alberti. Misson. P. Labat. St. Marc. Rogissard.
Towns and Castles. It was formerly a M. Acqui is famous for its commodious hot Baths; and although the Water is very hot, very fine green Grass grows near it.	This Country or Duchy, is very fertile, and abounds in Corn, Olives, Oil, Silk, Rice, excellent Wine, &c.	This D. was formerly div. bet. the D. of Savoy and the D. of Mantua; but upon the Death of the D. of Mantua without Issue, in 1708, the Ho. of Aust. ceded the D. of Mantua's Part to the then D. of Savoy: The Ds. of Alexandrin, Vigevano, Laumelia, and Tortonese, have also lately been ceded to the D. of Savoy, K. of Sardinia, by the Austrians, which are very valuable Additions to his Dominions. Some of these Districts are inclosed in the D. of Milan. Montferrat is very fertile, and well cultivated.	Warcup's Hist. of Italy. Folio. Guicciardini's Hist. of Italy. Barretti.	L. Alberti. Misson. P. Labat. St. Marc. Rogissard.
vileges, which the Florentines enjoyed in the Time they were free. The Tuscan Order, and rustic Work, owe their Origin to this Country. The only Order of Knighthood is that of St. Stephen, instituted in 1554; the D. is always Grand Master.	Corn, Wine, Oil, Olives, Oranges, Citrons, Lemons, Figs, and other excell. Fruits; raw and wrought Silks; Mulberry-Trees, Marble, Lapis Lazuli, Vitriol, Salt-Works, Iron, Allum, Alabaster, Porphyry, Flax, Saffron, gilt Leather, fine Earthen Ware, Gold, Silver, silken and woollen Stuffs.	This D. fell under the Dom. of the Romans about 455 y. bef. Christ. The Ostrogoths possessed it in the 5th Century, and then the Lombards, who were expelled by Charlemagne in 800, after which it became subj. to the Germ. Emperors; but the Popes endeavour. to make that Country independ. upon which there arose two potent Factions in Tuscany, about the y. 1240, which div. the whole Empire, and occasioned a very long and civil War, both in Italy and Germ. These Factions went by the Names of the Guelphs and Gibellines, the first appearing in the Interest of the Pope, and the other in the Emperor's Interest. During these Contentions bet. the Emp. and the Pope, it underw. several Changes. Vid. the Hist. It now belongs to the Ho. of Austria, and the Gr. D. the Emperor's Brother is absol. in this D.	The same as above. Moore's Travels.	L. Alberti. Misson. P. Labat. St. Marc. Rogissard.
married the Pss. Mary, Sister of the D. of Modena, in 1673, to which Match, the Misfortunes of that Monarch are frequently ascribed. The Chevalier was her Son. Massa, an anc. popul. and handsom. City in this D. is famous for its Quarries of very fine Marble, as also those of Carrara.	fruitful in Wines, Corn, Oil, Fruits of different Kinds, Cattle, rich Pastures, Silk, Masks, fine Marbles, many Minerals, Petrefactions, &c.	This D. underw. the like Revolutions with the adjacent Countries, until it was annexed to the M. of Ferrara. It was possessed alternately by the Pope and the Family of D'Este, until the y. 1597, when the Pope and the D. agreed to div. the Country between them. The Pope accepted of Ferrara, and the Family of D'Este the Ds. of Modena, Regio, and Mirandola. The D. is absol. within his own Dom. He is und. the Protect. of Austria. His Dominions, however, are far from being flourishing, though very Improveable, they having been alternately wasted by the late Belligerant Powers in Italy.	The same as above.	L. Alberti. Misson. P. Labat. St. Marc. Rogissard.

30. MANTUA. D. in the N. of Italy. ſubj. to Auſtria. S. W. 60 m. long. 27 m. broad. Inland State.	Part of the anc. Km. of Lombardy. Div. into four Diſtricts, viz. Mantua Proper, D. Sabionetta, D. Bozzolo, Pr. Caſtiglion, M. Papiſt.	The Repub. of Venice on the N. Pope's Territories, E. Modena, D. S. Milan, D. and Parma, D. W.	MANTUA. A. U. 1625. On a Lake and Mincio Riv. Mantua Proper. Lat. 45. 10. Lon. E. 11. 15. Long. D. 15 h. 28 m. Diff. of t. 45 m. later. Diſt. 600 m. Bear. S. E. Clim. 7. A v. large City, and v. ſtrong by Situat. as well as by Art, and there is no coming at it but by two Cauſeways, which croſs the Lake, for which Reaſon it is one of the moſt conſid. Fort. in Eur. The fam. Poet Virgil was born near this City.	Luzzara. - - 45 8 Caſtiglion. M. 45 23 St. Benedetto. - 45 0 Sabionetta. D. - 45 2 Bozolo. Pr. - 44 40 Novellara. Em. 44 50	Po, Secchia, Mincio. Order of Knighth. is of the Blood of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, inſtitut. in 1608.	The Governm of this D. is annexed to tha of the Milaneſe in Poſſeſs. of the Ho. of Auſtria. Mantua, formerly a
31. PARMA. D. in the N. of Italy. ſubj. to Ferdinand, Son of the late Don Philip of Spain. S. W. 48 m. long. 37 m. broad. Inland State.	Part of the anc. Km. of Lombardy. Div. into the D. of Parma Proper. D. of Placentia, D. of Guaſtalla, Territ. of Buſſeto, and Val di Taro. Papiſt.	The D. of Milan on the N. D. of Mantua, N. E.—D. of Modena, E. Tuſcany, D. and Genoa, S. and Milan, D. W.	PARMA. B. U. 1599. Parma River. Parma Proper. Lat. 44. 50. Lon. E. 10. 51. Long. D. 15 h. 26 m. Diff. of t. 44 m. later. Diſt. 700 m. Bear. S. E. Clim. 7. A large, popul. City, 4 m. in Circum. near 50,000 Inhab. The large Theatre, built by Renatus I. in 1618, is fam. throughout Eur. It will contain upw. of 7000 Spectat The ducal Pal. conſiſts of 3 Courts. Placentia is alſo a very fine City.	Placentia. B. U. 45 5 Guaſtalla. D. - 44 55 St. Donino. B. 44 53 San Stefano. M. Taro. - - 44 34 Caſtel St. Joanne.	Po and Parma Rivers. Part of the Appenine Mountains.	The D. and City of Parma, with the Ds. of Placentia, Guaſtalla, &c. now form one of the moſt flouriſh. States in Italy, of its
32. MILAN. D. in the N. W. of Italy. ſubj. to Auſtria. S. W. by W. 155 m. long. 70 m. broad. Inland State.	Inland Liguria; Part of anc. Lombardy. Div. into the D. of Milan Proper, and 5 other Territories. Papiſt.	Switzerland and the Griſons on the N. Venice, Repub. Parma, D. and Mantua, D. E. Genoa, Repub. and Parma, S. Piedmont, Pr. and Montferrat, D. W.	MILAN. A. U. Surn. the Great. On the Olana, bet. Adda and Teſin. Milaneſe Proper. Lat. 45. 25. Lon. E. 9. 15. Long. D. 15 h. 34 m. Diff. of t. 37 m. later. Diſt. 538 m. Bear. S. E. Clim. 7. one of the fineſt Cities in the World; it has been beſieged 40, taken 20, and demoliſhed 4 Times, yet it has alw. recov. itſelf. Its Library, called the Ambroſian, cont. 50,000 printed Books, and 14,000 MSS. The Cathed. is a vaſt Pile, all of Mar. and tho' ſometh. has b. doing for near 400 y. tow. the outw. or inw. Ornam. thereof, it is not yet finiſh. This City cont. near 300,000 Inh. and is 10 m. r.	Pavia. B. U. - 45 10 Novara. B. - 45 25 Cremona. B. U. 45 8 Lodi. B. - - 45 18 Como. B. - - 45 45 Picigithone. - 45 12 Caſal-Maggiore. 45 6 Marignan. - - 45 20 Mortara. - - 45 22	Po, Teſin, Serio, Adda, Seſſia, Oglio. Part of the Alps and Appenine Mountains. Lakes Maggior, Como, and Lugano. Sev. Canals, the largeſt are il Naviglio Grande, and il Naviglio Minore.	Milan is a very conſid. D. and v. fertile. The Milaneſe had Ds. of their own, whoſe H is extinct above 2 Cents. ago. Their Names were
33. CORSICA. Iſland in the Medit. W. of Italy. S. W. ſubj. to France. 100 miles long. 50 miles broad. 120,000 Inhab. Maritime.	Cherapne. Cyrnus. Div. by the Mounts. into 2 Parts, and theſe Parts into 38 Cantons, called Pieves by the Natives. Papiſt.	Situated bet. the G. of Genoa and the Iſland of Sardinia, about 86 m. W. of Piombino, Pr. in Tuſcany, D. and 100 m. S. of Genoa, Repub.	BASTIA. B. Good Harb. Tuſcan Sea in the Medit. ſituat. in the N. E. Part of the Iſl. called Corſica this Side the Mounts. Lat. 42. 35. Lon. E. 9. 45. Long. D. 15 h. 11 m. Diff. of t. 39 m. later. Diſt. 735 m. Bear. S. E. by S. Clim. 7. It has a ſtrong Caſt. but was taken by the Engliſh and the Malecontents, in 1745, and retaken by the Genoeſe ſometime afterwards. It was the Reſidence of the Governor before the French took it.	Ajazzo. B. - - 41 50 Bonifacio. - - 41 20 Calvi. - - - 42 15 Porto Vecchio. 41 30 Fiorenzo. - - 42 25	Guodo and Lunone. Sev. Mounts. and Rocks. Woods. Capes Corſo and Bonifacio. Gulphs and good Harbours. Strei. of Bonifacio.	This Iſland is now Govern. by the Fr. to whom it belongs. The Ai is temperate and healthy, except in the

rich D. bringing to its own D. 500,000 Crowns a y. is now much decayed. The Capital is one of the ſtrongeſt Fortreſſes in Eur. and contains about 16,000 Inhab. It is very anc. having been founded prior to Rome. It is ſituat. in a Marſh; the Bridges are guarded by Forts.	fertile in Corn, Paſtures, Flax, excellent Fruit and Wine, Silk, &c. It is from the Capital of this D. thoſe glorious Italian Silks, called Mantua's, take their Name.	This D. was Part of the Km. of Lombardy, and conquered by Charlemagne, in 800; but in the Wars between the Pope and the Emp. aſſumed an Independency, and ſomet. choſe a Republican form of Governm. and at others was govern. by D. the laſt were of the Family of Gonzala, who held it until the y. 1703, when Ferdin. Charles, the laſt D. adhering to the French againſt the Houſe of Auſtria, the Emp. ſeized on this D. and the D. dying without Iſſue, in 1708, the Auſtri. ſtill keep Poſſeſſ. of it; only by the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, Guaſtala, Part of the D. was allotted to Don Philip, with the D. of Parma.	The ſame as above. Moore's Travels.	L. Alberti. Miſſon. P. Labat. St. Marc. Rogiſſard.
Extent. Some of its magnif. Churches are painted by the fam. Corregio. The preſent D. of P. is Son to Don Philip, the K. of Spain's younger Brother: His Name is Ferdinand, born in 1752. The D's Court is thought to be the politeſt of any in Italy.	Fertile in Corn, Wine, Oil, Hemp, Paſtures, Cattle, Truffles, Fruit, fine Cheeſe, called Parmeſan, ſome of which weigh 200 lb. Some Mines of Copper and Silver.	Parma underw. the Fate of the Reſt of Italy, until it became ſubj. to the Germ. Emperors: It afterw. bec. ſubj. to the Pope, the Venetians, the Milaneſe, and the French ſucceſſively. Pope Julius II. in 1545, reduc. it und. the Obedi. of the See of Rome; and Pope Paul III. created his natural Son, Peter Lewis Farneſe, D. of Parma; but the Male Line failing, Charles VI. granted it as a Fee of the Empire to Don Carlos, and in Right of his Mother, Q. Dowager, Heir of the Ho. of Parma. This D. was afterw. relinquiſhed by Don Carlos, on his being advanced to the Thro. of Sicily; but by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, Parma was allotted to the Infant Don Philip, his Brother.	The ſame as above. The preſent D. is Ferdinand-Maria-Lewis, born in 1752.	L. Alberti. Miſſon. P. Labat. St. Marc. Rogiſſard.
Sforzia. The Fr. and Span. have had bloody Wars about this D. but the Ho. of Auſtria has got Poſſeſs. of it. In 1741, the French and Spaniards laid Claim to it again, but the D. of Savoy (K. of Sardin.) ſolicited by Great Britain, prevented their gaining their Ends, and the Q. of Hungary, out of Gratitude, gave Part of this D. to the D. in 1743. Vid. Montferrat, 10th Column.	Fruitful in Corn, Wine, Fruits, Rice, Olives, Fiſh, Cattle, Cheeſe, Cheſnuts, Silk, Cotton Stuffs, all Sorts of artificial Flowers, Paper, Pens, Silverſmith's Work, Gold Lace, Gold and Silver Embroidery, Cryſtal.	This D. was inhabit. by the Inſubres when the Rom. conq. it. The Goths conq. it in the 5th Cent. and were diſpoſſeſſed by the Lombards in 572. Milan compoſed the beſt Part of the Km. of Lombardy, which was ſubdu. by Charlemagne about the y. 800; but in the Wars bet. the Emperors and the Popes, Milan withdrew her Allegiance, and aſſumed an Independency. It long ſerved as a Bone of Contention bet. the Emperors and the French, till Charles V. expelled the French in 1525, and gave it, with Spain, to his Son Philip II. The Span. and Fr. recovered it fr. the Imperialiſts, in 1743, but by a ſubſeq. Peace it was reſtored to the Emp. on his ceding Naples and Sicily to the K. of Spain, and the Auſtrians remain poſſeſſed of the D. to this Day, the Emp. governing it by his Viceroy or Vicar.	The ſame as above. Moore's Travels, 2 vol.	L. Alberti. Miſſon. P. Labat. St. Marc. Rogiſſard. Laſſels.
Mountainous and Rocky Parts. In the Mid. there is the Mount. Gradaccio, where there are two Lakes near each other, fr. whence proc. the two princip. Riv. In ſev. Parts is found a Stone, com. called Catochite, which being handled, ſticks to the Fingers like Glue.	Corn, Wine, Figs, Olives, Oil, Salt, Fruits, Cattle, Paſtures, Wool, Silk, Hides, Coral, Iron, Wood, Grapes, Almonds, Cheſnuts, Fiſh, Horſes, Deer, Game, Honey, Wax, Allum, Cryſtal.	About 450 y. bef. the Bir. of Chriſt, the Hetrurians took Poſſeſs. of this Iſland. Not long after the Carthagin. made themſ. Maſt. of the whole Iſland. In the Punic War, when all the Reſt of the Mediterran. Iſlands ſubmitted to the Rom. Corſica was obliged to do the ſame. In the 9th Cent. the Saracens inv. the Iſland, and contin. there near 300 y. At laſt, in 1141, the Saracens were driven out of it by the Genoeſe, who have kept it ever ſince. Of late the Corſicans have been revolting againſt the Genoeſe, their Oppreſſors, under the brave Paoli, but lately have ſurrendered their Right to the King of France, under whoſe Dominion they now remain.	Boſwell on Corſica.	L'Hiſt. de Corſe et des autres Iſles de l'Italie eſt compriſe dans l'Hiſt. de l'Italie, par les Auteurs mentionnés cideſſus.

34. LITTLE TARTARY. State, subj. to the Gr. Signor. E. S. E. 300 m. long. 200 m. broad. Maritime.	European Sarmatia. Taurian Cherſoneſe. Div. into 3 Prov. viz. Budziac, Little, and Crim Tartary. Mahometan.	Ruſſia, on the N. Sea of Azoph, E. Black Sea, S. Turky and Poland, W.	PRECOP. Situated on the Iſthmus of the ſame Name, in Little Tartary Proper. Lat. 46. 18. Lon. E. 35. &c. This was a ſtrong Town and Fortreſs formerly, but is now greatly decayed, having been plundered two or three Times by the Ruſſians, in their late Wars with the Turks.	Bachiſera. - - 45 20 Kaffa. - - - 45 0 Oczakow. - - 46 0 Belgorod. - - 45 40 Azoph. ſubj. to Ru. 47 15	Don, Nieper, Bog, Nieſter. Vidono Lake. Straights of Kaffa. Sea of Azoph. Black Sea. Crimea, a noted Peninſula.	The Air is very temperate, being in a fine Lat. bet. the Extremes of Heat and Cold; but the Soil is
35. TRANSYLVANIA. Pr. E. of Hungary. ubj. to Auſtria. 160 m. long. 150 m. broad. Inland State.	Dacia. Almoſt ſurr. by very high Mount. Foreſts, and Woods. Div. into Diſtricts. All Sorts of Religion.	Carpathian Mounts. which div. it from Poland on the N. Moldavia, E. Walachia, S. and Hungary, W.	HERMANSTADT. B. On the Seben. Lat. 46. 25. Lon. E. 24. So called from Herman its Founder. It is a handſome, large, populous, and ſtrong City; the Reſid. of the Governor of this large Pr. for the Emperor. The Diet meets here by Summons, and receives the Commands of the Sovereign.	Newmark. - - 47 35 Cronſtat. Em. - 46 40 Weiſſenburg. - 46 30 Millenbach. Em. 46 16 Clauſenburg. - 47 10 Segeſwar. Em. - 46 55	Samos, Meriſh, Old, Aluta, Seben. Carpathian Mountains, Iron Gate Mountains. Foreſts, Woods.	This large Province is ſo called from its Situat. Trans-Sylvas. i. e. beyond th Woods or Foreſts.
36. SCLAVONIA. S. of Hungary, bet. the Danube, Drave and Save. ſubj. to Auſtria. 300 m. long. 70 m. broad. Inland State.	Part of Pannonia. formerly a Km. Div. into 6 Counties. Papiſt and Greek Church.	Hungary and the River Drave on the N. Danube, E. Turky and River Save, S. Stiria in Auſtria, W.	POSEGA. B. Em. On the Oriana, County of Poſega. Lat. 45. 30. Lon. E. 18. 42. 135 m. S. of Buda. 240 m. S. S. E. of Vienna. A very ſtrong and conſid. City, ſeated in a fertile Country, bet. the Save and Drave. It was taken fr. the Turks by the Imperialiſts, in 1687. Eſſek is alſo a conſid. trading Town; it has a magnificent Bridge over the Marſhes, 8865 geometr. Paces in length, and 15 in breadth.	Eſſek. - - - 46 0 Zagrab. B. - - 46 20 Waradin. Em. 46 18 Peterwaradin. 45 20 Gradiſka. - - 45 38 Sirmich. B. Em. 45 3 Walpo. - - 45 33	Danube, Drave, Save. A fine level fruitful Country, where it is cultivat. but ſubj. to the Ravages of War bet. the Turks and Chriſtians.	This large Prov. takes its Name fr. the Sclavi, a Scythian Nation, who about the Time of the
37. SILESIA. D. very large D. bet Poland and Bohem. The greateſt Part ſubj. to the K. of Pruſſia, the other to Auſtria. 270 m. long. 100 m. broad. 1,500,000 Inhab. Inland State.	Part of anc. Sarmatia. Div. into Upper, Middle, and Lower Sileſia, and theſe ſubdiv. into 17 ſmall D. and 7 Lordſhips or Baronnies. Proteſtant and Papiſt.	Brandenburg and Poland on the N. Poland on the E. Hungary and Moravia, S. Bohemia and Luſatia, W.	BRESLAW. B. U. Pr. On the Oder and Olaw, in the D. of Breſlaw. Lat. 51. 5. Lon. E. 16. 50.—120 m. N. E. of Prague, 150 S. E. of Berlin, 147 N. of Vienna. Long. D. 16 h. 21 m. Diff. of t. 1 h. 8 m. later, &c. A rich, large, popul. City, and next in Dignity to Berlin and Koniſberg, being the third in Rank in all the Pruſſian Dom. It was taken by the K. of Pruſſia in 1741, and retaken by the Auſtrians in 1757; but the K. of Pruſſia took it again the ſame y. and has retained it ever ſince.	Schweidnitz. - 50 46 Brieg. Pr. - - 50 49 Glogaw. D. - 51 40 Croſſen. D. - 52 0 Sagan. Pr. - 51 35 Lignitz. Pr. - 51 8 Troppaw. D. - 50 0 Neiſſa. - - - 50 32 Olſſne. Pr. - 51 20	Oder, Neiſſe, Bober, Queis, Oppa, Elſe, and Viſtula. Very high Mounts. the higheſt are called Giants and Zotenberg, the laſt of which is 104 m. in Circumf. many Lakes, large Foreſts and Woods	As ſome Parts of Sileſia have been ceded to the K. of Pruſſia, and others have been ſeized upon by him at various Times, and under diff. Pretences, he

various Parts differs accordingly; ſome Places abounding with Grain and Fruit, and others being peſtered with undrainable Marſhes, and barren Mountains. The Tartars are ſtrong, vigorous, and good Soldiers.	The Commodities are Slaves, Leather, and Furs of ſeveral Sorts, which they exchange with the Turks for Coffee, Tea, Rice, Raiſins, Clothing, Arms, &c.	Little Tartary is div. into E. and W. by the Nieper; the Coſſaks are chiefly W. and the Nogay Tartars, E. The Ruſſian Ukrain bounds them on the N. which is a fortified Barrier, made to ſtop their Incurſions; for Ukrain only means Frontier. Theſe Tartars are almoſt perpetually in Motion, they rove fr. Place to Place, live on the Fleſh of Horſes, Oxen, Cheeſe, Milks, particularly that of Mares. The Chief of the Tartars is ſtiled Khan, and when Turkey is at War, is oblig. to furniſh the Grand Signor with a very large Army.	See Turky.	Petit de la Croix. Voyez auſſi la Turquie.
The States conſiſt of the Prelates or Clergy, Nobility, Gentry, and royal Towns. It is at preſent inhab. by 3 diff. People, viz. Saxons, Huns and Cingars; theſe laſt are called Gypſies. live in Tents, and encamp all over the Country.	Corn, Wine, Pulſe, Fruits, Fiſh, Game, Honey, Mines of Gold, Silver, Iron, Lead; Salt, Cinnabar, Borax, Copper, Quickſilver, Sulphur, Antimony, Vitriol, Saltpetre, Red Ochres, Buffaloes, Cattle, Sheep, fine Horſes, Stags, Bears, Martins, Ermines, and Beavers.	Tranſilvania is ſaid to have been ſubd. by Lyſimachus, one of Alexander's Gen. J. Cæſar repuls. the Dacians when they paſſed the Danube, and inva. the Rom. Empire. It was overrun by the Goths on the Decline of the Rom. Empire, and the Goths were expelled by the Huns. Stephen I. K. of Hungary, ſubdued Tranſylvania, and introduced the Chriſtian Religion there, in 1000. It was afterwards governed by an Hungarian Viceroy, called Waywood. After ſome Revolutions, this Principality was confirm. to the Ho. of Auſtria, at the Treaty of Carlowitz, in 1699.	See Hungary, or Germany.	Le Pere Barre, dans ſon Hiſtoire d'Allemagne.
Emp. Juſtinian, poſſeſs. themſelves of this and the neighbour. Countries. The Inhab. are a Mixture of Sclavonians, Croats, Walachians, Germans, Venetians, Turks, Servians or Raſcians, and Hungarians.	Corn, Wine, and Paſtures. The Language of Sclavonia is the Mother of four others, viz. thoſe of Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, and Ruſſia.	Anc. Sclavonia extended fr. the Adriatic to the Black Sea. Modern Sclavonia is redu. bet. the Rivers Drave, Save, and Danube. Vid. a good Map of Hungary. Sclavonia was long ſubj. to the Venetians, afterw. to the Turks, by whom the greateſt Part of it was ceded to the Ho. of Auſtria, at the Treaty of Carlowitz, in 1699. In 1746 it was united to Hungary by the late Empreſs-Queen. The States ſend Repreſentat. to the Diets of Hungary, and have alſo Diets of their own. A Viceroy preſides over Sclavonia, jointly with Croatia, and Part of Dalmatia.	See Hungary, or Germany.	Le Pere Barre, dans do.
now poſſeſſes the principal Places in the Whole. Since it fell und. his Dom. no Diets have b. held; but all the other Privileges of the Inhab. have been confirm. to them. The eſtabliſhed Religion is the Proteſtant, but Roman Catholicks, Jews, Greeks, &c. are tolerated. The Languages are Germ. and Sclavonic.	Corn, Wine, Paſtures, ſweet Cane, Honey, Wax, Madder, Flax, Saffron, Mines of Silver, Copper, Lead, Iron, Quickſilver, Salt, Saltpetre, Chalk, Terra Sigillata, Marble, Fiſh, Cattle, Veniſon, Fowl, Woollens, Linens, Cottons, Thread, Hats, Glaſs, Gunpowder, Iron Wares.	Sileſia at firſt belonged to Poland, and afterw. to Bohemia. The firſt Sov. of Sileſia was Lechus, Regent of Poland in 550. D. Meiciſlaus I. introduc. the Xt. Relig. into Sileſia, and founded the B. of Breſlaw in 965. The gr. Bat. in Sileſia bet. the Natives and the Tartars, was fought in 1242. Caſimir, K. of Poland, made over his Right and Title to Sileſia to John, K. of Bohemia, in 1335. Matthias, K. of Hungary, took it from the Bohemians, and after ſome other Revolutions, it paſſed into the Houſe of Auſtria, who kept it a very long Time, but the K. of Pruſſia claiming a great Part of it, and a War enſuing, in which he was Victorious, great Part of this large D. was ceded to him, in 1742, by the Treaty of Breſlaw.	See Bohemia. See alſo Nicholl's.	Le Pere Barre dans Do.

38. MORAVIA. M. bet. Silesia and Bohemia. Subj. to Austria. 120 m. long. 100 m. broad. Inland State.	Part of anc. Sarmatia. Div. into 6 Circles, each of which has its Captain, and contrib. to its Sov. about a Third of what is exacted fr. Bohemia. Protestant and Papist.	Silesia on the N. Silesia and Hungary on the E. Austria in Germany on the S. Bohemia on the W.	OLMUTZ. B. U. On the Morave. Lat. 49. 30. Lon. E. 17.—80 m. N. N. E. of Vienna, 97 S. of Breslaw. Long. D. 16 h. 5 m. Diff. of t. 1 h. 8 m. later, &c. A neat, well-built, popul. and very strong Place. It is a royal Borough, and by Means of its River, carries on a consid. Trade with Bohemia, Hungary, Poland, Silesia, and Austria. The public Buildings are very handsome.	Brinn. - - - 49 8 Iglaw. - - - 49 10 Znaim. - - 48 50 Hradisch. - - 49 6 Kromerzia. Uniczow. Nicklsburg. - 48 47	Morave, March, Teya, Igla. The Oder rises in this M. Almost surrounded by high Mounts. Woods. Wholesome Mineral Waters, and warm Springs.	A great Part of this M. is overrun with Woods and Mounts. where the Air is very cold, but much whole-
39. LUSATIA. M. Bet. Upper Saxony and Silesia. Subj. to the K. of Prussia, Elect. of Saxony, and D. of Merseburg.	Part of anc. Teuchland. Div. into Higher and Lower Lusatia. Protest. chiefly. Inland State.	Brandenburg on the N. Silesia on the E. Bohemia on the S. Upper Saxony on the W.	BAUTZEN, or Budissen. On the Spree. Lat. 51. 10. Lon. E. 14. 30.—30 m. E. of Dresden, 65 m. N. of Prague, and 20 N. W. of Gorlitz. It is pretty large, handsomely built, strongly fortified, and well inhabit. Its Castle is situat. on a high Rock, within the Town Walls. It is the Seat of the Diets, and of the chief Officers and Tribunals.	Gorlitz. - - 51 10 Luben. - - 51 58 Zittaw. - - 50 44 Guben. - - 51 55 Cotbus. - - 51 40 Konigsberg. Soraw.	Spree and Neisse Riv. Mounts. in Upper or Higher Lusatia.	The States of Lusatia consist of Lords, Prelates, Gentry and Commonalty; and without the con-
40. ICELAND. A large Island in the N. Part of the Atlantic Ocean. Subj. to Denmark. 400 m. long. 150 m. broad. 50,000 Inhab. Maritime.	This is said to be the *Thule* of the Ancients, but Strabo seems to be of a diff. Opinion. Other Authors think that Shetland or Ferro Islands were the *Thule* meant by the Ancients.	Surrounded on all Sides by the Frozen and Atlantic Oceans. It is div. into four Parts, N. S. E. and W. Protestant and Pagan.	SCHALHOLT. B. at some Dist. fr. the Ocean, near Mounts. Lat. 64. 30. Lon. W. 20.—800 m. W. by N. of Drontheim in Norway. It is a poor Town, and the Houses are scattered about at a Dist. fr. each other, for fear of Fire; and many of them are deep in the Ground, on Account of the intense Cold, but they are all miserable Huts, covered with Skins. Many of the Inhabit. profess Christianity; but those that live at a Distance are Pagans.	Hola. B. on an Harbour. Bestede, or Kronningesgard, a Fortress on the S. Coast, where the Governor resides. The Inhabit. are mostly cloathed with Skins.	The Mid. of this Island is mounts. stony, and barren; the Mounts. are v. high, especially Hecla, Crabla, Helga, Croix. Lake Mynat. Capes N. Breidwick, Hecla, Long Ness.	The Icelanders are remarkably hardy, honest, ingenious, and docile; as they were originally a Colony from Norw. they still speak the old Norwe. Dialect

41. LUCCA, Republic in Italy, N. W. of Tuscany. D. S. E. of Genoa. The Capital is LUCCA. A. Surnamed the Handsome, situated on the Serchio. Lat. 43. 50. Lon. E. 10. of the City afford very pleasant Walks, being planted with Rows of Trees. The Number of the Inhabitants is about 40,000. Several of the Manufactures, particularly of Silk, and heir Arms at the City Gate, and will not suffer any one to wear a Sword within it. The Cathedral is a large Gothic Structure. The Republic is small, being about 30 m. in Cirche Tuscans, by whom they are almost surrounded. This Republick was established in 1430, and is under the Protection of Austria. It is governed by a Magistrate, called Doge or The Title of Doge is Excellenza, and of the State, La Sereniſſima Republica di Lucca. This little State produces plenty of Wine, but little Corn; the common People usually eat Italy, Guicciardini's History of Italy, &c.

somer than in the low Grounds, which are full of Bogs and Lakes. The States of this Country consist of the Clergy, Lords, Knights, and Burgesses; and the Diets, when summoned by the Regency, are held at Brinn, which is the chiefest Town for Trade.	Corn, Hemp, Flax, Saffron, Wine, Pasture, Fruits, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Game, Fowl, Venison, Honey, Wax, Fish, Marble, Alum, Iron, Vitriol, Sulphur, Saltpetre, Amethysts, Bastard Diamonds, Paper, Glass, Gunpowder, Woollen Cloth.	Moravia, though anc. a Km. was afterwards in 1086, changed into a M. It was first peopled by the Quadi, then the Marcomans, and lastly by the Slavi. Some of the Slavian k. were so powerf. that they possessed Moravia, Austria and Hungary. The Poles and Bohemians quarrelled about Moravia, till at last the Emp. Henry IV. in 1086, gave it as a Fief to Wratislaus, K. of Bohemia, under the Title of M. No particular Occurrences happened in the latter Times, for Moravia has all along continued under the Crown of Bohemia.	See Bohemia.	Voyez la Boheme.
currence of these, nothing of Import. can be transacted. The Diets are either ordinary or extraord. the form. meet once in 3 y. the lat. upon particular Emergencies. Christianity was establish. here in the 7th Cent. and at present the Reform. is the established Religion.	Wheat, Rye, Oats, Millet, Pulse, Flax, Buck-Wheat, Hops, Manna, Wine, Wood, Turf, Cattle, Venison, Fish, Allum, Vitriol, Agates, Jaspers, medicinal Springs. Woollen and Linen Stuffs, Hats, Leather, Iron, Paper, Glass, Gunpowder.	This M. was first Inhab. by the Suevi; afterw. in the 7th Cent. the Slavi settled there; but they were driven both fr. thence and Bohemia, by the Saxon Emp. Henry the Bold, in 930, and made it a M. In the 14th Cent. the M. was united to Bohemia. About the y. 1636, it was made Heredit. to the Electoral Ho. of Saxony, in the Person of John George I. The same Elector, in his last Will, in 1656, unit. the Lower Lusatia to the Ducal Ho. of Merseburg. The Elector of Brandenburg, now K. of Prussia, has kept Cotbus, besides some other Lordships in his Possession.	See Germany, Or Bohemia.	
with a gr. many Scotish Words. His Danish Majesty names their Governor, called Staffs-amptmaud; but he appoints a Deputy Gov. called Amptmaud. The People amuse themselves with Chess and Singing. The Com. of this Island is monopoliz. by a Danish Company. The Revenue the K. of Denm. draws from this Isle, amounts to 30 000 Crowns a Year.	Excell. Pastures, Hides, Tallow, Train-oil, Whalebone, Sea-Horses's Teeth, which are as good as Ivory; fresh and dried Fish, Butter, Seilskins, Sulphur, coarse Woollen Cloth, Gloves, Stockings, raw Wool, Furs, Skins, Eider-down and Feathers.	Iceland is situat. in the Atlantic Ocean, bet. Lat. 63. and 68. and bet. Lon. W. 10. and 26. This Isl. was discov. in the Time of the Norwegian K. in 892, and was at first called Snowl. fr. the vast Quant. of Snow that is contin. upon it. For 2 Months together the Sun never sets, and in Winter it never rises for the same Space. The most remark. Phœnomena for which this Island is famous, are the Mounts. especially the Vulcanos, the most remark. of which is called Hecla, which has frequently sent forth Flames, and a torrent of burning Matter. The greatest Eruptions were in 1693, when they were most dreadf. and occas. terrible Devastations, the Ashes being thrown all round the Island, to the Dist. of more than 100 m. The huge Mount. of Crabla, is another v. remark. Volcano.	Vid. Anderson, Crantz, and Horrebow, on Iceland and Greenland.	Relation de l'Islande, in 8vo. par Isaac de la Peyrere.

35.—10 m. N. of Pisa, 37 West of Florence, 155 N.N.W. of Rome, and 12 E. of the Tuscan Sea. It is a fine City, about 3 m. in circumf. and well fortified. The Walls or Ramparts Gold and Silver Stuffs, are carried on, and the finest Olive Oil of any in Italy, is made here; for this Reason it is called Lucca the Industrious. They oblige all Travellers to leave cumf. and is a Miniature Portrait of Venice. It is fertile and populous. The Inhabitants, who are said to amount to upwards of 120,000, are very Industrious, and very jealous of Gonfalonier, and a Council of nine Members, who are changed every two Months. There is also a Senate of 230 Nobles, and 10 Burgesses, who enjoy their Office two Years. Chesnuts instead of Bread. Via-Raggio is a Sea Port on the Tuscan Sea, belonging to this Republick. Papist. Vid. Léandre Alberti, Misson, Le P. Labat, Addison's Travels into

42. ST. MARINO. Republick in Italy, in the Pope's Territories, in the D. of Urbino, not far from the G. of Venice. The Capital is St. Marino, ſituated on a Mountain. The Mountain yields good Wine, but they have no other than Rain or Snow Water. The Founder of the Republick was a Dalmatian, and a Maſon, who, upwards of 1300 Years Country made him a Preſent of the Mountain, on which many, out of Veneration for the Saint, ſoon after took up their Abode. Thus was the Foundation laid of the Town and ritory are only three Caſtles, three Convents, and five Churches. The largeſt of the Churches is dedicated to the Saint, and contains his Aſhes and his Statue. This being a very 1100 Years. The Form of Government obſerved here, and at Lucca, is Ariſtocratical: Its Chiefs are two Captains, which are changed every ſix Months. It is under the Pro-

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43. GENEVA. Republick, near the Confines of France and Switzerland. Geneva. U. Capital, ſituated on the River Rhone, near the large Lake Leman or of Geneva. Lat. or from Italy to France. It is divided by the Rhone into two unequal Parts, and which alſo forms an Iſle; the largeſt Part is called Geneva, and the leſs St. Gervais; it contains and the Politeneſs of its Inhabitants. By its Situation it is a Thoroughfare from Germany, France, and Italy.- The adjoining Lake is 60 m. long and 12 broad, and produces grea very agreeable Place, and there is nothing omitted to render it delightful. The Legiſlative Power of Geneva is lodged in a Council of 200 Perſons, from among whom there are 25 Bern, Zurich, and Soleure in Switzerland. It was formerly a free imperial City, and a Biſhop's See, but the Biſhop was expelled when they embraced Calviniſm, in 1553. The ton of Bern, the B. of Sion, and its own Territory. Vid. Keate's ſhort Account of the ancient Hiſtory of Geneva; and l'Hiſtoire de Genève par Spon.

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44. RAGUSA. Republick, in Dalmatia, a Province of Turky in Europe, lying along the Coaſt of the G. of Venice, or Adriatic Sea, about 55 m. long, and 20 broad. The Go- ſaid of the Raguſans, that they pay Tribute to the Grand Seignor out of Fears, to the Venetians out of Hatred, and to the Emperor of Germany, Spain, the Pope, and Naples, out of is the Grand Seignor, to whom they pay an annual Tribute of 20 000 Zequins. (about 7,500l.) The eſtabliſhed Religion is the Roman Catholic, but thoſe of the Turks, Greeks, 110 m. N. of Brindiſi, in the Kingdom of Naples, Lat. 42. 20. Lon. E. 19. It is about 2 m. in Circumference; is pretty well built, and ſtrong by Situat. having an inacceſſible belonging to it. Stagno. B. a Town ſituated on a ſmall Harbour, in a Peninſula, in the G. of Venice, 30 m. N. E. of Raguſa, belongs to this Republick.

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45. MAJORCA. An Iſland in the Mediterranean Sea, between Ivica and Minorca, about 80 m. S. of Spain, to which it belongs. It is about 60 m. long, and 45 broad, and Groſſer, W. It has ſeveral good Harbours and Watch Towers all round; is a mountainous Country, has no Rivers, though there are a great many fine Fountains and Wells. by the Ancients *Baleares*, famous for their Slingers. The Capital is Majorca. B. U. anc. Palma, which ſtands on the S. W. Side of the Iſland, on a Bay between two Capes, and

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46. MINORCA. An Iſland in the Mediterranean Sea, (one of the anc. Baleares) 33 m. E. N. E. of Majorca; 38 m. long, 15 broad, ſubject to Great Britain. It is a Mountain- cellent Wine, fine Acorns, Opuntia, Palm-Trees, Myrtle, putrified Shells, a great Quantity of Cattle, Fiſh, &c. This Iſland was reduced by the Engliſh during the War with been duly ſupported and reinforced by Admiral Byng, who was ſent to its Relief: It was, however, reſtored to the Engliſh by the Peace of 1763. The Capital of this Iſland is Cita- Town, ſituated on one of the fineſt Harbours in Europe, (both for its Capaciouſneſs, and Security from Wind and Enemies) being four Miles long, and above half broad. The Town

Lat. 44. Lon. E. 13. 30.—10 m. S. of Rimini, 20 N. N. W. of Urbino; a ſtrong Town. This little Republick conſiſts only of a Mountain, and contains about 5000 Inhabitants. ago, turned Hermit, and retired to this Mountain. Here his Devotion and Auſterity, and in Conſequence of that, his Reputation for Sanctity were ſuch, that the Princeſs of the Republick, which ſtill bears the Name of the Saint. The Town ſtands on the Top of the Mountain, and there is only one Way by which it can be come at. In the whole Terſmall Republick, the Italians, by way of Deriſion, call it Republichetta, that is, little, or diminutive Republick. This little State, however, has maintained its Liberty for above tection of the Pope. Papiſt. Vid. Leandre Alberti, Miſſon, Le P. Labat, Addiſon's Travels into Italy, Guicciardini's Hiſtory of Italy, &c.

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46. 13. Lon. E. 6. An ancient, large, rich, handſome, populous, trading and ſtrong Town. Here are always a great Number of Strangers, who are travelling from France to Italy, about 30,000 Inhabitants, moſt of whom are Calviniſts. It is celebrated for the Learning of the Profeſſors of its U. and the good Government of its Colleges; the Purity of its Air, Plenty of the beſt Fiſh. They have a good foreign Trade; their Manufactures are chiefly Gold and Silver Lace, Silks, ſhammy Leather, Watches, Clocks, &c. In general it is a Councellors choſen, of which four are Syndics, who are Heads of the Republick, and choſen every Year. They are jealous of their Liberties, are in Alliance with the Cantons of Territory of this Republick is very ſmall. The City has the Territories of no leſs than five different States bordering on it, viz. the Kingdom of France, the D. of Savoy, the Can-

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vernment is Ariſtocratical, and very much like that of Venice. The chief Magiſtrate is ſtiled Rector, anſwering to the Venetian Doge, except that he is changed every Month. It is Reſpect, and from political Views. They are ſo jealous of their Neighbours, that the Gates of the City are allowed to be open only a few Hours in the Day. Their chief Protector and Armenians, are tolerated. The Languages ſpoken here are the Italian and Sclavonian. The Capital is Raguſa. A. formerly called Epidaurus; ſituated on the G. of Venice, Mountain on the Land-ſide, and on the Side of the Sea a ſtrong Fortreſs. It carries on a conſiderable Trade with the Turks. There are ſome ſmall fertile Iſlands in the Adriatic

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abounds in Corn, Wine, Oil, Saffron, Honey, Wax, Cattle, Horſes, Deer, Rabbits, Wild Fowl, Fiſh, &c. Here are four Capes, viz. Termentor, N. Pedra. E. Salmas, S. A conſiderable Body of Horſe and Foot is kept here for the Defence of the Iſland. The People are robuſt, lively, and very good Sailors. This was the chief of thoſe Iſlands, called is a large and well fortified City, the Reſidence of the Viceroy, Lat. 39. 40. Alcudia and Porte-pin, are two other Sea-port Towns.

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ous Country, with ſome fruitful Vallies, and is noted for excellent Mules. Here are alſo Lead Mines, Salt, fine Marble, Sheep, Rabbits, Honey, Wax, Capers, Oil, Cotton, ex- Spain, in 1708; and confirmed to them by the Peace of Utrecht, in 1713. In 1756, the French got Poſſeſſion of this Iſland, the Engliſh Garriſon in Fort St. Philip's, not having della, ſituated at the W. End of it. Lat. 39. 58. Lon. E. 3. 30. It is well fortified, and is the Reſidence of the Governor. Port Mahon, at the S. E. End of the Iſland, is another is ſmall, but has a briſk Trade. Near it is St. Philip's Caſtle.

47. IVICA. A Spaniſh Iſland in the Mediterranean Sea, (the leaſt of the anc. Baleares) between Majorca Iſland and Spain, about 36 m. W. of Cape St. Martin, on the Coaſt of Iſland, ſituated South of Majorca, ſo called from the multitude of Goats found upon it; has a ſmall Garriſon, and is a Receptacle for Exiles. There are no Serpents here, nor any other venemous Creature. The Capital is Ivica, Lat. 38. 42. a ſmall Town, with a Fort and Harbour, and the Reſidence of the Governor.

48. CANDIA, formerly Crete. A large Iſland in the Mediterranean Sea, and in that Part called the Levant, ſituated S. E. of Morea, formerly Pelopponeſus, and S. of the Wax, &c. It is about 200 m. long, 50 broad, and 500 in Circumference; is 1250 m. S. E. of Marſeilles, 500 S. S. W. of Conſtantinople, and 250 W. of Cyprus. This Iſland is but now is in a ruinous Condition. Mount Ida, ſo famed in Hiſtory, is only a barren, diſagreeable, ſharp-pointed Eminence, ſituated in the Middle of the Iſland; It was, perhaps, Minos reſided. Retimo and Sitia, are two other pretty ſtrong Towns.

49. The other remarkable Iſlands in general are, I°. In the Adriatic, or G. of Venice, viz. Cherſo, Vegia, Arbe, Oſero, Pago, Nona, Longa, and Leſina: The latter is 70 principal of which are Caprara, St. Domino, and St. Nicolo; the latter is the moſt conſiderable, the ſtrongeſt, and beſt Peopled.—III°. In the Ionian Sea, Corfu or Corcyra, about Cephalonia, larger than Corfu, and very Fruitful. Cephalonia. B. the Capital. Zante, 150 m. in Circumferance; ſubject to Earthquakes; produces Wines, Oil, Corn, and Fruit. rea. This was the native Country of Venus, and of Helen, which occaſioned the Siege of Troy.—IV°. Lipari Iſlands, in the Mediterranean Sea, about 40 m. N. of Sicily. The Alicor and Uſtica. They abound in Corn, Bitumen, Sulpher, Allum, Figs, Grapes, and Mineral Waters. Theſe Iſlands were called by the Ancients Æoliæ, and Vulcaniæ, feigned the Archipelago, or Ægean Sea, the moſt remarkable are Candia, a large Iſland, ſituated at the Entrance of the Archipelago, already obſerved, No. 48. The Cyclades, a Number of Nio, Amorgo, Delos, the Center of the Cyclades, Mycone, Tine, Andros, Zia, Joura, and Thermia. The Sporades or ſcattered Iſlands, are as follows: Engia, Colouri, anc. Patmos, where St. John was exiled; Longo or Cos, Rhodes, where the Coloſſus ſtood.—VI°. In the Baltic, the moſt remarkable are Zealand, a Part of the Kingdom of Denmark, Huen, Oſil, Dago, the two laſt ſubject to Ruſſia.—VII°. To Norway are Carmen, Hiteran, Samien, Suroy and Nagger. To Lapland are Lofferen, Weſtrol, Wero, Trano and Guernſey, Alderney, Sark, the four laſt near the Coaſt of France; Portland, Portſey, Scilly Iſlands, Thanet, Sheppy, Cocket, Fairn Iſlands, Holy Iſland, Lundy Iſland.—X°. To Mainland, Yell, Unſta and Fetlar. The Weſtern Iſles, or Hebrides, above 300, of which the chief are Long Iſland, Lewis and Herris, N. Viſt, S. Viſt, St. Kilda, Bara, Sky; Ameland, Schelling, Vlie, Voorn, Texel, Goree, Schowen, Walcheren, Blackzy, &c.—XIII°. To France are Uſhant, ☽ 3 h. 45 m. Belliſle, ☽ 2 h. 15 m. Iſle d'Yeu, ☽ 3 h. Portugal are Azores, or Weſtern Iſles: nine Iſlands, 500 m. W. of Portugal, ſituated between 25 and 32 Degrees of W. Lon. Their Names are St. Michael, the largeſt 100 m. in and they produce Corn, Grapes, Fruit, and Cattle in plenty. They were diſcovered about the Middle of the 15th Century, by Gonzalo Vello, who called them Azores, from the about 90,000 Inhabitants. After the taking of Rhodes, the Emperor Charles V. in 1530, gave this Iſland to the Grand Maſter of the Order of St. John of Jeruſalem, and it is ex- Names are Provence, Auverghe, France, Italy, Arragon, Germany and Caſtile. They are obliged to ſuppreſs all Pirates, and are at perpetual War with the Turks, and other Ma- fidence of the Grand Maſter and Knights of the Order. Vid. Vertot on Malta, Brookes's Gazetteer, and Brydone's Letters on Sicily and Malta.

the Kingdom or Province of Valencia in Spain; it is about 40 m. long, and 22 broad, and very Mountainous. The Commodities are Salt, Corn, Wine, Figs, and other Fruits. Fermentora, 6 m. South of Ivica, is a ſmall Iſland, which produces a large Quantity of Pines, but is ſo full of Serpents, that none will inhabit it. Cabrera is another little

Archipelago, anc. Ægean Sea, now ſubject to the Turks, ſince the Year 1669, who took it from the Venetians. It produces Corn, Wine, Oil, Wool, Silk, excellent Honey, chiefly inhabited by Greeks. The Capital of this Iſland is Candia. A. Lat. 35. 20. very different to what it was when the Venetians were in Poſſeſſion of it, who made it flouriſh; often mentioned on Account of the famous Labyrinth of Dedales, the Athenian. The next Town is Canea, W. of the latter. Some think it is the Ancient Cydonia, where King

m. long, and 16 broad; produces Corn, Wine, Olives, Saffron, Honey, Wax, and Fruits. The Capital is Leſina.—II°. Tremiti Iſles, near the Kingdom of Naples; the three 120 m. in Circumference; produces Salt, Wine, Olives, Lemons, Cyder, &c. Corfu. A. is the Capital, and very ſtrong. St. Maura. Ithaca, the anc. Kingdom of Ulyſſes. Zante, the Capital. S. of Zante, on the Morea Coaſt, lie two ſmall Cluſters of Iſlands, the one called Strophades, the other Strivali. Cerigo, formerly Cythera, ſituated near Molargeſt, called Lipari, 15 Miles round; the Capital Lipari. B. a very ſtrong City. The Names of the others are Stromboli, Pare, Rotto, Panaria, Saline, Volcano, Fenicuſa, Heira, by the Poets to be the Seats of Vulcan and Æolus; two of them, viz. Stromboli and Heira, being Volcanoes, vomit Flames of Fire, which may be ſeen a great Way at Sea.—V°. In Iſlands, diſpoſed in the Form of a Circle, as their Name imports. The chief of theſe are Policandro, Milo, Argentiere, Sephanto, Paros, famous for Marble; Antiparos, Naxia, Salamis, Negropont, anc. Euboeo, Scyro, Stalimene or Lemnos, Samondrachi, Embro, Theſſus, Macroniſi, Syra, Sikino, Serphanto, Metelina or Leſbos, Chio, Nicaria, Samos, and the largeſt in that Part; as alſo Funen or Fionia, Laland, Langland, Falſter, Moen, Femeren, Alſen, Bornholm. To Sweden are, Rugen, Oeland, Gothland, Aland, Lownd.—VIII°. To Denmark, in the Atlantic Ocean, are the Ferro Iſles, between Iceland and Scotland.—IX°. To England are Iſle of Wight, ☽ 9 h. Angleſey, Man, Jerſey, Scotland are the Orkney Iſles, ☽ 2 h. 45 m. about 28, of which the chief are Hoy, Pomona, Sapinſha, Weſtra and Sanda. The Shetland Iſles, about 46, of which the chief are nearer the Land are Col, Tircy, Mull, Jura, Ilay, Arran, Bute, Liſmore, &c.—XI°. To Ireland are South Iſles, Tory Iſland, Glora Iſle, &c.—XII°. To the United Provinces are Ree, ☽ 3h. 15 m. Oleron, Aix, Hieres, &c.—XIV°. To Ruſſia, at the Entrance of the White Sea, is a very long Iſland, called Candinos, N. N. E. of Archangel.—XV°. To Circumferance. Tercera, Pico, Fayal, Em. St. Jorge, Sta, Maria, Flores, and Corvo. Angra, in the Iſle of Tercera, is the Capital of the Whole. The Air is very wholeſome, great Number of Hawks and Falcons found among them.—XVI°. Laſtly. Malta, a ſmall Iſland, 60 m. S. of Sicily, in the Mediterranean, 20 m. long, and 12 broad, contains tremely well fortified. The Knights of Malta formerly conſiſted of eight Nations, or Languages, but now they are but ſeven, becauſe the Engliſh have forſaken them: Their hometans. The Capital is Malta, or rather Valetta or La Valette. B. an exceeding ſtrong and very conſiderable Town, ſeated on the Sea-ſide facing Sicily. Lat. 35. 54. It is the Re-

A General Liſt of all the Cities and Towns throughout the different States of Europe, with ſome noted Villages, Caſtles, Fortreſſes, &c. where remarkable Battles have been fought, or Treaties concluded. The Year in which a remarkable Battle was fought, a Town beſieged, or a Treaty concluded, is annexed to the Abbreviation or Characteriſtic: but when there have been ſeveral Battles, Sieges, &c. at or near a Town, we only make Uſe of the Signs, as all Authors do not agree in the Chronology. This Liſt is adapted to the Empires, Kingdoms and States in the Deſcription of Europe, as diſpoſed in this Work, which begins with Ruſſia, Germany, &c. The Provinces, Circles, and other general Diviſions in which the Cities, Towns, &c. are ſituated, are placed in geographical Order, that is, from North to South; but the Cities, Towns, &c. are placed alphabetically, to find them more readily. This will prove a very uſeful Table or Liſt to thoſe who read Hiſtory, Geography, the Newſpapers, &c.

The ABBREVIATIONS, CHARACTERISTICS, &c. explained.

A. ſtands for Archbiſhopric. *A†.* Ditto Primate. *A.D.* Archduchy. *B.* Biſhopric. *Ba.* Barony. *D.* Dukedom or Dutchy. *E.* Earldom in Great Britain and Ireland; and Count or County in other Parts of Europe. *f.* a fortified City or Town, either with a Citadel, Caſtle, Fort, Fortreſs, Walls, &c. alſo ſuch as were fortified, and have good Remains. Sometimes it only ſignifies that there is a Caſtle without Guns, as a large Seat or Palace to a Nobleman. *a Fort.* a Fortreſs. *H.* Hanſe-Town. *imp.* a free and imperial City. *inl.* inland Province. *Inq.* Inquiſition. *M.* Marquiſate, *Mar.* Maritime State or Province. *Ord.* Order of Knights. *P.* Patriarchate. *P.* Port-Town, or a Town ſituated near the Ocean, Sea, a Gulph, Bay, Lake, Mere, at or nigh the Mouth of a navigable River. *Pal.* Palace. *Parl.* Parliament. *Station.* Station for the Royal Navy, or Galleys. *Subd.* or *Subdiv.* Subdiviſion. *U.* Univerſity, and the Figures next to ſome denote what Year they were founded. *V.* Viſcounty. † Pretty large, populous, or handſome Town; ſometimes the Capital of a Diſtrict or ſmall Province. ‡ Large and conſiderable City or Town, Capital of a large Province; ſometimes a large and fine Town, without being the Capital of a Province. The Capital may be always known by the Latitude affixed. * The Metropolis, or Capital of an Empire, a Kingdom, or State. ‖ Where there are mineral and medical Waters, hot Baths, noted Wells, or very fine Springs, at or near the Town. ⸸ Where there have been noted Engagements, Battles, Sieges, Bombardments, Sea-Fights, at or near the Town, with the Year next to it when there is only one remarkable, if known. *Tr.* Treaty, Peace, Alliance, League, &c. concluded, with the Year next to it, when we could find it. ☽ Where there is ebbing and flowing, with the Hour and Minutes next to it, which ſhews High-Water at the ſaid Place at new and full Moon only; and for the intercalary Days, add 48 Minutes for each Day, from new to full Moon, and *vice verſa.* This for common Uſe will come pretty near the Truth.—In ſuch Cities or Towns where there have been *Councils* held, we have conſidered them with that Word, without the Years; but when there was only a remarkable one held, we have been careful to annex the Year as often as we could find it.—Where two or three Towns of the ſame Name in the ſame Province occur, without an Epithet to diſtinguiſh them, we have been very careful to obſerve in what Diſtrict, Subdiviſion, or Dioceſe they are, or on what different River they ſtand, as far as we could find them, there being two or three Inſtances wherein we could not fulfil our Promiſe.—The Figures 1, 2, 4 to the Cities and Towns of England, Wales, and Ireland, ſignify the Members they ſend.—At the Capital of each Province we have added its Latitude, in order to find it more readily on the Maps, which will alſo enable the Reader to find thoſe in the ſame Province, as not being very far from the Capital; and to ſeveral large Cities marked thus ‡, we have added their Diſtances both from London and from their own Metropolis: the greater Diſtance means from London; but thoſe which were nearer London than their Metropolis, as in Weſtphalia, Lower Saxony, &c. where there is but one Diſtance obſerved, it ſignifies from London only.—When you ſee *a p.* next to a City or Town in inland Provinces, it always ſignifies that it is ſituated on a Lake or large Mere, as an inland Port-Town.—With reſpect to the ſpelling of Cities, Towns, &c. all Authors and Maps do not agree, ſome beginning a Name with C. others with K. &c. &c. Therefore it is proper to inform the Reader here, that thoſe Cities, Towns, &c. not found with C. ſee them with K. or Q. and *vice verſa.* Likewiſe for thoſe with A. ſee E. for thoſe with F. ſee V. for thoſe with Y. ſee I. for thoſe with O. ſee U. or Au. for thoſe with S. with the Vowels e or i; ſee with C. for thoſe with V. ſee W. and *vice verſa.* This will alſo happen in the Middle of Words; for Example, *Ryper* a Town in Jutland, in the Kingdom of Denmark, ſome Spell it thus, *Ripen.* When a City, Town, or remarkable Village, is not found in the Province or Circle you thought it was, look for the Province or Circle contiguous to it, as ſome Towns are ſometimes ſo near, and almoſt touch another Province, Circle, County, Palatinate, Canton, &c, that all Maps do not agree on that Account.

I. RUSSIA.

Empire. Mar.

1. LAPLAND. Mar.

Candelax. p.
Jokena. p.
Kemi. p.
Keretti. p.
† Kola. p. Lat. 68. 45. 1395. 515.
Koroda. p.
Oraby. p.
Polma Ozero.
Warfiga. p.

2. SAMOIEDA. Mar.

Beſowa. Lat. 66. 30.

3. Petzora. Mar.

† Petzora. p. f. Lat. 68.

4. Meſeen. Mar.

Gedolina.
Lampazenkoi.
† Meſeen. p. Lat. 66.

5. Dwina. Mar.

‡ Archangel. p. Station. Lat. 64. 30. 1550. 385
† Cargapol. p.
Colmogorod. A.
† Kewrol.
Malepinoſke.
St. Nicholas. p.
Onejoga.
Piege.
Soma. Waga.
Zoliwizogda.

6. Ruſſian Finland. Mar.

Lexa. p.
‖ † Olonec. p. Lat. 61. 26.
Pouent. p.

7. Carelia. Mar.

Fridrichſham, fort.
† Kexholm. p. f. ⸸
Kexholm (new) p.
Ladoga. p.
Oreſca. f.
Schantz Sterney, a Fort.
‡ Wiburg. B. p. f. Lat. 60. 56. 1015. 90
Wilmanſtrand. f.

8. Permia. inland.

† Iſma.
Kangorod.
Oreol.
† Permſki, or Permia. Lat. about 60.
Permia (old)
Pzerſkoi. p.
‖ Slokamſko.
Surdin.
Viatka. B. f.

9. Syrianes. inland.

Iam Uſga.
Jarenſk.
Weſtowuin.

10. Rubemnſkoi. inland.

Bobroſkaja.
Polowitzgotz.
Totma.
Uſluga.

11. Wologda. D. inl.

Ouſtioug. A. f.
Scuſk ojam.
† Totma.
‡ Wologda. A. f. Lat. 59. 10. 1330. 165.

12. Ingria. Mar.

Coporia. p. ⸸
Cronſlot. p. f. Station.
Jama. f.
Jamgorod. f.
Iwangorod, a Fort.
‡ Nottenburg. p. f.
* Peterſburg. A. U. Pal. p. f. built in 1703. Lat. 60. 1200.
Peterſhof, a Pal.
Slutſelburg, p.

13. Belozero. inland.

‡ Belozero, or Bielaoſero. p. f. Lat. 60. 1220. 90.
Bolega.

14. Gr. Novogorod. inl.

‡ Novogorod the Great. A†. p. f. ⸸ Lat. 58. 23. 1130. 70.
Parcofchelm.
Pilkee.
Saſſu.
Staria. p.
Volachoch.
Wolkoſkoi.

15. Kaſan. inland.

† Galitz.
Glinof.
‡ Kaſan. A. f. ⸸ Lat. 55. 30. 1380. 570.
Koleio.
Korelnitz.
Nieſua.
Oreol.
Pagantzina.
Ribnaia.
Sanczurk.
Seſoreax.
Sloboda.

16. Bulgaria. inland.

† Bulgar. Lat. 54.
Jepanzin.
Kama.
Tumeen.
Wogultzoi.

17. Livonia. D. Mar.

Adzel.
Arnſburg. B. p.
Badis, a Fort.
Cokenbauſen. f. ⸸
Dagherſt.
† Derpt. B. U. 1632. p. f. ⸸
Dorpt, or Dorpat.
Duneburg. f.
Felin.
Folſburg. p.
Hapſal. p.
Luban.
Marienburg.
† Narva. B. p. f. ⸸ Station.
Narva (new) p.
Nyſlot. f.
Oberdalen.
Parnau. p. f. ⸸
‡ Revel. B. f. ⸸. 980. 200.
‡ Riga. A. p. f. ⸸ 1710. Lat. 56. 53. 900. 280.
Segewold, or Sevold.
Toleſburg. p.
Wenden.
Weſenburg. f.
Wittenſtein,
Wolmar.

18. Pleſkow. D. inland.

Opolſko.
† Pleſkow. A. p. f. Lat. 57. 34.

19. Smolenſkoi. D. inl.

† Biela.
Bielſkoi.
‡ Caſſinogorod.
Demetriowitz.
Moſaſk.
† Rzeva.
Rzeva the Defart.
‡ Smolenſko. A. f. ⸸ Lat. 54. 50. 1050. 280.
Zary.
† Wielikieloki. f.

20. Jereſlaf. D. inland.

‡ Jereſlaf. Lat. 57. 30. 1300. 380.
Koſtroma.
† Uglicz. f.

21. Tweer. D. inland.

† Tuera, or Tweer. A. f. Lat. 56. 36.
Wolkoſkoi.

22. Moſcow. D. inland.

Alekcin.
Coluga.
Columni. A. f.
Jeruſalem.
Kollomenſka.
‡ Moſcow, P. U. Pal. f. This was the Metropolis of Ruſſia before Peterſburg was built. Lat. 55. 45. 1386. 360.
Serpoegof.
Troitz.

23. Roſtow. D. inland.

† Jurew Polſkoy.
Mologo.
† Peraſlaw-Soleſkoy.
‡ Roſtow. A. p. Lat. 57. 5. 1290. 380.
† Suſdal. A. D.

24. Wolodimer. D. inl.

‡ Wolodimer. Lat. 55. 46. 1500. 840. formerly the Reſidence of the Great Duke of Ruſſia.

25. Rezan. D. inland.

Kaluga.
Kolomno.
Pereſlaw-Rezeſki.
† Rezan. A. ⸸ 1568. Lat. 55.
Toela.
† Verotinſk.

26. Little Novogorod. D. inland.

† Alatyr.
† Arſamas.
Balagna.
Baſiligorod.
Kadom.
‡ Niſen. or Little Novogorod. A. f. Lat. 56. 34. 1470. 580.
Paſtof.
Proleikorſa.
Saralof.
Sinbirſka.

Temnik.

27. Belgorod. inland.

Bachmut. f.
† Belgorod. A. f. †. 1400. 630.
Bituk.
† Elec.
Gharkof.
Jepifan.
† Iſoem.
Kanof.
Koerſki.
Koſſof.
Livni.
Nowoi Oſkol.
† Orel.
Oſtrogotſkoi.
Salonoi.
† Seefak.
Soemi.
Soeſe.
† Szatſk.
Tambou.
Woronets, or Veronis. A. f. Lat. 52. 20. 1480. 567.

28. Ukrain, comprehending the Old and Don Coſſacks, inland.

Achyr. f.
Adar.
Arool.
Balorin.
Boſcſodock.
† Czernikou. f.
Donnetſkoi.
Gadiz.
Golubay.
Kammenoi.
Kafanca.
† Kiof, or Kiow. A. f. Lat. 50. 12. 1150. 570.
Koedack.
Korſon. † 1588
Laſia.
Mighailof.
† Novogrodeck. f.
† Panchina.
Percaſlaw.
Prilocki.
Pultava. f. † 1709.
Zernigof. f.

II. GERMANY.

Empire. Mar. Divided into nine large Circles; each of which having other Subdiv.

1. Upper Saxony. Mar. The chief Subdiv. are, Pomerania. D. Brandenburg. M. and Elect. Saxony. D. Miſnia. M. Thuringia, Landgravate, &c.

Aderborgh.
† Altenburg. f. † 1632 Council. 1569.
Alt-Ranſtadt. tr. 1706.
† Anclam. f.
Angermund.
Arenſwalde. p.
Arneberg. † 1631.
Arnſtad.
Aſcherleben.
Barby. E. f.
† Bardt. p. f.
Beichlingen.
Belgarden.
† Bergen. in Rugen Iſle.
* *Berlin.* f. Pal. Reſid. of K. of Pruſſia, Lat. 52. 40. 550. 300.
Bernaw.
† Bernburg.
Biſchofs-Werda. †
Bitterfeld.
‡ Brandenburg. 515. 310.
Brizen.
Burgel.
Buthou.
Calben. f.
Cammin. p.
Charlottenburg, a Pal.
† Colberg. p. f.
Colditz, f.
Corlin. † 1643.
Coſlin.
† Cuſtrin. f. †
Dam. f.
Damgartin. p. f. †
Demmin. †
Deſſaw. f. † 1625.
Dorneburg.
‡ Dreſden. Pal. f. tr. † 1745.—490. 240.
Drieſen. f. † 1639.
Duben.
† Eiſenach. D.
Eiſleben. Birth Place of Luther in 1483.
Eſſter.
‡ Erfort. U. 1390. f. 426. 255.
Falkenburg. f.
† Francfort, on Oder. U. 1506.
Frawenſtein.
‡ Freidberg. f. † 1632. 485. 230.
Fridburg.
Fridland.
Furſtenwald. † 1631.
Gardelben.
Gartz. [1780.
Gera. † 1449. burnt in
Gerendode.
Glauchen. f.
Golnaw.
† Gotha. D. f.
Griffenhagen.
Grimm. f.
Grimmen.
Grimnitz. Pal. tr. 1529.
† Gripſwald. U. 1547. p. f.
† Gutſkow. U. f. † 1357
Hain. † 1429.
‡ Hall. U. in Miſnia. 420. 290.
Hall. in Saxhall.
Hartzgerod.
† Havelberg. B. †
† Heilingenſtadt.
Hertzberg.
Jaſenitz. p.
Jena. U. 1548. f.
Keſſeldorff. † 1745.
Konigſberg.
Konigſtein. f.
Kothen. [burg.
Landſberg, in Brandenburg.
Landſberg, in Miſnia.
† Lawenburg.
Lebus.
‡ Leipſick. U. 1409. f. †. 420. 220.
Leiſnick.
Lichtenburg. f.
Liebenwald.
Lora. Loytz.
Lucca, or Luka. † 1308
Lutzen, † 1632.
† Mansfield. E.
† Marienberg. †. 1639.
† Meiningen.
† Meiſſen. Pal. f.
‡ Merſburg. B. †
† Mont-bijou, a Pal.
Muhlberg. f. † 1547.
Muhlberg, a Caſtle.
‡ Mulhauſen. H. imp. † 1181.
Mulleras.
‡ Naumburg. 420. 200.
Neugarten. f.
Newſtadt, in Thuringia
Newſtat, in Miſnia.
Niemeck.
Nieſtadt. tr.
† Nordhauſen, imp.
Olſnitz.
Orangeburg. Pal.
Orlamund.
Paſſewalk.
Penemunder, a Fort.
Penick.
Perleberg.
Piritz. p.
† Plawen.
† Potſdam. Pal.
† Prenſlaw. p.
† Pyrna. f.
Quedlinburg.
† Quernfurt.
Ratenau. †
Raveſteyn.
Redern.
Regenwalde.
Reichenbach.
Rochilz. f. † 1547.
Roſback. † 1757.
Roſwangen, or Ruſpen
Rotenburg.
Rudelſtat. f.
† Rugenwald. p. f.
‡ Rupin. D. p. f.
† Saalfield.
Salta.
Sans-ſouci, a Pal.
† Schwartzburg. f.
Slaguen.
Soltweld. [berg
Sonneberg. vid. Sunne-
Spandaw. p. f.
† Stargard.
† Stendel. f.
† Sternberg. [360
‡ Stetin. D. p. f. †. 480.
† Stolberg. E. f.
† Stolpen. f.
‡ Stralſund. p. f. †.— 480. 325.
Straſburg.
† Sunneberg. f.
Tammeſbruck.
Tangermunde. f.
Tanroda.
Taucha.
Templin. p. tr. [1427.
Tenneſtadt. †
† Torgaw. f. †
Trefurt. f.
Treptow, on Rega. p † 1630.
Treptow, on Toll. p.
Tribbeſees, f.
Uckermund, p. f.
Vierraden.
Uſedom, in Iſle, ditto
Walkenreid.
† Weimar. D. Pal. f.
Weiſſemburg.
† Weiſſenfells. †
Werben, in Brandenburg.
Werben, in Pomerania
Wilſnach.
‡ Wittemberg. U. 1502. f. 450. 280.
Wittenburg.
† Wolgaſt. p. f.
Wollin. p. in Iſle, do.
† Zeitz. f.
† Zerbſt. f.
Zorndorff. † 1758.
† Zwickow.

2. Lower Saxony. Mar. Chief Subdiv. are, Holſtein. D. Lawenburg. D. Brunſwick. D. Hanover. D. and Elector. Lunenburg. D. Bremen. D. Mecklenburg. D. Magdeburg. D. Halberſtadt. D. &c.

Acken. f.
Achſted.
Alfeld. [1689.
† Alten. † 1712. tr.
Altenburg. vid. Oldenburg.
Bardewic. † 1189.

Batmar.
Bergen.
† Blankenburg. E. f.
Borch.
† Botzenburg. p. f.
Boxtehude. †
Brandenburg.
‡ Bremen. A. D. H. imp. p. f. † 1712. ☽ 5 h. 45 m. 333.
Bremerfurd. f.
Brugge
Brunſbuttel. p. f.
‡ Brunſwick. D. f. † 1671. Lat. 52. 15. 385. 324.
Butzaw.
Calenburg. f.
Carelſtat, a Fort.
Crempen, vid. Krempen.
† Danneberg. Ord.
Domitz. f. †
Duderſtadt.
† Eimbeck.
Elz.
Eutim. p. f.
Gandersheim.
† Gluckſtadt. p. f.
† Goſlar. imp.
‡ Gottingen. U. †
Grabow.
† Grubenhagen. Pr. f.
Grunde.
Gruningen.
† Guſtrow. Pal.
Gyſhorn. f.
† Halberſtadt. Pr. †
‡ Hamburg. H. imp. p. f. ☽ 6 h. 15 m. 310.
Hamelin. f. †
‡ Hanover. D. Elect. f. 300
Harburg. p. f. †
Haſelfelde.
Heſſigen Have. p.
Helmſtadt. U. 1576.
Herenhauſen. Pal.
Heyde
† Hildeſheim. B. imp. f.
† Itzehoa.
‡ Kiel. U. 1665. p. f. 350.
Konigſlutter.
† Krempen. f.
Lauthenthal.
† Lawenburg. f.
‡ Lubec. B. H. imp. p. f. 350.
Luderſburg.
Lunden.
‡ Lunenburg. D. H. Pal. f. 387.
† Lutkenburg. p.
† Lutter. † 1626.
‡ Magdeburg. D. U. Pal. f. †.—447. 320.
Makhin. p.
Marlow.
Mecklenburg.
† Meldorp. p.
Mollen. f. †
Munden, or Minden.
Nevencalen. p.
Neuſtat. f. in Mecklenburg.
Neuſtat. p. † 1644 in Wagria. [burg.
Neuſtat. f. in Lunen-
Nider, a Caſtle.
† Nienburg. f. †
Nien Cloſter.
Nieſtadt.
Northeim.
Oelfeld.
Oldenburg. p.
Oldendorp. † 1633.
Oldeſlo. f.
Oſtfeld.
Oſterode.
Oſterwieg.
† Parchim.
Peine. † 1553.
† Pinnenberg. E. f.
Plaven. p.
Pleſſe.
† Ploen, p. f.
Rammelberg.
Rantzow.
Ratzeburg. B. p. f. †
Rebel. p. [1693.
Reinbeck.
Rendſburg. f. †
Rethem.
Rheinſtein.
Ribnitz. p.
Robil. vid. Rebel.
‡ Roſtock. U. 1415. imp
Rotenburg. [p. f.
Rudeſheim.
‖ Saltza.
† Segebert. f.
Siverſhauſen. † 1553.
† Snackerburg.
† Staden. p. f.
† Stargard.
† Strelitz.
† Swerin. E. p.
Teſſin.
Travemund. p. f.
Ultzen.
Warnemund. p. f.
Winſen. [350.
‡ Wiſmar. p. f. †. 400
‡ Wolfembuttle. Pr. Pal. f. 385. 312.
† Zell. D. f. † 1757.

3. Weſtphalia. Mar. tr. 1648.

Chief Subdiv. are, Munſter. B. Paderborn. B. Oſnaburg. B. Weſtphalia. D. Embden. E. Liege. B. Juliers. D Minden. D. Cleves. D. Berg. D. Cologne. A. and Electorate, &c.

Aahus. f.
Adenburg.
‖ ‡ Aix-la Chapelle. imp. tr. 1668. and 1748. Councils.
Angermund.
† Aremberg. Pr. f.
† Arenſberg. E. f.
Aurick. f.
Balve.
Beckum.
† Bentheim. E. f.
Bergen.
Bevergern.
Beverungen.
Bilevelt. f.
Bilſen.
Blankenberg.
Blankenheim. E. f.
Bockolt.
Bonn. Pal. f. †
† Borchloen.
Brakel.
Brey.
† Broek. E.
Buren.
Burick. †
† Calcar, f.
Chiney.
† Cleves, D. f.
Coesfelt, f.
‡ Cologne. A. U. 1388. imp. Elector. pal. f.
Corby. [250.
Cortis.
† Corvay.
Delbrugh.
† Delmenhorſt. f. †
† Dethmold.
† Diepholt. p.
† Dinant. f. †
Dorſten. f.
Dortmund. imp. f.
† Duiſburg. U. 1655. †
† Dulmen.
† Duren. †
† Duſſeldorp. pal. f. †
‡ Embden. imp. p. f. † ☽ 12 h. 15.—240.
† Emmerick. f. † 1672.
Enſkirken.
Erkelens. f. † 1674
Eſens. p.
Eſſen. E. [1712.
‡ Ferden, or Verden. †
Fexem. †
Franchemont.
Frendenburg.
Frieſoite.
Gemund.
Genep. E. f. †
Geſeke.
Goch. †
Godeſberg.
Gulick. vid. Juliers.
Halteren.
† Ham. f.
Hamont.
Haſſelt.
Hattengen. † 1636.
Herk.
Herſtal. Ba. f.
Heiſtel.
† Herwerden, or Herforden, imp.
Horn.
Hoxter.
† Hoye. f. †
Huy. f. †
Iburg. † 1553.
† Jever. f.
Iſernlohn.
† Juliers. D. f. †
Kayſerwerd. f. †
Kerpen.
Konicſwinter.
Landaw. f.
Lawfelt. † 1747.
Leefort, a Fort.
† Lemgow.
Liebenaw.
‖ ‡ Liege. B. U. imp. f. † Convent of Engliſh Nuns. 205.
Liers. † 1746.
† Lingen. f. †
† Lippe, or Lipſtadt.
Loots. vid. Borchloen.
† Maeſyck. f.
Malmedy.
Meckenheim.
Melle.
Meppen. f. †
† Meſchede.
† Meurs.
‡ Minden. D. f. †
Mors. E. f.
Mulheim.
‡ Munſter. B. f. †. tr. 1648. Lat. 52. 270.
Newſtadt.
Nideck.
Nienhuis.
† Noorden. p. f.
† Ollenburg. pal. f.
Oldendorp.
Ordingen. † 1641.
Orſoy. † 1672.
‡ Oſnabrug. B. U. f. tr. 1648.—284.
‖ ‡ Paderborn. B. f. †
Peer. E.
Peterſhagen. f.
‖ ‡ Pyrmont. f.
Quakenburg.
Rangeraid.
Ravenſburg. f.
† Recklinghauſen. E. f
† Rees. f. †
Rietberg. E.
Rimmagen. † 1633.
Rintlen. U. 1612. f.
† Ritburg. f. [† 1633
Rocoux. † 1746.
Ruden.
Santen. tr. 1614.
Saxenhagen.
Schawenburg.
Schenck, a Fort.
Siegburg.
Sittard. † 1677.
† Sleiden. f.
‡ Soeſt, or Souſt. p.
Solingen.
‖ Spa, or Spaw.

† Spigelberg.
Stablo, or Stavelo.
Stadſberg. † 1645.
† Steinford.
Stirum.
Stochem.
† Stronberg.
Suſteren.
† Tecklenburg. f.
Telligt.
Thuin.
† Tongeren, or Tongres. †
Tourine. [1672
St. Tron, or Truyen.
Tuddert.
Varendorph. f.
Vecht. f. †
Verden. vid. Ferden.
Verviers.
Vignamont.
Unckel.
Unna.
† Warborg.
Werden.
Werle.
Wern.
† Weſel. f.
† Wildeſhuſen.
Wiſet. f.
Wittimund. p.
Woringen. † 1288.
Zulpich. † 496.

4. Upper Rhine.

Inland. Chief Subdiv. are Heſſe, Landgravate, Naſſau, E. Wateravia, &c.

Allendorf.
† Alsfield.
Beilſtein.
† Birkenfield.
Bobenhauſen. f.
Braubach. f.
Braunsfeld. pal.
Budingen. f.
Buzbach.
‡ Caſſel. pal. f. 343. 322.
Caſtelaun. f. † 1639.
† Catzenellebog-n. E. f.
Corbach. † 1365.
Cronenburg. f.
† Darmſtadt. f. † 1546.
Dettingen. † 1743.
† Dietz. f.
† Dillemburg. f.
Erpach.
Eſchwegen.
† Eyſenberg.
‡ Francfort on the Main: H. imp. f. Lat. 50. —330. 326.
Freudenberg.
Fridberg. imp.
Friedwal, a Caſtle. †
† Fritzlar. [1640.
‡ Ful. de Celebrat. Abbey; the Abbot is Primate of the Abbeys of the Empire, perpetual Chancellor of the Emperor, &c. 360. 300.
Geiſmar.
Geiſs.
† Gelnhauſen. imp. f.
Geraw.
Gernſheim. f.
† Gever, or St. Goar. f.
Gieſſen. U. 1607. f.
Greitz.
Hadamar. f.
† Hanau. f.
† Hatzfeld. f.
Herborn. U. 1584.
† Hirſchfeld.
Hoehſt. f.
Homburg.
Idſtein.
Kaffungen, or Cappung
Konigſberg.
Lich, or Licha.
Limpurg.
† Marpurg. U. 1526. pal. f.
Merxhauſen.
† Milſungen.
‡ Mulhauſen. Ally to the Swiſs
† Naſſau, E.
Newſtadt.
Numburg.
Ommenburg.
Ottweiller.
† Philipſburg. imp. f. †
Rauſchenberg. f.
Reichenberg, a Caſtle.
Reiffenberg. f.
† Rhinfeld. f.
† Rotenburg. f.
† Saarbruck.
Sayn.
Schwalbach.
Siegen. Pr. f.
† Solms. f.
Spanheim.
Spangenberg. f.
Spirback. † 1703.
† Spire. B. imp. † 1689.
† Treyſa. † 1640.
Vacha.
Uſingen.
† Waldeck. E. f.
Wanfried.
Wechterbach. f.
Weiſsſtat.
Weilburg.
‖ † Weiſsbaden.
Weſterburg. f.
† Wetzlar. imp. f. imperial Chamber.
Wied.
Witgenſtein.
Witzehauſen.
† Zeiginheim. E.
Zwingenburg.

5. Lower Rhine.

Inl. Chief Subdiv. are the Palatinate, the As of Mentz and Triers. The above are three Electorates: the B. of Worms, Pr. of Simmeren, &c.

† Altezey. f.
Andernach. † 876.
Arnſheim.
† Aſchaffenberg. f.
Baccarach.
Beasheim.
Bern-Caſtle. f.
† Bingen. f. † 1644.
Biſchofiſheim.
Boppart.
Bruchſal.
Budelich.
Cell.
† Coblentz. f.
Cocheim. † 1689.
Conſarbrick. † 1675.
Crevelt. † 1758.
Creutznach. f. † 1688.
Daun. f.
† Deuxponts. D.
Durckeim.
Eberbach.
Eberberg, a Fort. †
Ebrenburg.
† Eifeld, or Elfeld.
† Engers.
Eppingen. f.
Erfurt.
Falkenſtein.
Franckendal. f. †
Franckenſtein. f.
Gemmingen.
Germerſheim.
Gobcein.
Grimberg. B.
† Grunſtadt.
Hammerſtein, a Fort.
‡ Heidelburg. U. 1346. pal. f. † Reſid. of the Elect. Palatine. 350. 310.
Heppenheim. f.
Hirch-Horn. f.
Honolſtein.
Hockham.
Hornbach.
Ingelſheim. Councils.
† Iſenburg. f.
Kayſerſlautern. † 1688.
Kempen.
Kirn. f.
Kœnigſtein. f.
Kylburg.
Ladenburg.
Landſberg. f
Landſtul, or Nandſtul, f.
Lautreck. f.
Lechnich.
Leimingen.
Lindenfeld. Lintz.
† Manderſcheit.
† Manheim. pal. f. † Martenſtein. [1688.
Meiſenheim.
‡ Mentz, or Mayence. A.U. 1477. Electorate. f. †. Lat. 49. 54. 306.
Merchinden. f.
Meyn, or Mayen.
Montabour. f.
Montreal, a Fort.
† Moſbach. f.
Munſter-Meinfelt.
Neckers-Gemund.
Newſtadt - An - der-Hart. † 1579.
Newſtadt.
Northen.
† Nuys. f. † 1580.
† Oberſtein.
Oberweſel.
Odernheim.
† Oppenheim. † 1689.
Pruym, a Caſtle.
Reifferſcheid. f.
† Rhineberg. f. †
Rhineck.
† Rhinegraveſtein.
Rhinezabern. f.
Rhinfels, a Fort.
Rockenhauſen.
Rotenburg.
Ruſtemberg, a very ſtrong Caſtle.
Schoine K. f.
Schomberg. D.
Selingſtadt.
† Simmeren, Pr. f.
Sobernheim.
Steinheim. f.
Trarbach. f.
‡ Treves, or Triers, A. U. Electorate. † the moſt anc. City in Germ.—280.
Veldentz. f.
Velſbillich.
Vizberg.
Ulmen.
Weingarten.
Weinheim.
Wiſloke.
Witlich. f.
‡ Worms. B. imp. Diet in 1521. tr. 1743. † 1689.—331. 331.
Zabern.
Zell.

6. Franconia.

Inl. chief Subdiv. are, Wurtſburg. B. Bamburg. B. Cullenbach. M. Anſpach. M. Nuremberg. Coberg. Pr. &c.

† Aichſtat. B.
† Altorf. U. 1581. imp.
† Anſpach. M. pal. f.
‡ Bamberg. B. pal. 420. 240.
† Bareith. U. 1742. M.
Carlſtadt.

Caſſel.
Clauſental.
† Coberg. Pr. f.
Cronach. f.
† Culmbach. M. f. †
Elteman.
Erlang.
Ettingen. † 1743.
Forchain. f.
Freudenberg.
Gaildorf.
Gemund. † 1643.
Grunsfield.
Guntzenhauſen.
Hamelburg.
Haſzfurth. f.
† Hennenberg. Pr. f.
Hilperſhauſen. D. f.
Hoff.
Hohben-loe, or Holach. f.
Kitzingen.
Konigſberg.
Konigſhofen. f.
Landau.
Lauffen.
Lichtenburg.
Lichtenfels.
Liechtenau.
Limpurg, a Fort.
Loewenſtein. E. f.
† Mainungen.
† Margentheim, or Marienthal. † 1645. ſubj. to the Gr. Maſter of the Teutonick Order.
Meidburg, or Magdeburg, a ſtrong Fort. †
† Melriſchſtadt. †
Michelſtatte.
Miltenberg.
Mornſheim.
Neckers-Ulm.
Neuſtadt.
Newſtadt-an-der Aiſch
‡ Nuremberg. U. imp. Regalia. pal. f. 442. 215.
Ochſenfurt.
Offenbach.
Onſpach. vid. Anſpach.
† Pappenheim. E. f.
Podenſtein.
† Reineck. f.
Romhilden. f.
Rotenberg, a Fort.
† Rotenburg. imp. † [1631.
Roting.
Schleuſingen.
† Schonrein.
† Schwaitzemberg. f.
Schwelnfurt. imp. pal.
Seinſheim. f. [f.
† Smalkald. tr. 1530.
† Teiſchnitz. f.
Weiſſemburg. imp.
† Wertheim. E.
Winſheim. imp. f.
‡ Wurtzburg. B.U. 1043. pal. f. Lat. 49. 48. 390. 273.

7. SWABIA. Inl. Chief Subdiv. are, Wurtemburg. D. Baden. M. Auſburg. B. Ulm and Conſtance Territories. Mindelheim. Pr. Furſtenburg. Pr. Burgaw. M. Briſgow and Black Foreſt Territories, &c.

Aach.
Abſperg.
Adelberg.
Allenſpach.
Altnheim. † 1675.
Altorf.
Apperſhoren.
Aurach. f.
‡ Auſburg. B. imp. Confeſſion 1530. tr. 1555. 1687. †. Lat. 48. 24.—464. 220.
Awlen. imp.
Babenhauſen.
‖† Baden. M. f.
Badenweiler.
Bebelinguen.
Beſigheim.
‖ Biberach. imp.
Bietigkheim. f.
Blaubeuren.
Blenheim. † 1704.
Boffingen. imp.
Botwar.
Bretten.
Brilingen. f.
† Briſach. imp. f. †
Briſde.
Buchaw. imp. p.
Buchorn. imp. p.
Buhl. f.
Bulach.
† Burgaw. M. f.
Canſtat.
Carlſruh.
† Coningſeck. E. f.
† Conſtance. B. imp. p. f. †. Council from 1414 to 1418.
† Dillengen. U. 1564 † 1703.
Dinckelſpil. imp.
Dornheim.
Dornſtat.
† Dourlach. † 1689.
Dunkelſpul. imp.
Dutlingen. f.
Eberſtein. f.
Ehingen. near Danube
Ehingen, on Neckar.
Elwangen.
† Emertingen.
Ending.
Engen.
† Erpach. f.
† Eſlingen. imp. †
Etlingen.
† Freudenſtat. f.
† Friburg. U. 1460. f. †
Friding.
Fridlingen. f. † 1702.
Fueſſen. f.
† Furſtenburg. Pr. f.
Gegenbach. imp.
Geildorff. f.
† Geiſlengen. imp.
Gemund. imp.
Gepping. imp.
Gillengen.
Gingen. imp.
† Gravenec.
Gundelfingen. f.
Gundelſheim. f.
Guntzburg.
‖† Hailbron. imp. f. †
‖† Hall. imp.
Hechingen.
Heidenheim. f.
Hochberg, a Caſtle, M.
Hochſtet. f. † 1704.
† Hoenzollern.
Hohenberg. f.
Hohentwil, a Fort. †
Hornburg. Ba. f.
Imenſtadt.
Iſny. imp.
Kalir. f.
Kauffbeuren. imp.
Keil, a Fort. †
† Kempten. imp. †
Kentzinguen. † 1703.
† Kirchberg.
Kircheim.
Lauffen.
Lauffenburg. f. Foreſt Town. † 1638.
† Lawingen. † 1704.
Leutkirk. imp.
† Limpurg.
† Lindaw. imp. p. f.
Lorch.
Marbach. † 1693.
Meckmulh.
† Memmingen. imp. f. †
Mengen.
† Merſpurg. p.
† Meſkirk.
† Mindelheim. f. †
Minſingen. f.
† Montfort. E. f.
Muhlberg, a Caſtle.
Munderkingen. † 1703
Murrhart.
Nagold. f.
† Nellenburg. [burg.
Neuburg, in Wurtem-
Neuburg, in Briſgaw.
Neuenſtadt.
Neutlingen.
Newſtadt. Neyding.
Nirtengen. f.
† Nordlingen. imp. †
Oberndorff.
† Oeting.
Offenburg. imp. † 1689.
† Pfortzheim. f.
Pfullendorff. imp.
Raſtat. f. tr. 1714.
Ratolfszel. f. †
† Ravenſburg. imp. f.
† Reutlingen. imp. † 1247.
† Rhinfeld. Foreſt Town f. † 1638.
Riedlingen.
Roſenfeld.
Rotelen. f.
‖ Rotenburg. E. f.
Rotweil. imp.
† Saulgen. E.
Scher.
‖ Schorndorff. f. † 1647
Secklingen. Foreſt-Town. † 1683.
Sintzheim. † 1674.
Steinbach.
Stockak.
Stolhoffen. † 1707.
Stulingen. f.
‡ Stutgard. pal. f.
† Sultz. f.
Sultzburg. f.
† Tubingen. U. 1477. f.
Tutlingen.
Vaihingen.
‖† Uberlingen. imp. f.
† Villingen. f.
‡ Ulm. imp. f. † 1702. 433. 254.
† Waldburg.
Waldkirk.
Waldſchut. Foreſt-Town. f.
Waltenbruch.
Wangen. imp.
Weilheim. E.
Weill. imp.
Weiller.
Wimpffen. imp.
Windlingen.
Zell. imp.
Zollern, a Fort.

8. BAVARIA. Inl. Chief Subdiv. are, Bavaria. D. Palatinate and Electorate. Saltzburg. A. Neuburg. D. Sultsbach. D. Ratiſbon. B. Freſſingen. B. Paſſau. B. &c.

‖† Abach.
Abenſburg.
Aich. † 1634.
† Amberg. f. † 1703.
Berchtolſgaden.
Braunaw.
Burckauſen.
† Chamb. E.
Chiemſee. B.
† Dachaw. pal.
Deckendorf. † 1641.
Dingelfing.
Donawert. f. †
† Freiſingen. B.
Fridberg. imp. f. †
Furt. f. † 1641. [1632
† Haag, or Hag.

Hallein.
Ilſtadt.
† Ingolſtadt. U. 1573. f. †
Inſtadt.
Krainburg.
Landaw.
Landſberg.
† Landſhut. f.
Leuchtenberg. f.
Monheim.
Moſburg. † 1632.
Muhldorf. f. † 1322.
‡ Munich. pal. f. † Lat. 48. 460. 180.
Naburg.
† Neuburg. f. in Neuburg. D.
Neuburg. f. in the Palatinate.
Neumark. f.
Newſtadt.
Obernperg. f.
Oetingen.
Partenkirk.
‡ Paſſaw. B. imp. f. † 1703. tr. 1552.—530. 120.
Pfaffenhofen. † 1745.
Pfreimb. f.
Pruck.
Radſtat.
† Rain.
‡ Ratiſbon, or Regenſburg. B. imp. Diet. f. † 1703.—460. 190.
Reicherſberg.
Riedenburg. E. f.
‖ ‡ Saltzburg. A†. U. pal. f. 520. 150.
Scharding.
Schellenberg, a Fort. †
Schongaw. [1704.
† Straubing. f. † a great Fire in Sept. 1780.
† Sultzbach. f.
Titmoning.
‖ Traunſtein.
Vagram.
† Waſſerburg. E. f. †
Waldeck.
Waldſaxen.
Waltemburg. vid. Abach.
Waſſerburg. vid. Vaſſerburg.
Weiden.
† Werth.
Wilſhoven. † 1745.

9. AUSTRIA. Inl. Chief Subdiv. are, Auſtria, A. D. Stiria. D Carinthia. D. Carniola. D. Goritia. D. Tyrol. E. Brixen. B. Trent. B. &c.

Amras, a Caſtle.
St. Andreas. B.
Arco. p. f. † 1703.
‖ Baden.
† Bolzano.
† Bregentz. E. p.
† Brixen. B.
Carmona.
‡ Cilley. Pr.—640. 135.
† Clagenfurt. f.
Crainburg.
Czackenthurn. f. †
Czernic. p. [1704.
Doblac.
Draburg.
Ebenfort.
Ederſdorf. pal.
Efferding. f.
Ehrinberg, a Fort. †
Ens. f. [1552.
† Feldkirch. f.
Freyſtadt.
Frieſach. f.
Furſtenfield. f.
† Gemund.
† Goritia, or Goritz.
Gradiſka. f. † 1616.
† Gratz. B. U. pal. f.
Grein. f.
Gruckfield. f.
Gurck. B.
‡ Haimburg. † 1482.
Hall.
Horn.
† Idria.
‡ Inſpruck. f. † 1703.
Iſenarts.
† Judenburg. f.
Krainburg.
Krems.
† Kuffſtain. f. † 1703.
Laas. f.
Lack, or Biſchoffs-Lack.
Laha. †
Lavant-Mynd. B. f.
† Laubach. B. f.
Laxemburg. pal.
St. Leonhart.
† Leuben. † 1692.
Lientz, or Luentz. f.
‡ Lintz. pal. f. †
Lodrone.
Lutenburg. † 1704.
Marienzell.
† Marpurg. f.
Melck. f.
† Meran, or Moran.
† Metling. f.
† Mueraw, or Muer.
Neuburg. †
† Neuſtadt. B. pal. f. † 1485.
Nickleſburg. f.
Obdach.
† Ortenburg.
Pechlarn.
† Petaw.
Pleiburg.
† Pludentz.
St. Polten.
Pontaſella.
Pozen, or Bolzano.
Pruck. f. in Auſtria. A. D.
Pruck, in Styria.
Rackerſburg. f. †
Radmanſdorf. [1418
Rain. f.
Ratenburg. f.
Rez. †
Riva. p. † 1703.
Rotenmann.
Roveredo. f.
Rovoreit.
Rudolfwered. Pr. f.
Scharnitz. f.
Schwartz.
Seckaw. B.
Spital. f.
Stain.
Stein. f.
Sertzingen.
Steyr.
† Straſburg. f.
Thienſtein. f.
Torbole.
‡ Trent. B. pal. f. Council 1545—1563.—553. 253.
Trieſte. B. p. f.
Tuln. B.
St. Veit. p. f. in Iſtria.
* Vienna. A. U. 1236. pal. f. †.—Lat. 48. 14. 750.
‖ Villach. f.
Vokelmark, or Wolickmark.
Voyſtberg.
Wells.
Werd.
Wolfsberg. f.
Zell. p.

III. TURKY, in Europe. Empire.
N. B. The As. and Bs. are of the Greek Church.

1. MOLDAVIA. Pr. Inl.

Chotzin. †
Croſtandt.
Falczin. † 1711, tr. 1711.
† Jaſſy. Lat. 47.—1050. Lapucana. [390.
Lucania.
Moldawa.
Muluth.
Niemecz. f. † 1691.
Nuſz.
Romawiwiwar.
Sciecz.
Soczowa.
Sorock. f. † 1602.
Targorod.

2. and 3. BESSARABIA and BUDZIAC TARTARY. Mar.

† Akerman, or Belgorod. p. f. Lat. 45. 46.—1240. 310.
Bender, or Tekin.
Bojar.
Borlat.
Kariment. p. f. †
Kilia-Vechia. p.
Kilia-Nova. f.
† Killin.
Nowajukalia.
Oblucice.
† Oczakow. p. f. † 1644. Lat. 46. Station.
Sinila.
Smihel. p.
Tartare-Barlat.
Zerna.

4. WALACHIA. Pr. Inl.

Braila.
‡ Buchoreſt. f.
Flotz.
Pedt.
† Rebnick. B.
Ris.
Suchzow. f.
‡ Tergoviſco. Lat. 45. 35. 960. 315.

5. CROATIA. Inl.
N. B. The greateſt Part of this Prov. belongs to Hungary. Vid. No. XIV.

† Wihitſch. p. f.
Xudnogrod.

6. MORLACHIA. Mar.
This Prov. chiefly belongs to Venice.

Jabnolitz. ſubj. to V.
Peſcha.
† Segna. B. p. f. ſubj. to Auſtria.
Turn.
‡ Zara. A. E. p. f. † Lat. 44. ſubj. to V.

7. BOSNIA. Inl.

Arcky.
‡ Bagnialuck. f.
‡ Boſna-Serajo. f. Lat. 44. 40.—840. 450.
Chnim. B. f. ſubj. to V.
Jaicza. f.
Novi.
Orach.
† Priſdenia, or Priſren. B.
Samandria.
Swernick.
Swinar. Tina.

8. DALMATIA. Mar.
The beſt Part belongs to Venice. V. ſignif. here to Venice.

Alefia. B. ſubj. to Hungary
Almiſſa. p. f.
Antivari. A. p. f.
Arbe. B. in Iſle, Do. V.
Brazza, in Iſle, Do. V.
Budoa. B. p. f. † 1686. V.
Bukari. p. ſubj. to Hun.
Caſtel-Novo. p. f. † V.
† Cataro. B. p. f. V.
Ciclut. f. † 1694. V.
Cliſſa, a noted Fort. V.
Dernis. f. † 1684.
Duare. f. V.
† Lieſina. B. E. p. f. † V.
Macarſka. B. p.
† Moſtar. B.
‡ Narenza. B. p.
Nona. B. p. f. V.
Novigrod. p. f.
Omiſc. p.
Salona. p. V.
Scardonna. B. p. f. † V.
† Sebenico. B. p. f. † V.
‡ Spalatto. A† p. f. V. Lat. 43. 16. 770. 540.
† Traou. B. p. f. V.
Urana.

9. SERVIA. Inl.

Barouzza.
‡ Belgrade. B. f. † Lat. 45. 910. 400.
Clifura.
Drinaward.
Fetiſlan.
Grotſkaw. †
Jagodna.
Ibar. Labia.
† Naiſſa. † 1689.
† Novi-Bazar.
Novigrod. f.
Pallanka.
† Paſſarowitz. tr. 1718.
Pech. Precopia.
† Priſtina. † 1689.
‡ Scopia, or Uſcopia. A.
† Semendriah. f. † 1690.
Topliza.
Uſcopia. Vid. Scopia.

10. BULGARIA. Mar.

Bantzak.
Bodon. A. f.
Bulham.
Catſhanitz, a Fort.
Chiprouax.
Chiuſtengi. p.
Colombotz, a Fort.
Copilowats.
Devel o, or Zagoria. A.
Doroſtero.
Galacz.
Guaſtandel.
Kutenha.
Mankalia.
Meſembria. A. p.
† Nicopolis. † 1693.
Pirot. Sihi Sala.
‡ Siliſtria. A. f.
‡ Sophia. A. Lat. 42. 30. 1080. 240.
† Ternova. A.
Tomi, or Tomiſwar. p.
Tulza.
Tutracan.
† Varna. A. p. † 1444.
† Viden, or Widen. A. f. † Wara.
Zagoria. Vid. Develto.

11. ROMANIA, anc. Thrace. Mar.

‡ Adrianople. A. pal. †1362—1370. 175.
Aſperoſa. B. p.
Attabuli.
† Baſartſchick.
† Belgrade. p.
Bergas. A.
Byzia. Vid. Viza.
Caridia.
Chiourlic. B.
* Conſtantinople. P. p. Councils. f. † Lat. 41. 6.—1547.
Dadanells, 2 ſtrong Forts, one of which is in Natolia.
Dimotuc. A.
Enos. A. p.
Galata, a Suburb of Conſtantinople.
‡ Gallipoli. B. p. f. †
Gonga. p. [1357
Heraclea. A. p. †
Ipſala. A.
Kallat.
Kermen.
Marmora, in Iſle Do.
Marogna. A. p.
Neocaſtro, a Fort. p.
Nicopolis.
Panormo.
Pazzy. B. p.
Pera, a Suburb of Conſtantinople.
† Philippopoli. A.
The Porte. Vid. Conſtantinople.
† Rodeſto. B. p.
Scutari. p. f. a Seraglio, in Aſia, oppoſite to C——pl.
Selivrea. A. p.
Seraio.
Seſtos, a ſtrong Fort near the Dardanells.
Siſſopoli. A. p.
Stagnara. p.
Stamboul. Vid. C—ple.
Trajanapoli. A.
Verduitz, or Verdiſo.
Viza. A.

12. & 13. ALBANIA. Comprehending Epirus, Mar.
ome Towns belong to Venice, mark. thus, V.

Albanopoli.
Aleſſio. B. p.
‡ Arta. A. p. V.
Baſtia. p.
Butrinto. B. p. V.
Canina.
† Chimæra. p. f.
Croia. B. p.
† Dagno. B.
Dolcigno. B. p. f. †
Drino. p. [1696.
Ducàg.
‡ Durazzo. A. p. f. Lat. 41. 25.—1050. 450.
Elbaſſano. [31. bef. Xt.
Figalo. anc. Actium. †
Florina.
Horma.
Larta. Vid. Arta.
Locrida.
Panormo. p.
Parga. p. f. V.
Pollina. A.
Preveſa. B. p. V.
Saſena.
‡ Scutari. B. p. f.
Sfetigrado.
Valona. A. p. f. †
Voniſſa. p. [1690.

The following Prov. with ſome of the Iſlands, conſtitut. anc. Greece.

14. MACEDONIA. Mar.

Aimana. p.
† Amphipolis.
Aſera.
Carraveira. A.
† Conteſſa. p.
Emboli. A.
Eriſſo. B. p.
† Giuſtandil, or Ochrida. A. f.
Heraclea.
Jenizzar. p.
Lita. B. p.
Monte-Sancto, or Mount Athos, 22 Monaſteries, in which are 4000 Monks
Nice. in Ruins.
† Ochrida. Vid. Giuſtandil. [Xt.
Philippi. A. † 42 bef.
‡ Salonichi. A. p. f. † Lat. 41.—1150. 290.
Sarvitza.
Serres, or Ceres. A.
Siderocapſa.
Singo. p.
Stagira, or Lyba-Nova. p. Birth pl. of Ariſtotle.
Strymon. Vid. Amphi-
Tornova. B. [polis.
Veria. Vid. Carnaveira.
Vitalio.
Voſtance.

15. THESSALY. Mar. now called Janna.

Armiro. p.
Chitro. p. †
Ezero.
‡ Janna.
‡ Lariſſa. A. pal. Lat. 39. 30.—1190. 320. Reſid. of Phil. Birth pl. of Achilles.
Licoſtomo. B. p.
Pella.
Pharſalus, or Farſo. † 31 before Xt.
Tricola.
Volo. p. f. †
Zeiton. A. p. f.

16. ACHAIA, now LIVADIA. Mar.

† Athens. A. p. f. †
Aulis.
Cariſto. B.
Delphos, or Caſtro, anc. famous for the Oracle of Apollo.
‡ Lepanto. A. p. f. † 1571.
Livadaſto. B. p.
‡ Livadia. p. Lat. 38. 10. 1030. 380.
Marathon. † 490 before Chriſt.
Megara.
‡ Negropont. A. p. f. † Station.
Platæa. † 478 before Chriſt.
Salona. B. p. f.
Setines. Vid. Athens.
Stives. Vid. Thebes.
Suola. p. near Mount Parnaſſus.
Sycamino.
Thebes, or Thiva, or Stives. B.
Thermopilæ, a noted Paſs. † 480 before Chriſt.
Topoglia. p.

In CEPHALONIA Iſland
Argoſtoli. p. f.
† Cephalonia. B.
Porto-Guiſcardo.

In CORFU Iſland.
† Corfu. A. p. f.

In ZANT Iſland.
† Zant. B. p. f.
Theſe 3 Iſlands belong to the Venetians.

17. MOREA, anc. Peloponneſus. Mar. A noted Peninſula.

Arcadia. p.
Argos. p.
‡ Belvedere. p.
† Calamata. f. ✝
Caria.
Chiarenza, or Clarenza. p.
Chieleſa. f. ✝
Colochina. p.
Corinth. A. p. f. ✝
Coron. p. f. ✝
Longinico. anc. Olympia, fam. for the Olympic Games.
Maina. p.
Malvaſia. A. p. f. ✝
‡ Miſitra. anc. Lacedemon, or Sparta. A. f. ✝ Lat. 37. 1270. 400.
† Modon. B. p. f. ✝
Mycene.
‡ Napoli-di-Romania. A. p. f. ✝
Napoli-di-Malvaſia. Vid. Malvaſia.
‡ Navarino, or Zunchio. p. f. ✝
Nemæa. fam. for the Nemæan Games.
Neocaſtro, or Aliarco.
Olympia. Vid. Longinico.
‡ Patras. A. p. ✝. 1200. 400.
Porto-delle-Caglia.
Rampano. p.
Rupela.
Viſtiza, or Votiza.
Vitulo.
Vordonia, or Vadonia.
Votiſſa. p.
Zarnate. f.

18. Other Towns in the Iſlands of the Archipelago.

Acroſteri.
Andros. B.
Apanonia. p.
Arna. p.
Calamo.
† Canea. p. f.
‡ Candia. A. p. f. ✝
Caſtro.
Cerigo. anc. Cythera. to Venice.
‡ Chios, or Scio. B. p. f. ✝
Coluri. p.
Cora.
Engia.
Lembro. p.
Lemnos, or Stalimene. A. p. f.
Macri.
† Milo. p.
Naxos, or Naxia. Greek A. Latin A.
St. Nicolo. B. [p. f.
† Paros. B. p.
Policandro.
† Retimo. B. p. f. ✝
Scaro. B.
Scio. Vid. Chios.
Sciro. p.
Siphno. B.
Sitia. p. f. [nos.
Stalimene. Vid. Lemnos.
Stanchio. p.
Taſſo. p. f.
† Tenedos. p. f.
Thaſo. p.
Thermia. B.
Zia. B.

IV. GREAT BRITAIN a Kingdom, comprehending Scotland, England, and Wales, with the ſmall Iſlands. Mar.

I. SCOTLAND.

1. SHETLAND Iſles.

In MAINLAND Iſle, Lat. 61. 20.
Leerwick. p.
Scailoway. p.

2. ORKNEY Iſles. ☽ 2 h. 45 m.

In MAINLAND Iſle.
Cairſton. p. [53.
† Kirkwall. p. Lat. 58.

3. WESTERN Iſles, or HEBRIDES: the chief are Lewis and Sky.

In LEWIS Iſle, Lat. 58.
Back. p.
Eggeneſs. p.
Eorbeg. p.
Karboſt. p.
Stornway. p.
Tolſta. p.

In SKY Iſle. Lat. 57. 40.
Clakan.
Duntulm. p.
Dunvegan. p.
Fernan.
Kil.
Kilmoney.
Knak.
Toulon.

4. CATHNESS. Mar.

Clythneſs. p.
Fors. p.
Forſe Caſtle. p.
John Grots. p.
Kees. p.
Thurſo. p.
† Wick. p. Lat. 58. 18. 563. 170.

5. SUTHERLAND. Mar.

† Dornock. p. f. ✝ Lat 57. 45. 530. 140.
Dunrobin, a Caſtle, p.
Strathy. p.
Tong. p.

6. ROSS-SHIRE. Mar.

Braan.
† Cromartie. p.
Dingwel. p.
Fortroſe. p.
Kiltearn.
Taine. p.
Tarbath.

7. INVERNESS. Mar.

Culloden-Houſe. ✝ 1746.
Fort St. George. p.
Fort Auguſtus. p.
Glenco. ✝
Glenſhiel.
Innerlochy, or Fort William. p. f.
† Inverneſs. p. Lat. 57. [36.
Moidart. p.
Ruthven.
Urquart, a Caſtle. p.

8. MURRAYSHIRE. Mar.

Abernethy.
† Elgin. Lat. 57. 45.
Forres. p.
Killochy.
Nairne. p.
Rothneſs.

9. BAMFSHIRE. Mar.

† Bamff. V. p. Lat. 57. Bog. p. [48.
Cullen. p.
Fonah.
Gordon Caſtle. pal.

10. ABERDEENSHIRE. Mar.

‖‡ Aberdeen (Old and New) U. 1477. p. ☽ 3 h. Lat. 57. 23. 420. 84.
Doer.
Ellan.
Five.
Fordyce.
Frazerburg. p.
Inverugy. p.
Inverury.
Kildrummy.
Kincardin.
Kintore.
Peter Head. p.
Strathbog.
Turref.

11. MEARNSHIRE. Mar. Lat. 57.

Bervy. p.
Dunoter, fine Caſtle. pal. p.
Fordon.
Stone-Hive. p.

12. ANGUSSHIRE. Mar.

Aberbrothie. p.
Brechin. ✝
Couper.
† Forfar.
† Dundee. p. f. ✝ ☽ 2 h. 15 m. Lat. 56. 42. 410. 40.
† Montroſe. D. p.

13. PERTHSHIRE. Inl.

Anchterarder.
Blair. D. or Athol-Caſtle. ✝ 1689.
† Clackmannan.
Clifton.
Curlos.
Dalwhinie.
Dunblain. ✝ 1715.
Dunkeld. ✝
Finlarig. p.
Killinem.
‡ Perth. Lat. 56. 40. 410. 37.
Scone, or Scoon. The k. of Scotland were crowned here. 423. 30.

14. ARGYLESHIRE. D. Mar.

Campbelton. p.
Corſaig. p.
Dunoon. p.
† Inverary. p. Lat. 56. [25.
Kiblain.
Kilmaroy.
Kilmere.
Kilrenny.
Mingary Caſtle. p.
Tirrin. p.
Urins. p.

15. BUTESHIRE, comprehending Bute, E. and Arran Iſlands. Mart

BUTE Iſle.
Rothſay.

ARRAN Iſle.
Arran. E. p.
Broduck.

16. DUNBARTONSHIRE, or LENNOX. D. Mar.
† Dunbarton. p. f. ✝

17. STIRLINGSHIRE. Mar
Alloway. p. f.
Falkirk. ✝ 1299. 1746.
‡ Stirling. p. f. Lat. 56. 12. 400. 30.

18. FIFESHIRE. Mar.
Aberdour. p.
† St. Andrews. U. 1411. p. ☽ 2 h. 15 m. Lat. 56. 20. 420. 30.
Anſtruther. p.
Bruntiſland.
Burnt-Iſland.
Cowpar.
Crail. ✝ 874.
Dumfermling.
Dyſart.
Falkland. pal.
Innerkeithing. p.
Kilreny. p.
Kinghorne. p.
Kinroſs. p.
Kirkaldy. p.
Levinſmouth. p.
Levin-Lake, in which is an Iſland and a Caſtle, where Mary, Q. of Scots, was Priſoner.
Melvil, a fine Pal.
Pittenweem. p.

19. LOTHIAN. Mar. Comprehends Haddingtonſhire, Edinburgſhire, and Linlithgowſhire.
Berwick. (N.) p.
Dalkeith. D. f.
Dunbar. p. ✝ 1650.
Dunglaſs. p.
* Edinburg. U. 1580. pal. f. ✝. ☽ 4 h. 30 m. Lat. 56. 393. Vid. Maitland's Hiſt.
† Haddington. 390. 18.
Leith. p. Port-Town of Edinburg. 2 m.
† Linlithgow. E. pal. p.
Muſſelborough. p. ✝
Preſton-Pans. ✝ 1745.
Queen's Ferry. p.
Seaton. p.

20. CLYDESDALE. Inland.
Biggar.
Cranford.
Douglas.
‡ Glaſgow. U. 1454. p. Lat. 55. 50. 386. 40.
† Hamilton. D. pal.
† Lanerk. E.
Newport-Glaſgow. p.
Port-Town of Glaſg
Paiſley. Ba. [c.
Ruglan, or Rutherglin.

21. RENFREWSHIRE. Mar.
Greenock. p.
† Paſlay.
† Renfrew. Ba. p. Lat. 55. 53. 396. 46.

22. MERSHIRE. E. or BERWICKSHIRE. Mar.
Alam.
Aymouth. f.
† Duns.
Greenlow.
† Kelſo.
Lauder.
Melrey, or Melroſs.

23. TWEEDALE. Inl.
Ha'k.
† Peebles. [55. 26.
† Selkirk. E. ✝. Lat.

24. ROXBURGSHIRE. Mar.
† Jedburg.
Kirſop.
† Roxburg. Lat. 55. 35.

25. AYRESHIRE. Mar.
Ayre. p.
Balintree.
† Bargeny.
Burnfoot.
Irwin. V. p.
Stair. E.

26. DUMFRIES-SHIRE. Mar.
Annan. M. P.
Drumlanerk. pal.
† Dumfries. Lat. 55. 3 325. 65.
Hermitage.
Lochmaben.
Moffat.
Sanquar.

27. GALLOWAY. Mar. Subdiv. into Wigtonſhire and Kirkudbrightſh.
Galloway (New) p.
Glenluce. p.
Kirkudbright. p.
Krinock. p.
Port-Patrick. p.
Stranraver. p.
Whithorn. p.
Wigton. E. p. Lat. 54. 50.

II. ENGLAND. Div. into 40 Counties, or 52 with Wales.

The Figures 1, 2, and 4, ſignify the Members the Counties, Towns, &c. ſend to Parliam. The Diſt. of the Capital of each County fr. London, its Latitude, &c. are alſo obſerved.

1. NORTHUMBERLAND. D. 2. Mar. Subdiv. into ſix Wards.
† Alnwick. f. ✝ 1092.
Belford.
Beltingham.
Berwick. D. 2 p. f. ☽ 3 h. 45 m. ✝ 1333.
Billingham.
Elſdon.
Haltweſel.
Hexham. ✝ 1464.
Learmouth.
Morpeth. V. 2. f.
‡ Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne D. 2. p. f. ☽ 5 h. 15 m. Lat. 55. 279.
Rothbury.
Shields (N.) p.
Tinmouth. p. f. ☽ 3 h.
Warkworth.
Wooler.

VILLAGES, 27.
Allerton.
Bamburg.
Bednel.
Brawmer.
Caucot.
Cheſwick.
Chillingham.
Cornhill.
Delaval.
Dunſtar.
Fenton.
Felton-Bridge.
Goſwick.
Hartley.
Haggerſton.
Horton.
Norham.
St. Ninion.
Ovingham.
Roſs.
Seaton
Stagſhawbag.
Stanforham.
Tickill.
Wark.
Weſtwood-Bank.
Whittingham.

REMARK. SEATS.
Alnwick-Caſtle.
Blagdon.
Bifront.
Chillingham-Caſtle.
Dilſton.

2. DURHAM. Mar.
2. Subdiv. into 4 Wards.
Barnard-Caſtle. V.
Biſhop's Aukland. f.
Darlington. E.
† Durham. B. 2. f. ✝ 1346. Lat. 54. 50. 257.
Hartlepool. p. ☽ 3 h. 30 m.
Shields (S.) p.
Stainthorp.
Stanhope.
Stockton. p.
Sunderland. E. p. ☽ 3 h.
Wolſingham.

VILLAGES, 21.
Binchester.
Cheſter-le-Street.
Cornhill.
Denhouſe.
Ferry-Hill.
Gateſhead.
Hall.
Harrington. E.
Hawthorn.
St. John's Chapel.
Layton.
Merrington.
Perſebridge.
Seaton.
Sedgfield.
Tunſtall.
Ufferton.
Woodham.
Whitehall.
Yarrow.
Woolveſton.

REMARKAB. SEATS.
Aukland Palace.
Lumley-Caſtle.

3. CUMBERLAND. D. Mar.
2. ſubd. 5 Wards.

Abbey-Holm. p.
Alnceſter.
Alſton-More.
Bootle.
Brampton.
‡ Carliſle. B. E. 2. f. ↓. Lat. 54. 57. 300.
Cockermouth. Ba. 2. p. f.
Egremont. E. f.
Ireby.
Keſwick.
Kirk-Oſwald.
Longtown.
† Penrith.
Ravenglaſs. p.
† Whitehaven. p. f.
Wigton.
Workington. p.

In the Isle of Man.

† Caſtletown. f.
Douglas. p.
Peel.
Ramſey.
Ruthen.

Villages, 19.

St. Bees.
St. Brides.
Calder.
Carlton.
Deventry.
Elenborough.
Goffort.
Grune.
Heſket.
Irton.
Levington.
Newton.
Parton.
Roſley-Hill.
Ulpho.
Warſdale.
Warwick.
Whidbeck.
Widehope.

Remarkable Seats or Castles.

Grey-ſtock.
Drumborough.
Cockermouth.
Dacre.
Naworth and Corby Caſtles.

4. Westmoreland.
E. Mar. 2. ſubdiv. 4 Wards.

Ambleſide.
Appleby. 2. f. Lat. 54. 35. 279.
Brough (Upper)
Brough (Lower)
Burton.
Kendal.
Kirkby-Lonſdale.
† Kirkby-Stephen.
Orton.

Villages, 23.

Barborn.
Betham.
Betome-Hill.
Burbeck.
Clifton.
Coleſlat.
Greſmere.
Haukhill-Hall.
Hawſe-Houſe.
Kirkby-Thrule and Whelp Caſtle.
Langdale.
Levens.
Louther.
Milthorp.
Newbigging.
North-Bridge.
Ridal.
Sedberg.
Shap.
Tebay.
Thurnby.
Warcop.
Wittenton.

Rem. Seats.

Appleby-Caſtle.
Levens, &c.

5. Lancashire. Mar. 2. Subd. 6. Hundreds.

Blackburn.
Bolton.
Burnley.
Bury.
Cartmel.
Charley.
Chroley.
Clithero. 2.
Colne.
Dalton. p. f.
Eccleſtone.
Garſtang.
Haſlingdon.
Hawkſhead.
Hornby.
Kirkham. p.
† Lancaſter. 2. Lat. 54. 235.
Leigh.
† Leverpool. p. 2.
† Manchester. D.
Newton. 2.
Ormſkirk.
Poulton. p.
Preſcot.
† Preſton. 2. ↓ 1715.
Rochdale.
Ulverſton. p.
Warrington. E. extinct.
† Wigan. 2.

Villages, 35.

Aſhton.
Barton.
Baxton.
Broughton.
Chipping.
Cornford.
Coulton.
Eckles.
Elhill.
Fernby.
Fox-Hall.
Hale.
Hornby.
Inglewhile.
Lorkham.
Middleton.
Milthorp.
Newborough.
Newchurch.
Oldham.
Overton.
Padiham.
Pilling.
Penwortham.
Ramſide.
Rawcliff.
Renchmore.
Rufford.
Rocheſter.
Standiſh.
Thurland-Caſtle.
Warbeck.
Warton.
Weeton.
Winick.

Rem. Seats.

Hornby-Caſtle.
Latham.
Overborough.

6. Yorkshire. 2. Mar. The largeſt County in England, 360 Miles round; div. into three Ridings, and theſe ſubdiv. into 24 Wapontakes, in which are Holderneſs, E. Cleveland, D. Craven, Richmondſhire, Howdenſhire, &c.

N. Riding.

Aſkrig.
Bedal.
Carleton. Ba.
Coxwold.
Eſingwold.
Giſborough.
Helmſley.
Hovingham.
Kirkby-Moorſide.
Malton. E. 2.
Maſham.
Middleham.
† Northallerton. 2. 223.
Pickering.
Richmond. D. 2. 230.
‖ Scarborough. E. p. f. 2. ☽ 4 h. 30 m. [237.
Stockeſley.
Thirſk. 2.—220.
Thorn.
Topcliff.
Whitby. p. ☽ 3 h.
Yarum.

E. Riding.

‖ Beverley. 2. 182.
Bridlington, or Burlington, E. p. ☽ 3 h. 45 m. 208.
Frodlingham.
Hatsfield. ↓ 633.
Heydon. 2.
Hornſey. p.
Howden.
† Hull. D. p. f. ↓. ☽ 6 h. 173.
Hunmanby.
Kilham.
Patrington. p.
Pocklington.
Wighton.

W. Riding.

Aberford.
Aldborough. 2. 205.
Barnſley.
Bautry.
Bingley. Ba.
Bolton. D.
Boroughbridge. 2.
Bradforth.
Cawood.
Doncaſter. E. 160.
Ferry-bridge.
Giſborn.
Halifax. E. 197.
‖ Harragate.
Huthersfield.
Ingleton.
Keighley.
‖ Knarſborough. f. 2.
† Leeds. D. ↓ 655. 193.
Otley.
Pontefract, or Pomfret. E. f. 2. 175.
Ripley.
† Rippon. 2. 219.
Rotherham.
Selby.
Settle.
† Sheffield. 161.
Sherburne.
Skipton.
Snaith.
Tadcaſter.
Tickhill.

† Wakefield. E. 185. + 1460.
Weatherby.
‡ York. A. D. f. 2. Lat. 54.—197.

VILLAGES. N. RIDING. 33.

Arngie.
Auldby.
Bows.
Dishford.
Egton.
Fremington.
Gilling.
Grinton.
Graffington.
Great-Bridge.
Hinderskill.
Hornby.
Kirby.
Leatham.
Leming.
Leyburn.
Mask.
Merton.
Moorkirk.
Middleton.
Myton.
N. Duffield.
Rydell.
Rey-Cross.
Seamere.
Saltergate.
Silforth.
Stamford-Bridge.
Skelton.
Stratford.
Thornton.
Weycliff.
Wharlton.

VILLAGES. E. RIDING. 36.

Almondbury.
Atwick.
Bewick.
Brough.
Burton.
Calwich.
Catterick.
Driffield.
Dunington.
Flamborough.
Givingdale.
Hampton.
Hollim.
Holm.
Kelnsey.
Kirkham.
Lee.
Labberston.
Langloft.
Lonesborough.
Malham.
Melburn.
Newborough.
Ockton.
Rapston.
Ravenspurn.
Royhill.
Rosedale.
Skipsey.
S. Cave.
Sureby.
Tollerton.
Tonstall.
Waghen.
Waxham.
Wotton.

VILLAGES. W. RIDING. 59.

Addle.
Adwalton.
Agbridge.
Astwick.
Albanbury.
Beeston.
Appleterwick.
Bentheim.
Bradfield.
Brotherton.
Burstal.
Burnsal.
Burstall.
Calverley.
Castleforth.
Clapham.
Two Chapel-Towns.
Cottingley.
Denby.
Denton.
Dewsbury.
Ealand.
Ecclesfield.
Ecclesthal.
Fulnick.
Gergrave.
Harewood.
Haslewood.
Haworth.
Haws.
Heath.
Holbeck.
Houghton.
Hunslet.
Idel. Kettlewell.
Kiveton. Lughton.
Leighton.
Long Lofft-House.
Morley.
Newton.
New-Miller-Dam.
Pearse-Bridge.
Preston-Long.
Sandal. Sedburg.
Shipley.
Skipbridge.
Slaidburn.
Studley.
Stockwith.
Weighton.
Wentbridge.
Woodall.
Whitechurch.
Woodhouse.
Worsbrough.

REM. SEATS.

Burton-Constable.
Bishopthorp.
Brodsworth.
Bolton-Hall.
Castle-Howard.
Gledhow.
Harewood-House.
Hatfield-Hall.
Hornby-Castle.
Kiveton.
Lanesborough.
Ledstone-Hall.
Newbie.
Newborough-Hall.
Sandbeck.
Shipton-Castle.
Temple-Newsham.
Wentworth Castle.
Wentworth House,&c

7. LINCOLNSHIRE. Mar. 2.

Subd. into 30 Hundreds, including Holland, E. Lindsay, M. and Kesteven.

Alford.
Ancaster. D. 115.
Barton.
Beckingham.
Binbroke.
Bolingbrook. V.
Boston. Ba. p. 2. 119.
Bourn.
Burgh.
Burton-Strather.
Castor.
Corby.
Crowland. Crowle.
Deeping.
Donnington.
Empworth.
Folkingham.
Gainsborough. E.
Glandford-Bridge.
Grantham. E. 2. 110.
Grimsby. p. 2.
Holbeach.
Horn-Castle.
Kirton.
‡ Lincoln. B. E. 2. Lat. 53. 13. 132. + 1141. and 1217.
† Louth.
Market-Rasin.
Saltfleet. p.
† Sleaford.
Spalding. p.
Spilsby.
Stainton.
† Stamford. E. 2. 89. + 923. 1470
Tattershall.
Wainfleet. p.

VILLAGES. 62.

Aukborough.
Barrow.
Beacon-Hill.
Belton.
Bilesby.
Branswell.
Brigs.
Chesterton.
Coltsworth.
Cotes.
Crofe.
Couthorpe.
Elsam.
Epworth.
Fillingham.
Fordgreen.
Gosberton.
Granethorp.
Grange.
Grimsthorpe.
Hawey.
Helby.
Ingoldmeles.
Ixford.
Kirkton.
Laceby.
Leak.
Mablethorp.
Markley.
Messingham.
Mill-Field.
Morton.
Navenby.
N. Ferebie.
Partney.
Redburn.
Saltby.
Saxbye.
Scettbruck.
Searbye. Scotter.
Skesnes.
S. Witham.
Spittle.
Stainton.
Stockwith.
Stretton.
Sutton.
Torksey.
Totney.
Trekingham.
Upholland.
Walpole.
Wansford-Bridge.
The 5 Ways.
Werrington.
Whitton.
Windmills.
Winterton.
Wintringham.
Wotton.
Wragby.

REM. SEATS.

Belton.
Belvoir Castle.
Grimsthorpe, D. of Ancaster's.

8. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. Inland.
2. Subdiv. 8 Hundreds.

Bingham.
Blith.
Mansfield. Ba.
† Newark. 2. 124.
‡ Nottingham. E. f. 2. Lat. 53.——126.
Retford. 2.
Southwell.
Tuxford.
Worksop.

VILLAGES, 27.

Ainsley.
Benington.
Barnby-Moor.
Bony.
Bosford.
Chaworth.
Clifton.
Dunholm.
Edwinstone.
Gringley.
Hardwick.
Hucknale.
Lenton.
Littleborough.
Marnham.
Newsted.
Normanton.
Norwood.
Papplewick.
Ratcliff
Remston.
Scrooby.
Shelford.
Stoke.
Warsop.
Widmerpool.
Wonsley.

REM. SEATS.

Ainsley.
Charlton.
Clifton.
Clumber-Park Lodge
Holme-Pierpoint.
Lord Sutton's.
Newsted-Abbey.
Nottingham-Castle.
Rufford.
Thoresby.
Welbeck.
Wollaton-Hall.
Worksop-Manor, &c.

9. DERBYSHIRE. 2. inl. Subdiv. 6 Hundreds.

Alfretton.
† Ashbourn. 139.
Bakewell.
Bilpar.
Bolsover.
‖ Buxton-Wells. 160.
Chapel in Frith.
Chesterfield. E. 150 ‡ 1296.
† Derby. E. 2. Lat. 53. 126.
Dronfield.
Tideswell.
Winster.
† Wirksworth. 139.

VILLAGES, 18.

Ashover.
Brasington.
Burgh.
Castleton.
Chatsworth.
Clown.
Cubley.
Darly-Flash.
Hope.
Hartington.
Matlock.
Newhaven.
Pleasly. Norton.
Quarn.
Ripley.
Shaucross. Weston.

REM. SEATS.

Chatsworth-House.
Haddon.
Kedleston-House.
Norton-Hall, &c.

10. CHESHIRE. 2. Mar. Subd. 7 Hundreds.

Altringham.
‡ Chester. B. E. p. f. 2. Lat. 53. 15. 190.
Congleton.
Frodsham.
Halton.
Knotsford (Higher)
Knotsford (Lower)
Macclesfield. E.
Malpas. V.
Middlewich.
Nantwich. 162.
Northwich.
Sandbach.
Stockport. 175.
Torperley.

VILLAGES, 21.

Acton.
Bowden.
Brereton-Green.
Budworth.
Burton.
Disley.
Dutton.
Grulam.
Hanley.
Holmes-Chapel.
Hessel.
Ince.
Lawton-Yeates.
Lastock.
Neston.
Parkgate.
Pulford.
Rock-Ferry.
Wheelock.
Woodford.
Woodsidefort.

REM. SEATS.

Rock-Savage. Hooton
The anc. E. of Warrington's, &c.

11. SHROPSHIRE, or SALOPSH. 2. inl. Subdiv. 15 Hundreds.

Battlefield.
Bishop's-Castle. 2.
Bridgnorth. 2. 139.
Church-Stretton.
Clebury. 136.
Drayton.
Ellesmere. Ba.
Hales-Owen.
Hodnet.
† Ludlow. V. f. 2. 138.
Newport.
Oswestry. ‡ 641.
Shefnal.
‡ Shrewsbury, or Salop. E. f. 2. Lat. 52. 46. 157.
Wellington.
Wem. 166.
Wenlock. 2. 148.
Whitechurch.

VILLAGES, 28.

Albrighton.
Aston.
Ashley-Abbot.
Bloreheath.
Burford.
Clunn.
Downton.
Isle-Hall.
Langdon.
Leighton.
Llanwmyneck.
Malerfield. ‡ 642.
Melverley.
Newton.
Preston.
Powder-batch.
Qualford.
Quat.
Rouse-Hill.
Ryton.
Shenton.
Stych.
Sutton.
Tern-Hall.
Watling-Street.
Wattlesbury.
Wore.
Westbury.

REM. SEATS.

The Kynastons.
Oakley-Park.
Ribsford.
Tern, &c.

12. STAFFORDSHIRE. Inl. 2. Subd. 5 Hund.

Betley.
Brewood.
Bromley-Abbots.
Burton.
Cheadle.
Eccleshall. 143.
Kinver.
Leek.
† Litchfield. B. E. 2. 119.
† Newcastle-under-Lyne D. 2. 149.
Penkridge.
Rugely.
† Stafford. E. f. 2. Lat. 52. 48. 136.
Stone.
Tamworth. V. 2.
Tutbury.
Uttoxeter.
Walsall.
† Woolverhampton.

VILLAGES, 30.

Bilston.
Brine-Pits.
Bro-magna.
Bucken-Hall.
Cank.
Cannock.
Croxden.
Chesterfield-Wall.
Colinsbrook.
Darleston.
Farley.
Flask.
Haywood.
Himley.
Ingestre.
Ivetsey-Bank.
Kingsley.
Longnor.
Pipeveate.
Rushall.
Round Oak.
‖ Shirby-wich.
Stableford-Bridge.
Talke.
Trentham.
Weaford.
Wedgebury.
Wednesfield.
Wrottesley.

REM. SEATS.

Beaudesert.

Dudley-Caſtle.
Elford.
Envill-Hall.
Heleigh-Caſtle.
Himpley-Hall.
Ouſley.
Sandwell-Hall.
Shuckborough-Manor.
Stourton-Caſtle.
Trentham-Hall, &c.

13. LEICESTERSHIRE. Inl. 2. Subd. 6 Hund.

Aſhby de la Zouch.
Billeſdon.
Boſworth. † 1486.
Hallaton.
Harborough. E. 84.
Hinkley.
† Leiceſter. E. 2. Lat. 52. 38. 99.
† Loughborough. Ba.
Lutterworth.
† Melton-Mowbray.
Mount-Sorrel.
Waltham. 112.

VILLAGES, 15.

Allington.
Belgrave.
Belton.
Burton.
Cadby.
Carleton.
Evington.
Great-Glen.
Kegworth.
Naneby.
Narborough.
Saxulby.
Senvygate.
Shankton.
Waverby.

REM. SEATS.

Bradgate.
Donnington Park.
Grooby.
Wellſborough, E. of Denbigh's, &c.

14. RUTLANDSHIRE. D. 2. Inl. 5. Hund. The ſmalleſt County.

† Okeham. Lat. 52. 38. 96.
Uppingham. 90.

VILLAGES, 28.

Aſhwell.
Biſbrook.
Brig-Caſterton.
Brigeaſe.
Brooke.
Burg-Hill.
Cattycoat.
Clipſham.
Cotſmore.
Cole-overton.
Edyweſton.
Eſenden.
Glaiſton.
Great-Paunton.
Greetham.
Hambleton.
Little Caſterton.
Longham.
Lydington.
Morcat.
Mount-Overton.
Preſton.
Rihall.
Stretton.
Thiſtleton.
Tickencote.
Tynwell.
Whitwell.

REM. SEATS.

Burleigh on the Hill.
Exton.
Glaſton.
Whiſſendine, &c.

15. HUNTINGDONSH. Inl. 2. Subd. 4 Hund.

Earith. 59.
Godmancheſter.
† Huntingdon. E. 2. Lat. 52. 20.—59.
St. Ives. 57.
Kimbolton. Ba.
St. Neots.
Ramſey. p.
Yaxley. 77.

VILLAGES, 17.

‖ Ailweſton.
Bugden.
Alconbury.
Great Catſworth.
Great Stewkley.
Leighton.
Hinchinbroke. V.
Little Stewkley.
Offords.
Pidley.
Ramſey.
Spaldic.
Stilton.
Sutton.
Stoughton.
Warbois.
Water-Newton.

REM. SEATS.

Hinchinbroke-Houſe.
Kimbolton-Caſtle, &c.

16. NORFOLK. D. 2. Mar. Subd. 31 Hund.

Attleborough.
Ayleſham.
Buckenham. p.
Burnham.
Caſtle-Riſing. p. 2.
Caſton.
Clay. p.
Cromer. p.
Dereham.
Diſs.
Downham.
Fakenham.
Foulſham.
Harleſton.
Hatling.
Hickling.
Hingham.
Holt.
Loddon.
Lycham.
† Lyn-Regis. Ba. p. f. 2. 98.
Methwold.
‡ Norwich. B. f. 2. Lat. 52. 42.—109.
Reepeham.
Seeching.
Snettiſham. p.
† Swaffham. 94.
† Thetford. V. f. 2. †
Walſham. (N.)
Walſham. (S.)
Walſingham. p.
Walton.
Wells. p. 121.
Worſted.
Wyndham.
† Yarmouth. E. p. f. 2. ☽ 10 h. 30.—123.

VILLAGES, 60.

Blickling.
Brancaſter.
Six Burnhams.
Carleton.
Caſter.
Criſingham-magna.
Croſs-Keys.
Deepham.
Eaſt-Dereham.
St. Faith.
Feltwell.
Fincham.
Fring.
Frettingham.
Giſſing.
Gaſthory.
Gaywood.
Goulſton.
Greſham.
Harpley.
Hempnal.
Hempton.
Herling.
Hellenham.
Hilborough.
Hitcham.
Holkham.
Holm.
Horning.
Houghton.
Ingham.
Iſlington.
Kipmaſh.
Kenningal.
Landſtow.
Larlingford.
Marſham.
Maſſingham.
New-Buckingham.
Newton.
N. Wold.
Oſmondſton.
Oxbrough.
Pirington.
Rudham.
Schole.
Scotto.
Shouldham.
Southery.
S. Reppo.
Stoke.
Stowbridge.
Stratton.
Toulſham.
Yaxham.

REM. SEATS.

Blicking.
Holkham.
Houghton.
Raynham, &c.

17. SUFFOLK. E. 2. Mar. Subdiv. 22 Hundreds.

Aldborough. p. f. 2. ☽ 11 h. 30.
Beccles.
Bildeſton.
Blythborough.
Bottiſdale.
Brandon.
Buddeſdale.
Bungay.
Bury St. Edmunds. V. 2. † 905.
Clare. M. E.
Debenham.
Dunwich. p. 2.
Eye. Ba. 2. 91.
Frairlingham. f.
Hadley.
Haleſworth.
Haveril.
† Ipſwich. p. 2. Lat. 52. 10. 69.
Ixworth.
Lavenham.
Leoſtoff. p. f.
Melford.
Mendelſham.
† Mildenhall. 70.
Needham.
Neyland.

Orford. E. p. 2. ☽ 10 h. 45. 88.
Saxmundham.
Southwold, or Solbay. p. f. 104.
† Stowmarket. 74.
† Sudbury. 2. 55.
Woodbridge.
Woolpit.

VILLAGES, 52.

Alderton.
Bandy.
Barton-Mills.
Benaker.
Boxford.
Boxted.
Brampton.
Broome.
Bufes.
Burrowbridge.
Butley.
Cavendiſh.
Claydon.
Cowling.
Earls-Soham.
Eaſterbergholt.
Eaſton.
Exnyng.
Felixſtow.
Foncet.
Fretton.
Gilſam.
Great Thurlow.
Handford.
Halcheſton.
Hemingſton.
Horringer.
Hoxne.
Hundon.
Kenford.
Kennet.
Keſſingland.
Letheringham.
Lindſew.
Loxfield.
Newton.
Norton.
Packley.
Rendelſham.
Snape.
Shorttey.
Stransfield.
Stratford.
Telſham.
Thandiſton.
Thwait.
Ufford.
Walton.
Wickham.
Wingford.
Yaxley.
Yoxford.

REM. SEATS.

Brentley.
Broome-Hall.
Chediſton.
Crow's-Hall.
Culford-Hall.
Eſton.
Euſton-Hall.
Gifford's-Hall.
Hoxne-Hall.
Ickworth Lodge.
Letheringham.
Pendering-Hall.
Ruſhbrook.
Sudbourne.
Sir Joſeph Hankey's, &c.

18. CAMBRIDGESH.
Inl. 2. Subd. 17 Hundr.

‡ Cambridge. U. 626. D. 4. Lat. 52. 15. 51.
Caxton.
Ely. B. 68.
Linton.
Marſh.
Newmarket. 61.
Soham. p.
Stourbridge, a Field noted for a famous Fair, kept Sept. 16.
Thorny.
Wiſbich.

VILLAGES, 25.

St. Andrew.
Arington.
Barnwell.
Bourn-Bridge.
Chatteris.
Cheſterford.
Cheſterton.
Chippenham.
Coldham.
Comberton.
Firſt Ditch.
Fowlmire.
Gamlingay.
Granchester.
Holm.
Ickleton.
Littleport.
Melborn.
Milton.
Papworth.
Roche.
Stretham.
Wichford.
Whitlersfield-Bridge
Wittleſey.

REM. SEATS.

Horſeheath Hall.
Snaybell.
Wimple-Hall, &c.

19. BEDFORDSHIRE.
Inl. 2. Subd. 9 Hundr.

Ampthill.
† Bedford. D. 2. Lat. 52. 9.—50.
Biggleſwade.
Dunſtable. 34.
Leighton Buzzard.
Luton. 32.
Potton.
Shefford.
Tuddington.
Wooburn. 42.

VILLAGES, 17.

Barton Clay.
Bletſoe. Ba.
Chellington.
Eaton Bray.
Elſtow.
Harold.
Hockliffe.
Houghton.
Ichweel.
St. Leonards.
Odel.
Sharnbrook.
Shelton. Silſoe.
Southill.
Tamesford.
Williamſted.

REM. SEATS.

Battleſden.
Chickſands-Priory.
Houghton-Conqueſt.
Luton-How. Park.
Sutton-Wreſt.
Wooburn-Abbey, &c.

20. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. Inl. 2. Subdiv. 20 Hundreds.

Brackley. M. 2.
Cliffe.
Daventry. 72.
Grafton. D. Pal.
Higham-Ferrers. V. 1.
Kettering.
Naſeby. † 1645.
† Northampton. E. 2. Lat. 52. 15.—66. † 1460.
Oundle.
Peterborough. B. E. 2. 81.
Rockingham. M.
Rothwell.
Thrapſton.
Towceſter.
Weldon.
† Wellingborough. 68.

VILLAGES, 49.

Abington.
Alderton.
Althorpe.
Archeſton.
Aynhoe.
Two Billings.
Bamſton.
Bliſworth.
Boughton.
Brigſtock.
Brixworth.
Clapton.
Coſſington.
Dean.
Erdborough.
Fotheringay.
Findon.
Footerbooth.
Geddington.
Gildſborough.
Greens-Norton.
Hardingſton.
Harton.
Harringworth.
Two Houghtons.
Kingſthorp.
Lamport.
Lidford.
Legers-Aſhby.
Lutton.
Molton.
Norton.
Oakard.
Old Stretford.
Pateſhull.
Peakirk.
Ruſhden.
Stukeley.
Walgreave.
Warnesford.
Wansford.
Weldon.
Weſthaddon.
Weſton-Favell.
Willoughby.
Yardley.

REM. SEATS.

Althorp.
Boughton.
Burleigh-Houſe.
Drayton-Houſe.
Grafton.
Dean.
Milton.
Thorp.
Wathorp.
Weſthaddon-Hall.
E. of Pomfret's, &c.

21. WARWICKSHIRE.
Inl. 2. Subd. 5. Hund.

Alceſter.
Atherſton.
† Birmingham.
Caſtle-Bromwich.
Coleſhill.
† Coventry. B. E. 2. 91.
Edghill. † 1642.
Henley.
Kenilworth.
Kyneton. † 1642.
Nuneaton.

Polesworth.
Rugby.
Solihul.
Southam.
Stratford.
Sutton-Colfield.
Tamworth.
‡ Warwick. E. f. 2. Lat. 52 18.—93.

VILLAGES, 17.

Barterley.
Bitford.
Brailes.
Dovebridge.
Dunchurch.
Elmdon.
Eatingdon.
Hill-Morton.
Horley.
Kingsbury.
Knoll.
Langford.
Meriden.
Moseley.
Pillerton
Stonely-Abby.
Wilshaw Green.

REM. SEATS.

Brandon.
Hewet-Grange.
Mereval.
Newnham-Paddox.
Packington.
Ragley.
Warwick-Castle.

22. WORCESTERSH.
Inl. 2. Subdiv. 5 Hundr.

Bewdley. 1. 128.
Bromsgrove.
Droitwich. 2. 118.
Dudley. V. Ba.
Evesham. 2. ✝ 1265.
Kidderminster.
Pershore. 102.
Shipston.
Stourbridge.
Tenbury.
Upton.
‡ Worcester. B. M. 2. Lat. 52. 15.—112. ✝ 1642. 1651.

VILLAGES, 23.

Alchurch.
Areley.
Belbroughton.
Bongworth.
Blockley.
Bromford.
Chadeley.
Feckingham.
Haglig.
Holy-Cross.
King's Norton.
Two Malverns.
Moseley.
Newmans.
Oldborg.
Reddich.
Spetchley.
Stockton.
Swinford.
Whitley-Court.
Wolveley.
Yardley.

REM. SEATS.

Crome-Court.
Hagley Park.
Ombersley-Court.
Whitley-Court.
E. of Bradford's.
Lord Conway's, &c.

23. HEREFORDSHIRE.
Inl. 2. Subdiv. 11 Hund.

Bromyard.
† Hereford. B. V. 2. Lat. 52. 5.—130.
Kyneton. 150.
Leominster. V. 2.
Lidbury.
Pembridge.
Ross.
Weobley. 2. 142.

VILLAGES, 18.

Brampton.
Byford.
Casop.
Colwal.
Dorstone.
Gr. Birch.
Hamerschurch.
Huntingdon.
Kenchester.
Kimalton.
Kingsland.
Lea.
Mordiford.
Orleton.
Richards-Castle.
Tenbury.
Whitehorn.
Wigmore. Ba.

REM. SEATS.

Brampton-Brian Castle
Hampton-Court.
Wigmore-Castle, &c.

24. MONMOUTHSHIRE
Mar. 2. Subd. 6 Hundr.

Abergavenny. Ba.
Caerleon.
Chepstow. f.
† Monmouth. E. 1. Lat. 51. 54.—127. ✝
Newport. p.
Pontypool.
Uske. 137.

VILLAGES, 10.

Beachly.
Cruseny.
Christchurch.
Goldcliff.
Llanover.
Llantillo.
Magor.
New-Church.
Ragland.
Roch and Fount.

REM. SEAT.

Troy-House.

25. GLOUCESTERSH.
Mar. 2. Subd. 30 Hund.

Barkley. E. 113.
Bisley.
Camden. V. 87.
‖ Cheltenham.
† Cirencester. Ba. f. 2. Colford. [89.
Covard.
Dean.
Dursley. V. 108.
Fairford.
† Gloucester. B. D. 2. Lat. 51. 56.—100.
Hampton. ☽ 11 h. 15
Lechlade.
Lidney.
Marshfield.
Micheldean.
Moreton.
Newent.
Newnham. V. p. 112
Northleech.
Painswick.
Sodbury.
Stow.
Stanley.
Stroud.
Tetbury.
Tewksbury. Ba. 2. ✝ 1471.
Thornbury.
Wickware.
† Winchcomb. 93.
Wotton. 108.

VILLAGES, 38.

Aldely.
Aust.
Aust-Ferry.
Austpass.
Aylbarton.
Badmington.
Blakeney.
Barnesley.
Broadway.
Brookwerth.
Burlip Hill.
Castle.
Condicote.
Didmerton.
Elston.
Eastington.
Horsford.
Frampton.
Huntley.
Iron-Acton.
Lassington.
Longney.
Lemington.
Luckington.
Passage.
Perrots-Bridge.
Puckle-Church.
Two Sarneys.
Stapleford.
Stonehouse.
Tockington.
Torleton.
Tormanton.
Waterleigh.
Winstone.
Winterborn.
Yanworth.

REM. SEATS.

Berkley-Castle.
Lord Bathurst's, at Cirencester, &c.

26. OXFORDSHIRE. Inl 2. Subd. 14 Hundr.

‖ Astrop-Wells.
Bampton.
† Banbury. 1. ✝ 1469.
Bicester. [75.
Burford. E. 71.
Charlbury.
Chipping-Norton.
Deddington.
Dorchester.
Henley.
‡ Oxford. B. U. 886. E. 4. Lat. 51. 44.—
Thame. [56.
Watlington.
Witney.
Woodstock. V. 2.

VILLAGES, 23.

Alderbury.
Astal.
Battle-edge.
Benson. ✝ 771.
Benshington.
Bloxham.
Brightwell.
Broughton.
Caversham.
Chapel-House.
Culham.
Enston.
Hemton.

Hook-Norton.
Iſlip.
Nettlebed.
Sandford.
Sareſden.
Stoken-Church.
Teſsworth.
Tidmerton.
Wheatley-Bridge.
Wilton. ✝ 872.

REM. SEATS.

Adderbury.
Blenheim-Houſe.
Charlbury.
Cornbury.
Ditchley.
Hathorp.
Middleton-Stony.
Newnham.
Rycote.
Sherborn-Caſtle.
Stanton-Harcourt.
Wroxton-Abbey, &c.

27. BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.
Inl. E. 2. Subdiv. 8 Hund.

† Aileſbury. E. 2.
Amerſham. 2. 26.
Beaconsfield.
‡ Buckingham. D. 2. Lat. 51. 58.—57.
Cheſham.
Colnbrook.
Eaton. 22.
Fenny-Stratford.
Ivingho.
Marlow. 2. 32.
Newport-Pagnel.
Oulney.
Riſborough.
Stony-Stratford.
Wendover. 2. 35.
Winſlow.
Wooburn. 28.
† Wycomb. Ba. 2. 29.

VILLAGES, 27.

Aſton.
Brickhill.
Burnham.
Chilton.
Chalfont St. Gyles.
Chalfont St. Peter.
Chartridge.
Claydon.
Denham.
Fulmer.
Grendon.
Hanſlope.
Hilſdern.
Iver.
Loudwater.
Miſſenden.
Mureſley.
Salt-Hill.
Slough.
Stoke-Green.
Stow.
Stowkley.
Thatcham.
Upton.
Wexham.
Winge.
Wovenden.

REM. SEAT.

Stow.

28. HERTFORDSHIRE.
Inl. 2. Subd. 8 Hund.

† St. Albans. D. 2. ✝ Lat. 51. 50.—21.
Baldock. [1455.
Barkway.
Berkhamſtead.
Buntingford.
Cheſhunt. 13.
Hatfield. 20.
Hempſtead.
† Hertford. E. 2.
Hitching.
Hoddeſdon. 17.
Redbourn.
Rickmanſworth.
Royſton. V. 37.
Standon.
Stevenage.
† Stortford.
Tring.
Ware. 21.
† Wattford. 15.

VILLAGES, 36.

Abbots-Langley.
Amwell.
Aſhwell.
Barley.
Bennington.
Braughing.
Broxbourn.
Buſhy.
Cheaping-Barnet.
Colney.
Croſs.
Elſtree.
Gaddeſden.
Hexton.
Hertingfordbury.
Honeſdon.
Idleſtry.
Kempton.
Kicks-end.
King's-langley.
Kingſbury.
Little.
N. Mims.
Puckeridge.
Saubridgeworth.
Saunbridge.
S. Mims.
Theobalds.
Therfield.
Totteridge.
Walkern.
Waltham-Croſs.
Welwyn.
Whiteford.
Wotton.
Wilbury-Hill.

REM. SEATS.

Ball.
Beechwood-Manor.
Boteler's.
Broxbournbury.
Caſſiobury.
Clark's Seat.
Durhams.
Gobions.
Gorhambury.
Hatfield-Houſe.
Langleybury.
More Park-Houſe
Piſhiobury.
Titinauger.
Wimple.
E. Cowper's, and D. of Leed's Seats.
Pauls Walden, &c.

29. ESSEX. E. 2. Mar. Subd. 19 Hundr.

Barking.
Billericay.
Bradfield.
Braintree.
Brentwood.
† Chelmsford.
Chipping-Onger.
Cogſhall.
‡ Colcheſter. 2. f. ✝ Lat. 51. 52.—51.
Dedham.
Dunmow.
Epping.
Grays.
Halſtead.
Harlow.
Harwich. Ba. p. f. 2. ☽ 9 h.
Hatfield Regis.
Horndon.
Ingateſtone.
Malden. V. p. 2. ✝ 918.
Maningtree.
Rayleigh.
Rochford. E.
Rumford.
Thaxted.
Tilbury, a Fort, p.
† Walden.
Waltham-Abbey.
Witham.

VILLAGES, 85.

Ardley.
Audley-End.
Two Baddows.
Bardfield.
Belcham.
Benfleet.
Blackmoor.
Bocking.
Booding, 10 Villages of this Name.
Boreham.
Bradwell.
Burnham.
Caſtle-Hedingham.
Cheſterford.
Chigwell.
Crickſea.
Curringham.
Dagenham.
Danbury.
Dengy.
Dover-Court.
Earls-Colne.
Fobbing.
Graves.
Hadſtock.
Hedingham-Caſtle.
Hockerill.
Hythe.
Hornchurch.
Ilford.
Icleton.
Kelvedon.
Langhorn.
Laytonſtone.
Low Layton.
Leigh.
Littlebury.
Miſtley-Thorn.
Newport.
Orſett.
St. Oſyth.
Plaſtow.
Prittlewell.
Purfleet.
High Roding.
Ruiſhton.
Shoebury.
S. Church.
Southminſter.
Spittle.
Gr. Stambridge.
Stanſtead.
Stebbing.
Stifford.
Stratford.
Street.
Strethal.
Thorn.
Thunderſley.
E. Thurrock.
W. Thurrock.
E. Tilbury.
W. Tilbury.
Tillingham.
Tiptery-Place.
Upminſter.
Upton.
Wakeing.
Wakering.
Walthamſtow.
Walton.
Wanſtead.
Weſt-Ham.
Wivenhoe.

Woodford.

REM. SEATS.

Audley-End.
Beaulieu.
Copped-Hall.
Guldy-Hall.
Hill-Hall.
Ingateſtone-Hall.
Lee's Prior.
Low Layton. New-Hall.
Thorndon.
Wanſted-Houſe.
E. of Fitzwalter's, &c.

30. MIDDLESEX. E.
Inl. 2. Subdiv. 7 Hundr.

‖ Barnet. 11. † 1471.
Brentford. 7.
Edgworth, or Edgeware.
Enfield. Ba. 10.
Hampton-Court. Pal.
Hounſlow.
* London. B. Parl. pal. 4. p. f. ☽ 3 h. Lat. 51. 32. Firſt Meridian.
Staines.
Uxbridge. E. 15.
* Weſtminſter. 2. noted Abbey. ☽ 3 h. This is the W. Part of London.

VILLAGES, 73. Some of which are very large.

‖ Acton. Bedfont.
Bethnall-Green.
Blackwall. Bow.
Brentſtreet.
Bromley.
Brumpton.
Chelſea.
Lit. Chelſea.
Chiſwick.
Clapton.
Colbrook.
Crouch-End.
Dalſton.
Datchet.
Drayton.
Ealing.
E. Barnet.
E. Ham.
Edmonton.
Feltham.
Finchley.
Fulham.
Hackney.
Halloway.
Hammerſmith.
‖ Hampſtead.
Hampton. Pal.
Hanwell.
Harlington.
Harmondſworth.
Harrow-Hill.
Highbury.
Highgate.
Hillingdon.
Hornſey.
Hoxton.
Ickenham.
Iſleworth.
‖ Iſlington.
Kenſington. Pal.
Kentiſh-Town.
Kilburn.
Kingſland.
Knightſbridge.
Limehouſe.
Longford.
Low Layton.
Mary-Bone.
Mile-End.
Muſwell-Hill.
Newington.
North-end.
‖ Northall. Northolt.
Paddington.
Pancraſs. Poplar.
Southgate.
Stepney.
Stanmore.
Stanwell.
Stratford-le-Bow.
Sunbury.
Stroud-Green.
Teddington.
Thiſtleworth.
Tottenham.
Twickenham.
Wapping. W. Ham.
Whetſtone.

REM. SEATS.

Buſhy-Park.
Camden-Houſe.
Gunnerſbury-Houſe.
Holland-Houſe.
Parſons-Green.
Five fine Seats at Chiſwick, 2 at N. End 1 at Twickenham Wrotham-Park, &c.

31. BERKSHIRE. E. 2.
Inl. Subd. 20 Hund.

† Abingdon. E. 1. 55.
Farringdon.
Hungerford.
Iſley. (Eaſt)
Lambourn.
Maidenhead.
† Newbury. Ba. 56.
Oakingham.
† Reading. 2. Lat. 51. 27.—39.
Wallingford. 2.
Wantage.
Windſor. V. Pal. f. 2. 24.

VILLAGES, 27.

Amberley.
Ardring.
Bedwing-Magne.
Brackneil.
Chapel-Row.
Childreys.
Coles-Hill.
Drayton.
Fifield.
Finchamſtead.
Iſley.
Kingſton-Bay.
Kingſton-Inn.
St. Lawrance.
Little Sheffield.
Mortimer.
Newbridge.
Purley.
Shefford.
Shrivenham.
Thatcham.
Theal.
Twyford.
Wadley.
Waltham.
Wargrave.
Woolhampton.

REM. SEATS.

Biſham.
Caveiſham.
Cliefden.
Hurley.
Spine, &c.

32. WILTSHIRE. 2.
Inl. Subdiv. 29 Hundr.

Amberſbury.
Auburn.
Bedwin. 2. 71.
Bradford.
Calne. 2. Synod 997.
Caſtle-Comb.
† Chippenham. 2.
Cricklade. 2.
† Devizes. 2. 89.
Dilton-Marſh.
Downiton. 2.
Heyteſbury. 2.
Highworth.
Hindon. Ba. 2.
Lavington.
Luggerſhal. 2.
Maiden Bradley.
Malmſbury. 2.
† Marlborough. D. 2.
Meer.
‡ Saliſbury. B. E. 2. Lat. 51. 4.—82.
Sarum (Old) 2.
Swindon.
Trowbridge.
Warminſter.
Weſtbury. 2.
Wilton. 2. 85.
Wotton-Baſſet. 2.

VILLAGES, 44.

Abury.
St. Ann's Hill.
Badmington.
Beckington.
Birbich.
Bridford.
Burton.
Chilmark.
Chilton-Foliot.
Chiſbury.
Clarendon. E. a noted Park.
Chriſtian-Malford.
Collingburn-Duke.
Corſham.
Corſley Heath.
Dantzey.
Everley.
Farlo.
Four-Mile-Poſt.
Foxley. Ba.
Froxfield.
Hilperton.
Holt.
Laycock.
Little Amſbury.
St. Margaret.
Marſham.
Milkſham.
Norleaſe.
N. Bradley.
Pickwick.
Rockley.
Runway.
Sherſtone.
Shrawton.
Stapleford.
Steeple-Aſhton.
Tinhead.
Tiſbury.
Uphaven.
Willey.
Witchbury.
Yarborough-Caſtle.

REM. SEATS.

Charlton.
Clarendon.
Dantzey.
Edington.
Foxley.
Langborough.
Longford.
Longleat.
Lyd ard-Tregoze.
Maiden-Bradley.
Tottenham.
Wardour-Caſtle.
Wilton-Houſe.
D. of Queenſberry's, Corſham-Houſe, &c.

33. SOMERSETSHIRE.
D. Mar. 2. Subdiv. 43 Hundreds.

Axbridge.
‖ † Bath. B. E. 2. 107.
Bridgewater. D. p. 2.

‖ ‡ Briſtol. B. E. p. 2. Lat. 51. 28.—117. ☽ 6 h. 45 m.
Bruton.
Caſtle-Cary.
Chard.
Chewton. V. 123.
Crookhorn.
Croſcomb.
Dulverton.
Dunſter.
Frome. 104.
‖ Glaſtonbury.
Huntſpill.
Ilcheſter. E. Ba. 2.
Ilminſter.
Keynſham.
Langport.
Milbourn-Port. 2.
Milverton.
Minehead. p. 2.
Netherſtowy.
North-Curry.
Penſford.
Petherton.
Philips Norton.
Porlock. p.
Poulett. E.
Shepton-Mallet.
† Somerton. 123.
Stokegomer.
Stowey.
† Taunton. 2. 140.
Watchet. p.
Wellington. 152.
‖ † Wells. B. f. 2. 120.
Wincanton.
Wivelſcomb.
Wrinton.
Yeovil. 123.

VILLAGES, 68.

Aſcot.
Aſhbritte.
Aſhill.
Bagbor-Weſt.
Banwell.
Bathford.
Two Beckingtons.
Binagar.
Biſhops-Lydiard.
Blegon.
Bromfield.
Burnham.
Chedder.
Chilcompton.
Chiſſelborough.
Cockhill.
Congerbury.
Cory-Mallet.
Crowcomb.
Curryrival.
St. Decumans.
Dundery.
E. Brent.
Freſhford.
Hach-Beauchamp.
Holloway.
Kilmerſdon.
King's-Brumpton.
Kilmington.
Kyneton.
Lageridge.
Landſdown.
Lidford-Green.
Mark
Martock.
Montacute.
Moor-Linch.
Nether-Stewley.
St. Nicolas.
N. Cadbury.
N. Petherton.
Nunny.
Orchard.
Otterford.
Portbury.
Priddle.
Queens Camel.
Red-Linch.
Road.
S. Brent.
Stanton-drew.
Staverdell.
Stanford.
Stogurſey.
Stoke-under-Hambden.
Sucklebridge.
Twyfordton.
Ubley.
Walcot.
Wedmore.
Wellow.
Weſton-Zoyland.
Whitdown.
Widcomb.
Williton.
Woolavington.

REM. SEATS.

Badminton.
Burton-Pynſent.
Enmore Caſtle.
Hinton St. George.
Lilliput-Caſtle.
Marſton. Halſwell.
Orchard-Wyndham.
Prior-Park.
Redlynch.
Mr. Blaithwait's.

34. DEVONSHIRE. D.
Mar. 2. Subdiv. 33 Hundreds.

Aſhburton. 2.
Axminſter.
Bampton.
Barnſtable. p. 2.
Bearalſton. 2.
Biddiford.
Bowe.
Brent.
Bradninch.
Chegford.
Chidleigh.
Chimleigh.
Columpton.
Comb-Martin. p.
† Crediton.
Culliton. p.
† Dartmouth. E. p. 2. ☽ 5 h. 15 m.
Dodbrook. p.
‡ Exeter. B. E. f. 2. †. Lat. 50. 42.—173.
Exmouth. p. ☽ 5 h. 30 m.
Hartland. p.
Hatherleigh.
Holdſworthy.
Honiton. 2.
Ilfarcomb. p.
Kingſbridge.
Lyſton.
Modbury.
Moreton.
Newton-Buſhel.
Okehampton. 2.
Ottery St. Mary's.
† Plymouth. E. p. f. 2. Station. ☽ 5 h. 15. 216.
Plympton. p. 2.
Sheepwaſh.
Sidmouth. p.
Southmoulton.
† Taviſtock. M. 2.
Teignmouth. p.
† Tiverton. 2.
Topſham. p.
Torrington. V.
Totneſs. 2.

VILLAGES, 51.

Affington.
Awlſcombe.
Beckington.
Bovey-Tracey.
Branſcombe.
Briddeſtow.
Brixham.
Buckfaſtligh.
Chawley.
Churchingford.
Clack.
Columb-Davids.
Cullifford.
Culmſtock.
Denbury.
Dolton.
Ermington.
Farwood.
Hampſted.
Herton.
High Budlay.
Iſlington.
Ivy-Bridge.
Lefton.
Kilmington.
Lidford.
Lidſton.
Luppit.
Membury.
Monketon.
Morbath.
Newton-Peppleford.
North-Moulton.
N. Tawton.
Norton.
Otterton.
Rockbere.
Salcombe.
Samford Peverii.
Seaton.
Sidbury.
Silverton.
Smallridge.
Thaverton.
Thorncombe.
Uffculme.
Underwood.
Upottery.
Wimble.
Withe idge.
Woodland.

REM. SEATS.

Bowhay.
Dawliſh.
Haliden.
Maurhead.
Powderham-Caſtle.
Torr-Abbey.
Ugbrook, &c.

35. CORNWALL. D.
Mar. 2. Subd. 9 Hundr.

St. Auſtle.
Bodmin. V. 2.
Boſſcaſtle.
Boſſiney. 2.
Callington. 2.
Camelford. 2.
St. Columb.
Eaſtlooe. p. 2.
Falmouth. V. p. f. ☽ 5 h. 15 m.—268.
Fowey. p. f. 2.
St. Germains, p. 2.
Grampound. 2.
Helſton. Ba. p. 2. † 834.
St. Ives. p. 2. ☽ 4 h. 45 m. 277.
† Launceſton. 2. Lat. 50. 42.—214.
Leſkard. 2. 221.
Leſtwithiel. p. 2.
Market Jew. p.
St. Mawes. p. f. 2.
Merazion. 283.
St. Michael. 2.
Newport. 2.
Padſtow. p.
Pendennis, a Caſtle.
† Penryn. p. 2. 266.
Penzance. p. †. ☽ 4 h. 15 m. 281.
Redruth.
Saltaſh. p. 2. ☽ 5 h. 15 m.
Stratton. p.

Tamerton.
Tregony. p. 2.
† Truro. p. 2. 257.
Wardbridge.
Weſtlooe. p. 2.

VILLAGES, 27.

St. Blaiſe.
Blewſtone.
Blow-cold-Wind.
St. Burien.
Combroon.
Frewen.
Goldſithnay.
Golzenna.
St. Hillary.
St. Juſt.
Kilkhampton.
Landrake.
St. Lawrance.
Lelant.
St. Mary Week.
Menchinot.
St. Neots.
Plint.
Probus.
Senan.
Summer-Court.
Tregantha.
Trenawry.
Treveny.
Trew.
Trewardreth.
St. Udey.

REM. SEATS.

Llanhidrock.
Mount-Edgcumbe.
Stow-Houſe, &c.

36. DORSETSHIRE. D. Mar. 2. Subd. 29 Hund.

Abbotſbury.
Beminſter.
Bere-Regis.
Bindon. E.
Blandford. M. 104.
Bridport. B. 2.
Cerne-Abbey.
Corfe-Caſtle. f. 2.
Cranbourn. V.
† Dorcheſter. M. 2. Lat. 50. 40.—120.
Everſhot.
Frampton.
Lyme. p. 2. †
Melcomb Regis. p. 2. 129.
Milton-Abbey. Ba.
Pool. p. f. 2. ☽ 9 h. 15 m.
Portland. E. Caſtle, in a Peninſula; noted for fine Freeſtone. ☽ 8 h. 45 m.
Shaftſbury. E. 2.
Sherborn. Ba.
Stalbridge.
Sturminſter. f.
Tallington.
Wareham. p. 2.
Weymouth. V. p. 2 ☽ 6 h. 30 m.—130.
Wimbourn.

VILLAGES, 26.

Burford.
Charmouth.
Dallwood.
Emmergreen.
Farnham.
Fordington.
Gillingham.
Hermitage.
Holtwood.
Knaiſton.
Lambert-Caſtle.
Martin's Town.
Milbourn.
Ower-Mayne.
Painpill.
Piddle-Town.
Preſton.
Shroton.
Sidlam.
Stockland.
Stourton. Ba.
Stowborough.
Toller-Down.
Woodbury-hill.
Woodland.
Woolbridge.

REM. SEATS.

Eaſtbury.
Winborn St. Giles's, Ranſton, &c.

37. HAMPSHIRE. 2. Mar. Subd. 39 Hundr.

Alresford.
Alton.
† Andover. V. 2. 65.
Baſingſtoke. † 871.
Chriſt-Church. 2.
Fareham. † 894.
Fordingbridge.
† Goſport. p.
Havant. p. 65.
Hurſt-Caſtle, a Fort.
Kingſclear.
Lymington. V. p. 2.
Odiham. 42.
Petersfield. 2. 54.
Portcheſter. Ba. f.
† Portſmouth. E. p. f. 2. Station. ☽ 12 h. 72.
† Ringwood. p. 91.
Rumſey.
† Southampton. D. p. f. 2. ☽ 12 h. 76.
Stockbridge. 2.
Waltham.
Whitechurch. 2.
‡ Wincheſter. B. M. Lat. 51. f. 2. 64.

In the ISLE of WIGHT. ☽ 9 h.

Brading. p.
Cariſbrook-Caſtle. f.
Chale. p.
Cowes. p. 86.
† Newport. Ba. p. f. 2. Lat. 50. 51.—92.
Newton. p. 2.
† Yarmouth. p. f. 2.

VILLAGES, 31.

Aldermaſton.
Appleſhaw.
Beaulieu.
Buſſelton.
Eaſtmeon.
Everſley.
Giles Hill.
Hambledon.
Harndon.
Hartley-Row.
Heckfield.
Lippock.
Liſs.
Magdalen-Hill.
Malwood.
Meon-Stoke.
Overton.
Portſey Bridge.
Poſt-down.
Redbridge.
Ruiton.
Silcheſter.
Southwick.
Sutton.
Tangry.
Titchfield.
Twyford.
Weyhill.
Wherwel.
Wickham.
Winton.

REMARKAB. SEATS.

Appledore-come, in the Iſle of Wight.
Baſinghouſe.
Hurſeley.
Southwick.
Warblington.
E. of Portſmouth's.
D. of Bolton's, &c.

38. SURREY. E. 2. Inl. Subd. 14 Hundreds.

Blechingley. 2.
Chertſey.
† Croydon.
Darking.
Effingham. E.
Egham.
‖ Epſom.
Ewell.
Farnham.
Gatton. 2.
Godalmin.
† Guildford. E. Ba. 2. Lat. 51. 16.—30.
Haſlemere. 2.
Kew. Pal. 7.
† Kingſton. 12.
Lambeth. Pal.
Richmond. Pal. 8.
Ryegate. f. 2.
Southwark. Two large Suburbs to London, parted by the Tha. joined by 3 magnif. Bridges. ☽ 3 h.
Working.

VILLAGES, 62.

Some of which are very large.

Aſhted.
Bagſhot.
Barn-Elms.
Batterſea.
Beddington.
Bookham.
Byfleet.
Camberwell.
Caſhalton.
Chiddingfold.
Clandon.
Clapham.
Cobham.
‖ Dulwich.
Eaſtſheen.
‖ Ebiſham.
Eſher.
Fetcham.
Frimley.
Frogatheath.
Godſtone.
Ham.
Katherine-Hill.
S. Lambeth.
Leatherhead.
Lingfield.
Martin.
Merroe.
Mickleham.
Merton.
Mitcham.
Moleſey.
Morden.
Mortlake.
Newington.
Nutfield.
Pains-Hill.
Peckham.
Peterſham.
Putney.
Ripley.
Roehampton.
Rotherhith.
Shalford.
Stockwel.
Stone-Street.

Stretham.
Street-Hatch.
Sutton.
Thorp.
Two Tootings.
Twickenham.
Vauxhall.
Walton.
Wanborough.
Wandſworth.
Weybridge.
Wimbleton.
Witley.
Woroniſh.
Wotton.

REM. SEATS.

Albury. Addington Place.
Bagſhot-Park.
Clandon-Place.
Claremont.
Combe-Park.
Durdans.
Cobham.
Eaſthamſted-Park.
Eaſtwick.
Eſher.
Loughborough-Houſe.
Ludbrook.
More-Park.
Oatlands.
Pierpoint-Lodge.
Pyrford.
Peterſham.
Stretham.
Wimbleton.
At Lambeth, Croydon, Richmond, Kew, &c.

39. KENT. Mar. 2. Subd. 62 Hundr.
N. B. The Fig. 5, next to a Town, ſignif. it is one of the Cinque-Ports.

Appledore. p.
Aſhford.
Aylesford. E. ✝ 455.
Bromley.
‡ Canterbury. A✝. f. 2. Lat. 51. 16.—56. ✝ 852.
Chatham. E. p. f. Station. 32.
Cranbrook.
Crayford.
Dartford.
Deal. p. f. 72.
Deptford. p. Station.
Dover. 5. p. f. 2. ☽ 11 h. 45.—71.
Elham.
Eltham.
Feverſham. Ba. p.
Folkeſtone. V. p. f.
Fordwich. V.
Goudhurſt.
Graveſend. p. f. 23. ☽ 1 h. 30 m.
Greenwich. Obſervatory. fam. Hoſpital. Station for royal Yatches.
Hythe. 5. p. 2.
Lenham.
Lidd. p.
† Maidſtone. V. 2. 35.
Malling. 30.
Margate. p. Bathing-Place.
St. Mary Cray.
Milton. p.
Northfleet.
Queenborough. 2. ☽ 12 h.
Ramſgate. p.
† Rocheſter. B. 2. ☽ 1 h. 30.—31.
Romney. 5. Ba. p. 2. ✝ 840.
Sandwich. 5. E. p. f. 2.
Sevenoaks.
Sheerneſs, a Fort.
Sittingbourn.
Smarden.
Tenterden.
Tunbridge.
‖ Tunbridge-Wells.
Weſterham.
Woolwich. Docks and Yards.
Wye.
Wrotham.

VILLAGES, 76.

Addington.
Aſh.
Baddleſmore.
Bexley.
Blackheath.
Boſton-Street.
Braſtead.
Brodſteer.
Camden-Place. Ba.
Challock.
Charing.
Charlton.
Chaulk-Street.
Chilham.
Chiſſelhurſt.
Coombank. Ba.
Eaſtbery.
Erith.
Eyminge.
Farnborough.
Farningham.
Foots-Cray.
Goodneſtone.
Great-Chart.
Green-Hyth.
Green-Street.
Groom-Bridge.
Ham-Street.
Harriotſham.
Hawkſhurſt.
Horſemanden.
W. Hyth.
Kennington.
Lamberhurſt.
Lech.
St. Lawrance.
Limne.
Lewiſham.
Marden.
St. Marguerits.
Merſham.
Mongham.
Monkton.
Newenden.
Newenham.
N. Cray.
N. Fleet.
Offham.
Pembury.
Penſhurſt.
Preſton.
Pluckley.
Raynham.
Richborough.
Richwood.
Riverhead.
Old Romney.
Sodon.
Sandhurſt.
Selinge.
Sheerneſs.
Shooter's Hill.
Sittingham.
Smith.
Stanar.
Stelling.
Staple.
Stone-Crough.
Stroud.
Upnor.
Walderſhare. Walmer.
Wayhorne.
Wilmington.
Wingham. Ba.
Witterſham.

REM. SEATS.

Aylesford.
Cobham-Hall.
Eaſtwell. Fragnall.
Knowl-Houſe.
Marworth-Caſtle.
Saltwood-Caſtle.
Say's Court.
Squirries.
E. of Egmont's.
Sir G. Page's, &c.

40. SUSSEX. E. 2. Mar. Subd. 65 Hundr.
N. B. the Fig. 5. next to a Town, ſignif. it is one of the Cinque-Ports.

† Arundel. E. p. f. 2. ☽ 12 h. 45 m. Battel. ✝ 1066.
Bramber. 2.
Brighthelmſtone. p. bathing Place.
† Chicheſter. B. E. p. f. 2. Lat. 50. 50.—61.
Chiddingford.
Cuckfield.
Eaſtbourn. p.
East-Grinſtead. 2.
Haſtings. 5. p. 2. ✝ 1263 ☽ 11h. 15m the Place where W the Conq. landed in 1066.—64.
Hayliham.
Helmſton.
Horſham. 2.
† Lewes. p. 2. ✝ 1264.
Midhurſt. 2.
Newhaven. p. ☽ 12 h.
Petworth.
Rotherfield.
Rye. 5. p. f. 2. ☽ 12 h. 30.—64.
Seaford. 5. p. 2.
Shoreham. p. 2.
Steyning. 2.
Tarring. p.
Winchelſea. 5. E. p. 2.

VILLAGES, 78.

Alfriſton.
Amberley.
Ardingley.
Aſhington.
Beckly.
Billinghurſt.
Bodgam.
Bolney.
S. Bourne.
Brede.
Burwaſh.
Buxſtead.
Cats-ſtreet.
Charleton.
Clayton.
Crawley.
Croſs-in-Hand.
Crowborough.
Ditchley.
East-Dean.
Egdean.
Emſworth.
Ewhurſt.
Fandon.
Firmingham.
Fletching.
Foreſt-Row.
Franfield.
Frant.
Garnerſtreet.
Green.
Gueſtling.
Hartfield.
S. Harting.
Henfield.
Holdty.
Hollington.
Horley.
Hoo.
Hoſbridge.
Hurſt-Green.

Hurſtpierpoint.
Jevington.
Lamberhurſt.
Linfield.
St. Leonard's.
Mayfield.
Meresfield.
Newick.
Northiam.
Nutley.
Parham.
Peverſey.
Pett.
Playden.
Rackham.
Rogate.
Rudgwick.
Rotherſtridge.
Ruſhlake-green.
Sidley.
Sinmiſton.
Slagham.
Slinfold.
Southwater.
Southwick.
Storrington.
Turners-Hill.
Uckfield.
Wadhurſt.
Warnham.
Weſtfield.
Weſtham.
Wellington.
Wevelsfield.
Whiteſmith.
Wilmington.
Withyam.

REM. SEATS.

Arundel-Caſtle.
Aſhburnham-Place.
Cowdry.
Halnaker.
Goodwood.
Petworth. Stanſted.
Stoke, Sheffield-Place, &c.

III. WALES. Pr. Div. into 12 Counties.

N. Wales. 6.

1. ANGLESEY. Iſland. Mar. 1. Subd. 6 Hundr.

Aberfraw. p.
† Beaumaris. p. f. 1. Lat. 53. 16.—242.
Holyhead. p. 275. Paſſage to Ireland.
Newborough. p.

VILLAGES, 12.

Amlwick.
Boddelar.
D las.
Llanbad.
Llanedan.
Llangavenny.
Llanrickmead.
Llanſanfraid.
Penthraht-mon.
Portheathwry.
Ruſband.
Roddebar.

2. CARNARVONSHIRE. Mar. 1. Subd. 6 Hundr.

Bangor. B. p.
† Carnarvon. M. p. f. 1. Lat. 53. 10.—250.
Conway, or Aberconway. Ba. p. f.
Krekythe. p.
Newin. p.
Pulhely. p.

VILLAGES, 13.

Beddgelert.
Bettyweys.
Clynfogfaur.
Crickcieth.
Llanellechyd.
Nefin.
Penmachno.
Penmanmaur.
Penmorſa.
Rhytylafard.
Sanfolgrin.
Talybont.
Trefrhiw.

3. DENBIGHSHIRE. 1. Mar. Subd. 12 Hundr.

Abergeley.
† Denbigh. E. 1. Lat. 53. 15.—219.
Llangollen.
Llanrooſt.
Llanwſt.
Ruabon.
Ruthyn.
† Wrexham. 189.

VILLAGES, 19.

Bettus.
Cerrigy.
Cloeaynog.
Druidoin.
Eglwyſfach.
Holt.
Gwthrin.
Llamamon in Yale.
Llanhychan.
Llandegla.
Llaneliom.
Llangerniew.
Llanrheider.
Llanſannan.
Llanthraid - duffin - Alwyd.
Llanſidd.
Nantglin.
Smellmills.
Sputty.

4. FLINTSHIRE. 1. Mar. Subd. 4 Hundr.

St. Aſaph. B. V.
Caerwis.
† Flint. E. f. 1. Lat. 53. 20.—201.
‖ Holiwell. p.
Meliden. p.
Mould.
Newmarket. p.

VILLAGES, 13.

Bangor.
Caegwrley.
Caergund.
Hanmer.
Harding.
Haulton.
Hawarden.
Northorp.
Orlan Madock.
Overton.
Queenhope.
Rudlam.
‖ Winifred.

5. MERIONETHSHIRE. Mar. 1. Subd. 5 Hundr.

Bala. p.
Dinaſmouthy.
Dolgelly.
† Harleigh. p. Lat. 223.
Towyn.

VILLAGES, 10.

Bettus.
Conwydd.
Corwen.
Llanderfel.
Llanfaiver.
Llannerillo.
Llemnwchllyn.
Peniſtreet.
Penmonruay.
Teſtining.

6. MONTGOMERYSH. Inl. 1. Subd. 6 Hundr.

Llanvillin.
Llanydlos.
Machinleth.
† Montgomery. E. 1. Lat. 52. 36.—161.
Newton.
† Welſhpool. f. 169.

VILLAGES, 7.

Barew.
Domgay-Common.
Llangadwin.
Llangellan.
Llanummothwy.
Moynlloyne.
Pennant.

REM. SEATS.

Powys Caſtle.
Nanteribba, &c.

S. WALES. 6.

7. CARDIGANSHIRE. Mar. 1. Subd. 5 Hundr

† Aberyſtwith. p.
† Cardigan. E. p. f. 1. Lat. 52. 15.—222.
Llanarth.
Llanbeder.
Tregarron.

VILLAGES, 7.

Bruant.
Cappel-Cunnon.
Deheurdd.
Llandyſell.
Llanwnen.
Rhos Fair.
Talſarne.

8. RADNORSHIRE. Inl. 1. Subd. 6 Hundr.

Knighton.
Preſteign.
† Radnor. E. 1. Lat. 52. 20.—157.
Rhayadergowy.

VILLAGES, 13.

Aberdow.
Anarſh.
Clero.
St. Harmon.
Harpton.
Howey.
Ithon River.
Llaner.
Llanbeder Vaur.
Manſer.
Path's-Caſtle.
Peniburt.
Old Radnor.

9. BRECKNOCKSHIRE. Inl. 1. Subd. 6 Hundr.

† Brecknock. 1. Lat. 52. 161.
Builth. 171.
Crickhowel.
Hay.

VILLAGES, 13.

Brunleſt.
Llangaalen.

Llangattock.
Llanichangel.
Llanimdiffry.
Llanworthol.
Penacrin.
Priory.
Redbrue.
Senny Bulch.
Talgarth.
Trecaſtle.
Yſtradwelly.

10. CARMARTHENSH.
Mar. 1. Subd. 5 Hundr.

† Carmarthen. M. 1. Lat. 51. 50.—204.
Kidwelly. p.
Llancharn. p. f.
Llandilovawr.
Llanelly. p.
Llangadock.
Llanimdovery. f.
Llanſawel.
Llaugharn.
Newcaſtle. f.
Pentry. 200.

VILLAGES, 22.

Abergerlech.
Abermarlas.
Cayo.
St. Clear.
Druſſlwyn.
Fairbach.
Landeloe.
Lanon.
Lanvichangel.
Llandibea.
Llandwnog.
Llanedy.
Llangindairn.
Llanſadwin.
Llanſtephan.
Llanwinio.
Llanwnog.
Muuras.
Mydrim.
Penibout.
Rue Radnor.
Three Lords.

11. PEMBROKESHIRE.
Mar. 1. Subd. 7 Hund.

St. David's. B. p. ☽ 5 h. 45 m.—252.
Fiſkard. p.
Haverford-Weſt. p. 1.
Kilgarren.
Milford-Haven, one of the fineſt Harbours in Eur. ☽ 7 h. 30.
Narbarth. f.
Newport. p.
† Pembroke. E. p. f. 1. Lat. 51. 45.—235.
Ramſey and Biſhop, and his Clerks: ſmall Iſles.
Tenby. p.
Wiſton.

VILLAGES, 9.

Camras.
Eglwiſwrew.
Johnſton.
Llandewy.
Llongiddo.
Maenclochog.
Mathry.
Rock.
Walton.

12. GLAMORGANSH.
Mar. 1. Subd. 10 Hund.

Aberavon. p.
Bridgend.
Caerfilly.
† Cardiff. p. f. 1. Lat. 51. 30.—161.
Cowbridge.
Landaff. B. p. 163.
Llantriſſant. f.
Neath. p. f. 198.
Penrice. p.
‖ †Swanſey. p. f.

VILLAGES, 13.

Burton's Fer.
Ely.
Druffrin.
Gorſynon.
Lantwitt.
Lenyher.
Margan.
St. Mary-Hill.
Mynydd.
Newbridge.
‖ Newton-Well.
St. Nicholas.
‖ Tave-Well.

REMARK. SEATS.

Henſol.

Kynſig-Caſtle, &c.

V. DENMARK.

Second Kingdom. div. into N. and S. Jutland, with the Iſlands.

1. N. JUTLAND. Mar.

‡ Alburg. B. p.
‡ Arhuſen. B. p.
Coldinguen. p. f. † 1644.
Fredericks-Ode. p. f. † 1657.
Horſens. p.
Kalo, a Fort.
Kolding. p. f.
Lemwick.
Nex.
Niebe, or Niibe.
Randerſon. p.
Ringcoping. p.
† Ripen. B. p. f. 480. 150.
Scagen. p.
Scandenborg, a Fort.
Scheve. p.
Tyſted. p. f.
† Warde.
† Wenſyſſel.
‡ Wiburg. B. p. Lat. 56. 30.—430. 135.

2. S. JUTLAND, or SLESWICK. D. Mar.

† Apenrade. p. f. †
Ekereſord. p.
† Flenſburg. p. f.
† Frederickſtadt, Glucksburg, or Luxburg.
† Gottorp. Pal. f.
† Haderſleban. p. f.
† Huſum. p. f.
† Sieſwick. B. D. p. †. Lat. 54. 40.—380. 140.
Tonderen, or Tundern. p. f.
† Tonningen. p. f. †

3. ZEALAND, a large Iſland in the Baltic.

* Copenhagen. B. U. 1479. p. f. †. tr. 1660. Lat. 55. 40. 550.
Cronenburg, a ſtrong Fort, where Toll for Ships is taken. p. †
Elſinore. p. Toll ditto
Frederickſburg. Pal. f.
† Kalimburg. p. f. [†
Kioge, or Koge. p.
Korſaw, or Corſor. p. f.
Preſto. p.
† Ringſted.
† Roſchild. B. U. p. tr. 1658. Burial Place of the Kings and Queens.
Slagel.
Sora. p. f.
Waringburg. p.

4. FIONIA, or Funen. Iſland, near the latter; gives Title of Prince to the Heir Apparent.

† Aſſens. p.
Foburg.
Middelfart. p.
Neuburg. p. f. †
Nyburg. p.
‡ Odenſea. B. Lat. 55. 28.—480. 65.
Schwinburg. p.

5. LALAND. Iſland.

† Naxkow. p. f.

6. FALSTER. Iſle.

† Nikoping. p. f. † 1288.

7. ALSEN Iſle.

Hackemburg.
Nordburg, a Fort.
† Sunderburg. D. f.

8. MONA. Iſle.

Steke. p. f.

9. BORNHOLM. Iſle.

Sandewick. f. †

10. ARROE. Iſle.

Koping. p.

11. LANGLAND. Iſle.

† Rutkoping. p. f.

12. SYLT. Iſle. ☽ 12 h. 15 m.

VI. SWEDEN.

Third Kingdom.

1. LAPLAND. Mar.

Afwiowara.
Gentle. p.
Kengis.
† Kimi Town. Lat. 65. 1-half.
Kithyerfui.
Pajerfui.
Sirkiſlucht.

2. BOTHNIA. Mar.

Braheſtad.
Byada. p.
† Cajanaburg. p.
Calix. p.
Carleby.
Coyvanim.
Lochta. p.
Lula. p.
Nykarlchy.
Pithia. p.
† Torne. p. Lat. 65. 43. 1050.—320.
Uma. p.
Ula.
Ulaborg.
Vero.
Waſa.

3. ANGERMANIA. Mar.

Bote.
Hernoſand. p.
Nordmating. p.

4. JEMTIA. Inl.

Docra.
Lich.
Oviken. p.
Reſtundt.

5. MEDELPEDIA. M. Mar.

Judal.
Liah.
Niurunda.
† Sundſvald. Lat. 62.—910. 190.

6. HELSINGIA. Mar.

Dilſbo. p.
† Hudwichwald. p.
Soderham.

7. DALECARLIA. Inl.

Afweſtad.
Funeſddel.
Idra.
Lyma.
Mora. p.

8. GESTRICIA. Mar.

Coperberg.
† Fahlun.
Gefle. p.

9. FINLAND. D. Mar.

‡ Abo. B. U. 1640. p. Lat. 61. 910. 144.
Abo-Flot, a Fort. p. ✝
Biorneburg. p.
Hipanier. p.
Jemſe. p.
Inſalem. p.
Koſkimpo.
Louiſa, or Degerby. p.
Pexam.
Raumo. p.
Rokoveſio. p.
† Travaſtus, or Cromburg. p.
Ulaburg.

10. NYLAND. Mar.

Borgo. p.
Ekenes.
Hellingfors. p.
† Raſeborg. p.

11. UPLAND. Mar.

Encopen. p.
Jacobdal, or Ulrichſtal. Pal.
Oregrund. p.
Sigtuna. p.
* Stockholm. Pal. p. f. Lat. 59. 20.—900.
‡ Upſal. A✝. U. Pal. f. 900.—40.

12. WESTMANIA, or WESTERMANLAND Inl.

Hedemora.
Konigſor. Pal.
Kopping. p.
Sala.
Salhberg.
† Weſterat. B. p. f. tr. 1544. ✝ 1520. Lat. 59. 38. 850.—65.

13. WERMELAND. Inl.

Carlſtad. p.
† Philipſtadt. p. Lat. 59 30.

14. DALIA. Inl.

Amal. p.
† Daleburg. p. Lat. 59.

15. BAHUS. Mar.

† Bahus. p. f. ✝ 1678. Lat. 58.
Maelſtrand. p. f. ✝.

16. SUNDERLAND, or SUDERMANIA. Mar.

† Nikoping. p. Lat. 58 50.—800.—60.
Streng. B. p.
† Telga, or Telgen. p.
Torſil. p.
Treſen, or Troſa. p.

17. NERICIA. Inl.

† Orebro. p. f. Lat. 59 12.

18. GOTHLAND. Mar. including E. and W. Gothland, Smaland and Halland.

Ahuis. p. f.
Alſheda.
Andrarum.
Bogeſund. ✝ 1520.
‡ Calmar. p. f. tr. 1393 Lat. 56. 48.—700. 190.
Ekeſio, or Ekeſto.
Falcoping.
Falkenberg. p.
† Gottenburg. p. f. Lat. 57. 44. 640. 235.
† Helmſtadt. p. f.
Hio. p.
Jenkoping. p. f.
Kongel. p.
Laholm. p. f.
Lidkoping. p.
† Lindkoping. B.
Marienſtadt. p.
Marſtand.
‖ Medewi, famous medicinal Spring.
‡ Norkoping. p. Lat. 58. 28. 750. 110.
Rotenby.
Scara. p.
Shening. Council 1248.
Skar. B.
Stegeborg. p.
Suderkoping. p.
Torſaas.
Vadſtein. p.
Wadſtena.
† Warberg. p. f.
Weſterwick. p.
Wexio. B. p.

19. BLEKING. Mar.

Carelſhaven. p.
† Carelſcroon. p. f. Station.
† Chriſtianople. p. f.
Chriſtianſtadt. ✝.
Elkholm. p.
† Roneby.

20. SCHONEN. Mar.

Cimbriſham. p.
Elſinburg, or Helſinburg. p. f. ✝ 1709.
Landſcroon. p. f. ✝
‡ Lunden. A. U. 1668. f. ✝. Lat. 55. 40. 600. 280.
† Malmoe. p. f. ✝
Treileburg. p.
Udſted. p.

GOTHLAND. Iſland.

Wiſby. p. f.

OELAND. Very long Iſland.

Borkholm. p.
Ooſtenby.

OSEL. Iſle.

Arenſburg. B.

ALAND. Iſle.

Taketo.

VII. FRANCE.

Fourth Kingdom. div. into 39 Provinces, 33 Governments, 33 Juriſdictions and Precincts, 13 Parliaments, &c.

1. PICARDY. Mar. Subdiv.

Amienois.
Boulenois.
Ponthieu. E.
Santerre.
Thiérache.
Vermandois. E.
Vimeu. Pays Reconquis.

‡ Abbeville. p. 140. 95.
Airaine.
Ambleteuſe. p. f. ☽ 11 h.
‡ Amiens. B. f. ✝. Lat. 49. 34. 160. 82.
Ancre. M.
Ardres. f.
Aubenton.
Authie.
Beauqueſne.
Beaurevoir.
Bergues.
‡ Boulogne. B. p. f. ☽ 10 h. 45 m. 105.
Bray-ſur-Somme.
† Calais. p. f. ✝. ☽ 11 h. 30 m. 92.
Canaples. M.
Capelle. ✝
Catelet. ✝
Cayeux.
Chauni.
Chaulne. D.
Conty. Pr.
Corbie. ✝ 1636.
Créci en Ponthieu, a Pal. ✝ 1346.
Crotoy.
Dourlens.
Eſtaples. p. ☽ 10 h. 45 m.
Fere.
Fleſelles.
Gamaches. M. f.
Genlis. M.
Guines. E.
Guiſe. D. f. ✝ 1650.
Ham. ✝ 1557.
Hangeſt.
Hornoy.
Heriſſon.
St. Leu.
Lieſſe.
Lucheux.
Marle. E.
Marquenterre.
Merlou, or Mello. Ba.
Meru. f. [f.
Moliens.
Mont-Didier.
† Montreuil. f.

Moreuil.
Naours.
Neſle. M. † 1472.
Nieulet, a Fort near Calais.
Oiſemont.
Oreſmaux.
Origny St. Benoite.
† Oye. E. †
Pequigny.
† Péronne. f. † 1536.
Poix. Pr.
‡ St. Quentin. f. † 1557.
Reſſons.
Ribemont.
St. Riquier.
Roſieres.
† Roye. f.
Rue.
Samer.
St. Sauflieu.
Selincourt.
St. Simon. D.
Talmas.
Tieure.
Tricot.
St. Valery. p. ☽ 10 h. 45.
Vermand.
Vervins. M. tr. 1598.
Viz-ſur-Aîne.
Wuiſſan. p.

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2. NORMANDY. D. Mar.

Subdiviſions.

Auge, or Ouche. V.
Bocage.
Beſſin.
Caux.
Cotentin.
Exmois, or Hiêmois.
Houlme.
Iſle de Grace.
Lieuvin.
Neubourg.
Roumois.
Vexin-Normand. E.

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† Aigle. † 1563.
Albermale, or Aumale. D. E.
‡ Alenzon. D. f.
Anctoville.
‖ Andely.
Appeville.
Argences.
Argentan. M.
Arques. † 1589.
Athis.
St. Aubin-Tergaſte.
† Avranches. B. p. f. † 1203.
Baqueville.
Barenton.
Barfleur. p. † 1346. ☽ 10 h. 30.
Baubray.
‡ Bayeux. B. f. ☽ 8 h. 170.—145.
Beaumont-le-Roger.
Beauvoir. [E.
Bec.
Bellou.
Bernay. E.
Beuzeville. M.
Blainville. Bocherville
Boitron.
Bourg.
Bréauté. M.
Brecé. Bretoncelles.
Breteuil. E.
Bricquebec.
Brionne. E.
Brix.
‡ Caen. U. 1417. p. f. ☽ 10 h. 30 m. 170. 130.
Cambernon.
Canteleu. f.
Carentan. f.
Carnet.
Carville.
† Caudebec.
Cerences.
Cerify. Dioceſe of Bayeux.
Cerify. dio. of Coutances.
Ceton.
Chailloué.
Cherburg. p. f. † 1298. 1692. ☽ 7 h. 45.
St. Cir-du-Bailleul.
St. Clair-ſur-Epte. tr. 945.
Clecy.
Conches. E.
Condé, in Beſſin.
Condé, in Cotentin.
Cormeilles. Ba.
† Coutances. B. p.
Couterne.
Créances.
Croix. Ba.
Crulay.
Damville. D.
St. Denys-le-Gaſt.
† Dieppe. p. f. †. ☽ 10 h. 30 m.
Domfront. E.
Doudeville.
Echaufour.
Ecouché.
Ecouis. Ba.
Elbeuf. D.
Envermen.
St. Eny.
Epaigne.
† Eu. E. p. f.
† Evreux. B. E.
St. Evroul.
† Falaiſe. f.
Fervaques.
Feſcam. Ba. p. ☽ 10 h.
Flers. E.
‖ Forges.
Formigny. † 1450.
Francheville.
Freſne.
Gaillon. Pal.
St. Georges.
† Giſors. D.
Ger.
Gournay.
Granville. E. p. ☽ 6 h.
Greſtain.
Hambye. f.
Harcourt. D. Dioceſe of Bayeux.
Harcourt. E. Dio. of Evreux.
Harfleur. p. † 1415.
‡ Havre-de-Grace. p. f. † 1694. ☽ 9 h. 155. 110.
Hieſmes.
St. Hilaire.
Hogue. p. f. † 1692. ☽ 12 h. 30 m.
† Honfleur. p. ☽ 9 h. 15 m.
Hudiſmenil.
St. James.
Iſle-Bonne.
Joué-du-Plain.
Iſigni. p. ☽ 10 h.
Jumiége.
Ivry. † 1590.
Lande-Daizou.
Landelles. Ba.
Langrune.
Leri.
Leſſay. p.
Lieury.
Lillebonne. p.
Lions.
‡ Liſieux. B. 168. 97.
† St. Lo.
Livarot.
Longueville. D.
Lonlay.
† Louviers. E. f.
Magny.
Manon.
Marchezieux.
Marcilly.
Marigny. M.
Menilles.
Ste. Mère-Egliſe.
Montchamps.
Montebourg.
Montivilliers.
Mont-St-Michel. p. f. ☽ 6 h.
Morgni.
Mortain. V.
Morvilliers.
Moutebourg.
Neubourg.
Neufchatel-en-Bray.
Neville.
Neuilly.
Nonnancourt. V.
Octeville.
Offranville.
St. Opportune.
Orbec.
Oyſſel.
Pacy.
Picauville.
St. Pierre-ſur-Dive.
Pont-Audemer. f.
Pont-de l'Arche. f. †
Pont-l'Eveſque.
Pont-Orſon. p. ☽ 6 h.
Port-en-Beſſin. p. ☽ 8 h.
Poſe.
Quetreville.
Quiebon.
Quillebeuf.
Raſne.
Roche-Guion. E.
‡ Rouen. A†. of Normandy. Parl. 1499. p. f. ☽ 1 h. 15 m. Lat. 49. 26. 163.—70.
Roumagney.
Routot.
Rugles.
Rufuveille.
St. Samſon.
Sacé.
Sap. V.
Savigni.
Sauvagere.
St. Sauveur-le-Vicomte.
‡ Seez, or Sais. B.
St. Sever.
Sottevaſt. f.
Sotteville.
Sourdeval.
St. Sulpice.
Tamerville. f.
Teilleul. V.
Teſſy. Ba.
Teurteville.
Tierpied.
Tilliers. E. f.
Tombelaine.
Torigni. E. f.
Touchet.
Tour-la-Ville.
Tourny. M. f.
Treport. p. ☽ 10 h. 30 m.
Troarn.
St. Vaaſt.
Val-Dun.
St. Valery-en-Caux. p. ☽ 10 h.
Vallemont. f.
Valogne.
St. Vandrille.
Vaſſi.
Vengeons.
Verneuil. † 1424.
† Vernon. f. Council 759.
Veules.
St. Victor-en-Caux.
Vieſſois.
Ville-Dieu.
Vimoutiers.
† Vire. V.
Yvetot.

GUERNSEY. Iſle. ☽ 9 h. 30 m.

St. Pierre.

JERSEY. E. Isle.

St. Aubin.
St. Helier.

ALDERNEY. Isle.

Alderney.

SARK. Isle.

N. B. The above four Islands and Towns, near the Coast of Normandy, belong to Gr. Britain.

3. BRETAGNE, or BRITANY. D. anc. Armorica. Mar. Peninsula. Subd.

Cornouailles.
Léonois.
Nantois. E.
Penthiévre. D.
Ruys.
Retz. D.

Ancenis.
Antrain.
St. Aubin-du-Cormier. † 1488.
Audierne. p. ☽ 3 h. 30.
Auray. p. † 1364.
Blavet, or Port Louis. p. f. Station. ☽ 4 h.
† Breſt. p. f. † Station. ☽ 3 h. 45.
‡ St. Brieux. B. p.
Camaret. p. † 1694.
Cancalle. p. ☽ 6 h. † 1758.
Carhaix, or Carahis.
Chateau-Briant. f.
Cliſſon.
Concarneau. p. f. ☽ 3 h. 30.
Conquet. p. ☽ 3 h.
Croiſic. p. † 1759. ☽ 3 h. 30 m.
† Dinan. f.
Dol. B. p.
† Fougeres. f.
Guerand. p.
Guerche.
Guimené. Pr.
Guincamp.
Hedé. Hennebon.
Ingrande. Ba.
Jocelin. Jugon.
Kimper, or Quimper-Corenten. B.
Lambale. † 1591.
Landerneau.
Lanion. Launai. p.
† Léon (St. Pol de) B. Ba. p. ☽ 5 h. 15 m.
Leſneven.
Machechou.
Maleſtroit. Ba.
† St. Malo. B. p. f. † 1693. ☽ 6 h.
St. Meén.
Moncontour.
Montfort. E.
† Morlaix. p. f. ☽ 5 h. 15.
‡ Nantes. B. U. p. f. Edict of Nantes, Hen. IV. 1598. Revoked by Lewis XIV. in 1685. ☽ 3 h. 45 m.—315. 210.
St. Nazaire. p.
Noirmoutier. p. in isle do. ☽ 3 h. 15.
† Orient. p. f. † 1746. Station for the E. India ships
Painbeuf. p.
Palais. birth pl. of Abailard, in 1081.
† Palais. f. in Belleisle.
Pol-de-L. Vid. Léon.
Ploermel. Pontivy.
Port-Louis. Vid. Blavet.
Port-l'Orient. Vid. Orient.
Quimper. Vid. Kimper.
Quimperlay.
† St. Quintin. D. f.
† Redon.
‡ Rennes. B. parl. 1553. Lat. 48. 7.
Roche-Bernard. Ba. p. ☽ 4 h. 30.
Roche-Dirien. †
Rohan. D.
Roſporden.
Treguier. B. p. ☽ 5 h. 30.
† Vannes. B. p. canal. ☽ 3 h. 45.
‡ Vitré. Ba. Uzel.

4. ISLE of FRANCE. inl. Subd. Beauvoiſis, Brie Pariſienne, Hurepois, Joſas, Laonois, Mantois, Noyonois, Soiſſonnois, Senlis, E. Valois, D. Vexin-François, E. Goëlle.

Ailland, Allonne.
Andonville. Arcueil.
Argenteuil.
Attichy. Auneuil.
Aurain. Auſſon.
Auvers.
Beaumont-ſur-Oiſe. E. † 1400.
Beaurieux.
‡ Beauvais. B. † 1472.
Bicêtre, a caſtle.
Blerancourt. f.
Bonelles.
Boufflers. D. f.
Braine. E.
Bray-ſur-ſeine.
Breſſe. Breteuil.
Bretigny. tr. 1360.
Brie-Comte-Robert
Brioſtombos.
Brunchamel.
Bucy-le-Long
Bulles.
Buzy-Angy.
Cerny. Chambly. f.
Champeaux.
Chantilly. pal.
Charenton.
Chatelet.
Chatres, or Arpajon.
Chaumes.
Chaumont.
Chaunai.
Chelles.
Chevreuſe, D. f.
Choiſy. royal pal.
St. Cir. † Clermont.
St. Cloud D. pal.
Coeuvre. D. Coincy.
† Compiégne, pal. 5 councils. tr. 1624. † 1430.
Conflans. pal.
Corbeil. †
Coucy. Courgis
Craonne. Creil.
Creſpi.
Dammartin.
St. Denys. Burial Place of the Kings.
Diges.
Dourdan.
† Dreux. E. † 1562. 1593.
Ervy. Eſgreville.
Eſtrechy.
Farmoutiers.
Férté-Milon. f.
Feuquieres.
Gerberoy. †
† St. Germain-en-Laye. fine Pal.
St. Germer.
Germigny.
Goneſſe.
Guerville.
Haubervilliers.
Jouy-le-Chatel.
Iſle-Adam. Ba. f.
Juilly. St. Juſt.
Lagny. †
Landouzy.
† Laon. B. f.
Limay.
Limours. Pal.
Longjumeau
Luzarche. Magny.
† Mante.
Marly. Pal. noted water works.
St. Maur-des-Foſſez.
† Melun.
Meudon, a Pal. 5 m from Paris.
Meulan. †
Mitry. veryfineſeat near it.
Moliens.
Moncornet.
Montfort-l'Amaulry. D.
Mont-Lhéri. † 1465
Mont-Mirail.
Mont-Morenci. D.
Mont-Valérien, a noted Mount, near Paris, inhabited by Hermits.
Moret. E. Council.
Mouy. E.
Muette, or Meute, a Palace near Paris.
Nangis. M. f.
Nanterre.
Nanteuil. f. in Valois.
Nanteuil. in Brie.
Neauffle-le-vieux.
Neuilly-St. Front. f.
Nogent-ſous-Couci.
Nogent-les-Vierges.
† Noyon. B. tr. 1516. Birth Place of the famous Calvin. †
* Paris. A. D. U. 790. Pal. Parl. 1302. tr. 1718, and 1763. Lat. 48. 50.—215.
Vid. Deſcription de Paris, 5 Vol.
‖ Paſſy, or Pacy.
St. Pere.
Pierre-Fonds. f.
Plomion
Poiſſy. colloquy, 1561.
† Pontoiſe. E. † 1442.
Pont-St. Maixence.
Preſle. Remy.
Rambouillet. D. f.
Ruel. f. Sains.
Sauchery.
Seaux. magnif. Seat.
† Senlis. B. E. f.
‡ Soiſſons. B. E. Pal. † 486. 922.—220. 65.
Surenne.
Taverny. Tillard.
Trelou. Triel.
Trianon, a Pal. near Verſailles.
Trôli. Vailly.
Verberie. Councils.
Verneuil. D. f.
Verſailles. Magnificent Palace, finiſhed in 1687, 10 m. from Paris.
Ville-Juifve.
Ville-Neuve.
Villers-Coterets. f.
Vincennes, a Palace near Paris.
Vitri.

5. CHAMPAGNE, inl.

Subd. Champagne Proper, Rhémois, Réthelois, Pertois, Vallage, Baſſigny, Senonois, Brie-Champenoiſe, Argonne.

St. Amand.
Ancy-le-Franc.
Ancy-le-Serveux.
Andelot. Anglure.
† Arcis-ſur-Aube
Argenteuil.
Attigni. Councils.
Avaux-la-Ville. E.
Aubigny. Avize.
† Bar-ſur-Aube. Ay.
Barbonne.
Beaufort. D.
Beaumont.
‖ Bourbonne-les-Bains.
Bray-ſur-Seine, Ba.
Brienne la-Ville.
Brienne le Chateau.
Brignon. Cernay.
Chablis. ✝ 1598.
‡ Châlons ſur-Marne. B.
Chaource.
† Charleville.
Chateau-Portien. Pr. f.
Chateau-Thierri. D. f.
Chateau-Vilain. D. f.
Chatillon-ſur-Marne
† Chaumont.
Choiſeul. D.
Clerveaux.
Colommiers.
Cormicy.
Courtiſon.
Crecy.
Creſſy. ✝
Croiſette. ✝
Crouy.
Cruzy.
Damery.
Dammarie.
Dienville.
† St. Dizier. f. ✝ 1544.
Doncherry.
Dormans. E. f.
† Eſpernay. ✝ 1592.
Eſſomes.
Eſſoy.
Fère Champenoiſe
Fère Briange.
Fère en Tartenois.
Ferté-Aucout.
Ferté-Gaucher.
Ferté-ſur-Aube.
Fiſmes. Councils.
St. Florentin. V.
Grancey-le-Chatel. Ba.
Grand-Pré. E.
Guerard.
Igni.
Iſle d'Aumont.
Joigny. f.
† Joinville. Pr. f.
Jouare.
Jouy-ſur-Morin.
Laindry.
† Langres. B.
Lure.
† Meaux. B. E.
Menchou.
† St. Ménehould. E. f. ✝
† Mezieres. f.
Moleſme.
Monceaux, a Pal.
Montereau-faut-Yonne. f.
Montſaujeon.
Mourou.
Mouzon.
Neufvy.
Neuilly.
Nogent-l'Artaut.
Nogent-le-Roi.
Nogent-ſur-Seine.
Nogentel.
Paſſavant.
Pigney. D.
Planay, or Plancy, M.
Pontigny.
Ponte-ſur-Seine. f.
Pont-ſur-Yonne.
† Provins.
Quincy.
Ramera.
Rebais.
Ravieres.
† Rethel. D. f.
Revin.
‡ Rheims. A✝. of Belgic Gaul. U. 1145. the Abp. crowns the K. 245. 100.
Rocroy. f. ✝ 1643.
Romilly.
Roſay, near it is a magnif. Seat, called La Fortelle.
Roucy. E.
† Sedan. f.
‡ Sens. A✝. of the Gauls in Germany. Councils. 300. 80.
‖ Sermaize.
Seſane.
Signy.
Sompy. Ba.
Sorbon, or Sorbonne, noted for the Birth Pl. of Sorbon, Founder of Sorbonne, at Paris, in 1250.
St. Soule.
Suippe.
St. Thierri-du-Mont-d'Hor.
Thorigny.
Tonnere.
Tornan.
Torni.
‡ Troyes. B. f. Council, 878. Lat. 48. 18. 3:0. 95.
Tuſey, or Touzy, Pal. Council.
Vandœuvre. f.
Vareannes.
† Vaſſi.
† Vaucouleurs.
Vertus. E.
Ville-Franche.
Villenauxe.
Ville-Neuve.
Ville-Neuve-le-Roi.
Vinnenſs.
‡ Vitri-le-François.
Vitri-le-Brulé.
Vouzi.
St. Urbain.

6. Lorraine. D. Inl. Subd. Barrois, or Bar, D
Baſſigny.
Meſſin.
Salmes.
Toulois.
Vauge, or Voſge.
Vaudemont, E.
Verdunois.

Amance.
Bayon.
Badonvillers.
† Bar-le-Duc. f.
† Bitche. E. f. ✝
Blainville. M.
Blamont. E.
Bourmont. Briey.
Bruyeres.
Charmes.
‖ Chateau Salins.
Chaumouzai.
Chatel.
Clermont. E. Council, 1095.
Commercy, Pr. f.
Conflans-en-ſurniſi
Dieuſe.
St. Diez. B.
Dompaire.
Dun.
Domremy.
† Eſpinal. ✝ 1670.
Eſtain.
† Feneſtrange.
Gerbevillers. M. f.
Gondrecourt.
Gondreville. f.
Gorze.
St. Hippolite.
Hombourg.
† Jamets.
St. Jean.
† Ligny. E. f.
Liverdun.
Longevy, or Longoui. f.
Lunéville. f.
Marche.
St. Marie-aux-Mines, or Markick.
† Marſal. f.
Marville.
‡ Metz. B. Pal. 1633. f. ✝ 1552.—320. 180.
† St. Miel, or Michel.
† Mizecourt.
Morhange. E. to Auſtria. Moyenbic.
‡ Nancy. B. Parl. 1775. ✝ Lat. 48. 41. 340. 180.
† Neufchateau.
† St. Nicholas.
Nomeny. M.
† Phaltzburg. Pr. f.
Platte.
‖ Plombieres.
† Pont-à-Mouſſon. U. 1572. M.
† Rambervilliers.
Raon-l'Eſtape.
Remiremont.
Roſieres-aux-Salines.
St. Avo, or Avaud.
† Salmes. Pr. f.
Sar-Alb.
Sarbruck, or Sarburg.
† Sarbruck. E. ✝
Sarguemine.
Sar-Louis. f. built in 1680.
Senones.
† Sarverden.
Sirik, or Serques. f.
Sorcy. E. f.
Stainville.
Stenay. f. ✝ 1654.
‡ Toul. B. ✝ 1552.
† Vaudemont. E. f.
Vaudrevange. f.
‡ Verdun. B. Pr. f. 290. 140.
† Veſelize.
Vic.
Void.

7. Alsace. Inl. Subd.
Suntgaw.
Vaſgaw, or Waſgow, in Lower Alſace.

Altkirk.
Andlaw. f.
Anweiler.
Befort. f.
Beinheim, a Fort.
Benfield. f.
Berckheim.
Berg-Zabern.
Biſchviller. f.
Bouſſeviller. f.
† Briſach New. f.
† Colmar.
Croix.
Dachſperg. f.
Dachſtein. f. ✝
Druſenheim. f. ✝
Eberſtein.
Ehenheim.
† Enſiſheim.
Entſheim. ✝ 1674.
Falckenſtein. f.
Ferette, or Pfirt.
† Ferrette, or Pfirth. f.
Fleckenſtein. Ba. Pal. f.
Fort-Lewis. f.

Haguenau. f. †
Hunninguen. f.
Kayserſberg.
Kocherſberg. f. † 1677.
† Landau. f. †
Landſcroon, a Fort.
Lauterburg. † 1744.
Lichtenberg. f.
Liechtenaw. f.
Lutzelſtein. f.
Lyxim. Pr.
Marmoutier.
Meiſveaux, or Maſmunſter.
Moiſheim. † 1671.
Morbach, or Murbach.
Multzig.
Munſter.
Neuviller.
Oberkirch. f.
Paffenhoffen.
Pfirt. Vid. Ferette.
Rapolſtein, or Ribaupierre. Ba.
Reichenweyer.
Reichſhofen. f. † 1633.
Roſheim.
Reiperſweiler.
† Ruffac. † 1675.
Saverne, or Zabern, Pal.
Seltz.
† Scheleſtadt. f.
‡ Straſburg. B. f. U. 1538. † 1681. Lat. 48. 34.—405. 245.
Sultz.
Thann.
Turckheim. † 1675.
Wangen. f.
Waſſelone. f.
† Weiſſemburg. †
Weſt-Hoſp. f.
Zaburn.

8. FRANCHE - COMTE, or the COUNTY of BURGUNDY. † 1674. Inl.

St. Amour.
† Arbois.
Baume-les-Nones.
‡ Beſançon. A. U. 1540. Parl. 1674. f. † 1674. Lat. 47. 18. 405. 203.
Chatel-Chalon.
† St. Claude, or St. Oyant. B. Clerval.
† Dole. U. 1426. †
† Gray. † 1668.
Iſle.
Lons-le-Saunier.
‖ Luxeuil.
† Montbelliard. Pr. f. † 1674.
Nozeroy. f.
Orgelet.
‖ Ornans.
† Poligny.
Pont-Arlier. f.
Quingey.
‖ † Salins. f.
Veſoul. †

9. BURGUNDY. D. Inl. Subd.

Auxois.
Auxerrois.
Autunois.
Challonois.
Charolois, E.
Dijonnois.
Morvan.
Mâconnois.
Puiſaye.

Agnercins.
Aignai-le-Duc.
Aigremont-le-Duc.
Aiſay-le-Duc.
Arc en Barrois.
Arcy.
Arnay-le-Duc. † 1570.
Avalon.
‡ Autun. B. † 730. 390. 175.
† Auxerre. B. f.
Auxonne. E. f. †
Baigneux.
Bar-ſur-Seine. E.
† Beaune. † 1602.
Beire.
St. Bry.
Bellegarde. D.
‖ Bourbon-Lancy, f.
Buſſieres.
† Challon-ſur-Saone. B. f
Chanceaux.
Charlieu.
† Charolles.
Chatillon-ſur-Seine.
Chauſſin. M.
Cluni.
Coſne.
Coulanges-les-Vineuſes.
Cravan. †
‡ Dijon. B. U. f. Parl. 1473. Lat. 47. 19. 387. 180.
St. Fargeau. D. f.
Flavigny.
Fleury.
Fontaine-Françoiſe. † 1595.
Fontenoy. † 841.
St. Gengoux-le-Royal
Givri.
† St. Jean-de-Laune. † 1635.
Is-ſur-Tille.
Latrecey.
St. Laurent.
St. Laurent-les-Chalon
Louans.
† Mâcon. B. Councils.
Marcigny.
Montbar. f.
Mont-Cenis. Ba.
Montigny.
Muſſi-l'Evêque.
Neuvy.
Noyers.
Nuits. famous for its Wine.
Ste Reine.
Paray-le-Monial.
† Saulieu.
Seigneley. M. f.
St. Seine.
Selongey.
† Semur. f. in Auxois.
† Semur en Briennois. Ba. in Autunois.
Tanlay.
Tille-le-Chateau.
Touci.
Toulon.
Tournus.
Tregny.
Tury.
Varzy. f.
Verdun.
Vitteaux.
Vermanton.
Voutenet. Vid. Fontenoy.

10. NIVERNOIS. D. Inl. Prov. Subd.

Donziois.

Antrains. p.
Bethlehem. B. a Suburb of Clamecy.
Charité.
† Chateau-Chinon.
Clamecy.
Corbigny-St. Leonard.
Decize.
Donzy.
Lorme.
Luzy.
Moulins-Engilbert.
‡ Nevers. B. D. f. Lat. 47.—365. 140.
Ouroux.
† St. Pierre-le-Moutier.
Pouilly.
Premery.
St. Saulge.
Surgy.
Tannay.
Vezelay. Council 1145. † 1571. Birth Pl. of Beze.

11. GATINOIS. Inland Subd.

Gatinois François, and Gatinois Orléanois.

St. Amand.
Autry.
Arquian.
Boiſcommun. f.
Bonny.
Briare. noted Canal.
Chateau-Landon.
Chateau-Renard.
Chatillon-ſur-Loing. D
Cheroy.
Courtenai.
Ferrieres.
Ferté-Alais.
Ferté-Loupiere.
Fontaine-Bleau. Pal.
Gien.
St. Julien-du-Sault.
Merlilles.
Milly.
‡ Montargis. f. † 1418 Lat. 47. 50. 280. 60.
Nemours. D. f.
Poilly.
Triguerre.

12. ORLEANOIS. Inl. Subdiv.

Blaizois, E.
Sologne.

Ablis.
Alluye.
Amilly.
Anjoing.
Arrou.
Artenai.
Aſcheres.
Aunay.
Auton.
Autry.
St. Ay.
Baulle.
Baugenci. E.
Beaulieu.
St. Benoit.
Bleſneau.
‖ † Blois. B. Pal. 290. 100.
Boynes.
Brou-St. Romain.
Chabris.
Chaingy.
Chambor, a very fine anc. Royal Pal. 12 m. E. of Blois.
† Chateau-Dun. f.
Cheverny. E. f.
St. Chriſtophle-de-Vatan.
Contres.
St. Claude.
Coſne.
St. Dié.
Ferté-Aurain.
Fontaines.
St. Hilaire.
Huiſſeau.
Jargeau, or Gergeau. † 1428. 1429.
Ingré.
Mer.
Mehun-ſur-Loire.
Monts.
Naveils.
Neuville-aux-Bois.
Nogent-le-Roi.
Nouan.

Onzain.
‡ Orléans. B. U. 1312. D. f. + 1428. Councils. a very large Foreſt near it. Lat. 47. 54.—280. 70.
Poullaines.
Puiſeaux.
† Romorantin. f.
Salbris.
Saren.
Sandillon.
Selles-St.-Denys.
Sully. D.
Toury.
Valencé. f.
Vineuil.
Vitri.
Vouzon.
Yenville.

13. Beauce. Inl. Subdiv.
Chartrain.
Dunois, E.
Vendoſmois, D.

Anet, a v. fine Pal.
St. Arnould.
Auneau. f. + 1587.
Bonneval.
‡ Chartres. B. D. Lat. 48. 27.—240. 45.
Clois.
Eſpernon.
† Eſtampes. D. Councils.
Gallardon.
Hanches.
Houdan.
St. Jacques-d'Illiers.
Janville. +
Loupe.
Maintenon. M. f.
Montoire.
Nogent-ſur-Eure.
Patay. + 1429.
St. Piat.
Pluviers.
Pontgouin.
St. Preſt.
Rocheforte. E.
Ruilly.
Tillai-le-Godin.
Tillai-le-Paineux.
Tivernon.
Val-Vaſcois.
‡ Vendome. D. +
Unvers.
Voues.
Yeure.

14. Perche. Inl. Subd.
Thimerais.

Bazoche.
† Belleſme.
Chateau-Neuf.
Longny.
Mont-Mirail.
‡ Mortagne. Lat. 48. 31. 210. 90.
† Nogent-le-Rotrou.
Nogent-le-Bernard.
Senonches.

15. Maine. D. Inland. Subdiv.
Upper and Lower Maine.
Laval. E.

Ambrières. Ba.
Andouillé.
Argentré.
Aſſé-le-Boiſne.
Aſſé. Three Towns of this Name.
Aſtillé.
Avezé.
Avenieres.
Avoiſe.
Baufay.
Ballan. M.
Beaumont-le-Vicomte
St. Berthevin.
Bonneſtable.
St. Calais. Ba.
Cerens.
Chaillan.
Changé, Elect. of Mans.
Changé, Elect. of Laval.
Charné-Fermée.
† Chateau-du-Loir. +
Conneray.
Coſſé.
Courcité.
Coulans. Ba. f.
Ernée.
Evron.
Eſcommoy.
Ferté-Bernard.
Fougeroles.
Goron.
Horp.
Hambers.
Jauron.
Jublains.
Juvigné.
Larchamps.
Laſſay. M. f.
† Laval. E. f.
St. Léonard-des-Bois.
‖ Lignere-la-Doucelle
Loiſeron.
Louvernay.
Lucé. Ba.
‡ Maienne. D. + 1424.
Mamers.
‡ Mans. B. +. Lat. 48. 250. 120.
Martigné.
Mondoubleau. Ba. f.
Montenay.
Nuillé & Vandin.
Nuillé.
Oiſſeau.
Pallu.
Parnay.
Parigné-l'Evêque.
Placé.
Rouez.
Sablé. M.
St. Samſon.
Savigné-l'Evêque. f.
Segrie.
Sillé-le-Guillaume
Soleme.
St. Suzanne. E.
Tennie.
Torce.
Torigné.
Tuffé.
Tornes.
Vages.
Vibrais. M.
Yvré-l'Evêque.

16. Anjou. D. Inl. Subd.
Upper and Lower Anjou.
Saumurois.

Andart.
Angrie.
‡ Angers. B. U. 1349. f. Lat. 47. 28. 295. 165.
Aubigné.
Anvers-le-Hamon.
St. Aubin de Pouancé.
Aviré.
St. Aubin-Luigné.
Baugé. f. + 1421.
Bazouges. Two ſmall Towns of this Name
Beaufort. f.
Benaiſt.
Beſcon.
Blaiſon. Ba.
Bouſſille.
Briſſac. + 1067.
Chahaignes.
Challin.
Challonne.
Champtoceaux. Ba. f.
Chaſteau.
Chateau-Gontier. f.
Chateau-Neuf. Ba.
Chaudron.
Chaulet. Ba. f.
Chemillé. E.
Chouze.
Corné.
Coron.
Corſé.
Croix-de-Rochefort.
Dencé.
St. Denys d'Anjou.
St. Denys-de-Candé.
‖ Doé, or Doué.
Duretal. f.
Eſtriché.
Faye.
Fléche.
St. Florent-le-Viel.
Fonteveraut. Hen. II. and Rich. I. of Engl. were buried here.
Freigné.
Germain-de-Bourgueil Ba. f.
Gonnord. f.
Grand-boire.
Jallais.
Lion d'Angers.
Liré.
Loire.
Longue.
Luché.
Lude. f.
Manſigné.
St. Maquaire.
Martigné. f.
Maulevrier. f.
Mayet.
May. f.
Menil.
Meral.
Meſeré.
Monfaucon.
Montejan. f.
Montreuil-Bellay.
Morannes.
Moſé.
Noyen.
Parcé.
Piremil.
Plaine.
Pommeraye, Elect. of Angers.
Pommeraye, Elect. of Thouars.
Pommerieux.
Pont-de-Cé. f. + 1620
Preſſigny.
Puy-en-Anjou.
Quelaines.
Reſtigné. f.
Rillé. Ba.
Roé.
Roche-au-Moine.
Romagne.
Roziers.
Saugé.
St. Samſon.
Savenieres.
‡ Saumur. f. Councils.
Segré. Ba. Touarcé.
St. Silvain.
Tourmantine.
Treves. Ba. f.
Vaſlon.
Vern.
Vermantes.
Verneil.
Vezins. f.
Vivy.
Vihers. E. p.
Villeveſque.

17. Touraine. Inl. Subdiv. Upper and Lower.

Ahuille.
Aigné.
Allonne. Two ſmall Towns of this Name
Allvain.
Ambillou-la-Greſille.
Amboiſe. f.
Ampoigne.

St. André de Beaulieu.
Andreze.
Arquerray.
Artannes. Ba.
Aveſſe.
Azay. ✝
Azay-le-Rideau.
Ballée.
Ballots.
Beaulieu. Ba.
Bleré.
Bouchart.
Bourgon
Brecé.
Branchs.
Brehemont.
Cande.
Champigni.
Chantrigné.
Charnizay. M.
Chateau-Renaud. M.
Chatillon-ſur-Indre.
Chaumont.
Chemazé.
Cherves.
† Chinon.
Cheviré.
St. Chriſtophle. Ba.
St. Cir-ſur-Loir.
Cormery.
Cuillé.
Courbeville.
Eſvre.
Fondetes.
Genillé.
Gouis.
Guerche. f.
Haye.
Iſle Bouchard.
Joué. Langets.
Ligueil. Ba.
† Loches. f.
Luine, or Maillé. D.
Manthelan.
Marcillé.
St. Mars-d'Outillé.
St. Maure. Ba. f.
Monnoye.
Montbazon. D. f.
Mont-Tréſor. E. f.
Mont-Trichard. f. ✝
Nazelles. f.
Neuilly.
Neuvy.
Noizay.
Noyers.
St. Pater.
Pleſſis-les-Tours, a Pal.
Preſſigny. f.
Preuilly. Ba.
Reugny. M.
‖ Roche-Poſay.
Savonieres.
Sonzay. f.
‡ Tours. A. f. Pal. Lat. 47. 23.—300. 130.
Toxigny. f.
‖ Vallers.
Vaas.
Varennes.
Vernou. Ba.
Villeloin.
Vouvray.

18. POITOU. Mar. Sub. Upper and Lower.
Gâtine.
Mirebalais.

Adrières.
Angle.
Antigné.
Apremont.
Archigny.
Ardeſſays.
Ardin.
Argenton-le-Chateau.
Aſſonne.
Availles.
St. Aubin-de-Baubigny.
Augé.
Ayron.
Azenay.
Beauvoir-ſur-mer. M. p
Benaſſais.
Beneſt. Two Towns of this Name.
Berſuire.
Biennac.
Blondraury.
Bonne.
Bouper.
Bournezeau.
Breſſevire.
Brigueil.
Brillac.
Chaillé-ſous-les-Ormeaux.
Challans.
Chamdeniers. M.
Champagnac.
Chantaunay.
Charoux.
Chatelleraut. D.
Chavaignes.
Chaunay.
Chizé.
Civray.
Commequiers.
Confoulens.
Couché.
Courle.
Coulonges.
Cuſſac.
Eſſartz. Ba.
Exoudun.
† Fontenai-le-Comte. p. ☽ 4 h.
Frozes.
St. Geneſt.
Genouillé.
Gourgé.
Gourville.
St. Hilaire. Four Towns of this Name.
Jaulnay.
Ingrande.
Iſle-Jourdain.
Leſſac.
Lezay.
Lizaut.
Longeville.
Loudun.
Louin.
Luçon. B.
Luſſac.
Luſignan. E.
Maillezais. p.
Maiſonnais.
† St. Maixent.
Marcay.
Mauzé.
St. Matthieu. M.
Mauléon.
Mellé.
Mervaut.
Migné.
St. Meſmin.
Millac.
† Mirebeau. ✝ 1202.
Moncontour. ✝ 1569.
Moncoûtant.
Monmorillon.
Montaigu.
Montournois.
Mortagne.
Mortemar. D.
Mothe.
Mouchamps.
Mouilleron.
Naintré.
Nallieres.
Neuville.
† Niort.
Noaillé.
Olonne. p. f. ☽ 3 h. 15.
Oradourfanois.
Oradour-ſur-Vairs.
Pairier.
Pamprou.
St. Pardoux.
† Partenay.
Perigné.
Perſac.
Peyré.
Peyroux.
Poiré.
‡ Poitiers. B. U. 1431. ✝ 1356. Lat. 46. 35. 370. 200.
Preſſigny.
Queaux.
† Richelieu. D. f. built in 1637, by Cardinal Richelieu.
Roche-Chouart. D.
Roche-ſur-Yon. Pr.
Rochemeau.
Rom.
Romagne.
Rouillé.
Sables d'Olonne, Vid. Olonne.
Saivre.
Sanxay.
Sallartaine.
St. Sauvant.
† Sivrai. E.
Soulläns.
Talmont.
Thenezay.
‡ Thouars. D. f.
Thurè.
Tiffauge. V.
Tremouille. D.
St. Varend.
Vauſſays.
Vendeuvres.
Vernou.
St. Victurnien.
Vivone. f.
Vouglé.

19. BERRY. D. Inl. Subdiv. Upper and Lower.
Henrichemont, Pr. or Boiſbelle

Aigurande.
St. Aignan. D.
Aiſnay-le-Château.
Antigny.
Argy.
Argenton. E.
Aubigny. D. f.
Azay.
Bethines.
St. Benoit-du-Saut.
Blanc. f.
‡ Bourges. A ✝. P. of the Aquitains. U. 1466. Pragmatic-Sanction. 1438. Lat. 47. 5.—340. 130.
Bouſſac. f.
St. Briſſon. M. f. ✝
Buzançois.
Charoſt. D.
Chateau-Meillant. f.
Chateau-Neuf.
Chateau-Roux. D. f.
Chatillon-ſur-Loire.
Chatre.
St. Ciran.
Concreſſaut.
Coulons.
Deols.
† Dun-le-Roi.
St. Etienne d'Argenton. M.
Henrichemont.
Ingrande.
† Iſſoudun. f.
Levroux. f. ✝
Lignieres. f.
Luçay.
Maſſay.
Mehun-ſur-Yevre.
Neuvy.
Pouligny.
Paluau. E. ✝ 1188.
Reuilly.
Sancerre. E. ✝ 1569. 1573.
Sancoins.
Selles, or Celles. f.
St. Sulpice.

Tournon.
Vatan.
Verfillac.
Vicq.
Vierzon.
Vouzeron.

20. MARCHE. E. Inl. Subd. Upper and Lower.

Affriand.
Ahun.
Agurende.
† Aubuſſon. V.
Bellac.
Dorat.
† Bourganeuf.
Feuilletin.
Genouillac.
Grammont.
† Gueret. Lat. 46. 10. 415. 200.
Jarnage.
Iſthme.
St. Junien.
Magnac. Ba.
Peyrat.
St. Sulpice.

21. BOURBONOIS, D. Inl. This Prov. gives Name to the K. of Fr. ſince Hen. IV. 1589.

St. Amand.
Arleuf.
Billy.
‖ Bourbon-l'Archambaud.
Chantel-le-Chatel.
Charoux.
Chenerailles.
Crocq.
Cuſſet.
Eſcurolles.
Evaux.
Gannat.
St. Gervais.
Hériſſon.
Huriel.
Jaligny.
Igrande.
Luré.
Meilland.
St. Menoux.
Menzat.
† Mont-Luçon.
‖ ‡ Moulins. Lat. 46. 34. 400. 180.
St. Nicholas.
Palice.
Pionſat.
Ris.
† Souvigny.
Varennes.
Veudre. Verneuil.
‖ Vichi.
Ville-Franche.

22. BRESSE. E. Inland. Subdiv.

Bugey.
Dombes. Pr.
Gex.
Valromey.

Ambournai.
† Baugé. M.
† Belley. B.
‡ Bourg-en-Breſſe. Lat. 46. 13.—450. 230.
Chatillon-les-Bombes.
Cuizeaux. Ba.
Cuizery.
† Gex.
Lagnieu.
† Mont-Luel.
Mont-Merle.
† Nantua. p.
Pondains. M.
Pont-de-Vaux.
Pont-de Veſle. E.
St. Rambert-le-Joug.
Seyſſel.
St. Sorlin. M.
† Thoiſſei.
† Trevoux. ✝
Varambon. M.
Verſoi. p.

23. BEAUJOLOIS. Inl.

† Beaujeu. f.
Belle-Ville.
Poulle.
Roguins.
Vaux.
† Ville-Franche. f. Lat. 46.–460. 235.
Villiers.

24. PAYS D'AUNIS. Mar.

Aigrefeuille.
Ains & Fraignon.
Allas-Champagne.
Arces.
Aytré.
Aumagne.
Beauvais.
Brizambourg.
Charon. p.
Chatel-Aillon. p.
Dompierre.
St. Fort.
Fouras-St. Laurent.
Marans.
Maufé.
Marſay.
Nieul.
‡ Rochefort. p. built by LewisXIV. in 1669. Station. ☽ 4 h. 15 m.
‡ Rochelle. B. p. f. ✝ 1557. 1628 ☽ 3 h. 45. Lat. 46. 10.—400. 260.
Surgeres. M.
Taugon-la-Ronde.
Thairé.
Verines.
St. Xandre.

OLERON, Iſle.

Dolus. p.
† Oleron.
St. Pierre.

RHE, Iſle.

Ars.
Couarde.
La Flotte. p.
St. Marie. p.
† St. Martin. p. f.
Les Portes.

25. SAINTONGE. Mar.

Artenac.
Arvert.
Baigne.
Barret.
Barbefieux. M.
Baſſac.
Brouage. p. f. ☽ 3 h. 45 m.
Cellefroin.
Chaillevette.
Chanieres.
Charente. Vid. Tonnay Charente.
Cherac.
Chevres.
Condeon.
Cozes.
Echebrune.
Epargne.
Gemozac.
Genouillé.
Jarnac-Champagne.
St. Jean d'Angely. ✝
Jonzac.
St. Juſt.
Legua.
Lignieres.
St. Maigrin.
Marennes. p.
Matha.
Mechet.
Migron.
Monchaude.
Montils.
Perignac.
St. Pierre.
Plaſſac.
Pons.
Rignac.
Rioux.
Royan. p. ✝ 1622. ☽ 3 h. 45 m.
‡ Saintes. B. Councils. Lat. 45. 39. 430. 275.
St. Savinien.
Saujon. f.
St. Sornin.
Soubize. Pr.
Taillebourg. ✝ 1242.
Talmont. Pr. p.
Tonnay-Boutonne.
Tonnay-Charente. Pr. f.
Tremblade.
Vars.

26. PERIGORD. Inland Subdiviſions. Upper and Lower. Sarlandois.

St. Aſtier.
Beaumont. E.
† Bergerac. ✝ 1621.
Biron. D. f.
Bourdeille.
Brantome.
Bruc-de-Grignoles.
Bugo-de St. Sirq.
Calnide.
Caſtillon. ✝ 1451.
Coutras. ✝ 1587.
St. Cyprien.
Domme.
Eymet.
St. Georges-de-Muſidan.
Limeuille.
Mirémont.
Monpazier.
Montignac.
Muſſidan. ✝ 1579.
Neuvic.
Nontron.
† Perigueux. B. Lat. 45. 10.—460. 280.
Salignac.
Sarlat. B.
Teraſſon.
Thiviers.

27. ANGOUMOIS. D. Inland.

St. Amand.
‡ Angoulême. B. ✝ 1568. Lat. 45. 39. 430. 260.
Aubeterre.
St. Aulaye.
Brie.
Balzac.
Blanzac.
Champeniers.
Chateau-Neuf.
Chaux.
† Cognac. f. ✝ 1551. noted for excellent Brandy.
Eſtagnac.
Jarnac. ✝ 1569.
Jugnac.
Juillac-le-Cocq.
Manot.
Merignac.
Mont-Bron. E.
Pereuil.
Roche-Foucaud. D. f.

Ronſenac.
Ruffec. M.
Saulgon.
Segonzac.
St. Sevrin.
St. Sulpice.
Valette. D.
Vertenil.
Ville-Fagnan.

28. LIMOSIN. Inl. Subd.
Upper and Lower.
Combraille.

Agris.
Aix.
Albuſſac.
Allaſſac.
Argentac.
Arnat-la-Porte.
Aulonza.
Auradour St. Geneſt.
Ayen.
Beaulieu.
Bénévent.
Boit.
Beſſines.
† Brives-la-Gaillarde.
Briveſac.
Chalus. E. f.
Chamberet.
Champtocé.
Chateau-Poinſat.
St. Clement.
Combraille.
Compreignac.
Crouzille.
Dignat.
Dompierre.
Donzenac.
Droux.
Eſmoutier.
St. Feriole.
Flavignat.
St. Fortunade.
Genits.
St. Jac.
St. Germain.
Juillac.
St. Léonard-le-Noblet.
‡ Limoges. B. Lat. 45. 48.—430. 230.
Linais.
Marcillac.
Meillards.
Meymat.
Monceau.
Muret.
Naves.
Neuvicq.
Nexon.
Peyrat.
Peyrillat.
Ranſon.
Roſiers.
Rougnat.
Salagnac.
Souterraine.
Suſſat.
‡ Tulle. B. V.
Turenne. V. f.
Varets.
Veignols.
Ventadour, D. a Caſtle.
Verzat. E.
Vigeois.
Uſſel.
Voutezat.
Uzerche.
St. Yrier de la Perche.

29. LYONNOIS. Inland.

Agueperſe.
Ampuis.
Anſe. 4 Councils.
Belac.
Breſle.
St. Chamond. f.
Changy.
Chaſſelay.
Chateau-Neuf.
St. Cir.
Condrieu.
St. Didier.
Donzy.
Firmigny.
St. Genis-Laval.
Givors.
Irigni.
Guillotiere.
Iſle-Barbe.
‡ Lyons. A†. tr. 1601. 2 Councils, in 1245 and 1274. the largeſt City next to Paris. Lat. 45. 46.—470. 260. Vid. Broſette and Ménestrier, on Lyons.
Millery.
Savigni.
St. Symphorien-le-Chatel.
St. Symphorien-le-Lay.
Tarare.

30. AUVERGNE. Inland. Subdiviſions.
Upper and Lower, or Limagne.

‖ Aigue-Perſe.
Aizam.
Allant.
Allanches.
Allegre. M. f.
Alloué.
St. Amand. Town.
St. Amand. Borough.
Ambert.
Ardes.
Anglars.
Arlam.
Artonne.
Aubiere.
‡ Aurillac.
Auzane.
Auzat.
Auzelle.
Auzon.
St. Babel.
Bagnols.
Beauregard.
Beſſé.
Billon.
Bleſle.
Boiſſet.
Breden.
Vieille Brioude.
Brioude-Egliſe.
Carlat. E.
Ceaux.
Caſſainouſe.
Celle-ſur-Tiers.
Chaiſe-Dieu.
Chalinargues.
Chambon.
Champagnat.
Chapelle-Agnon.
Chaudeſaignes.
‡ Clermont. B. Lat. 45 46.—445. 230.
Courpiere.
Creſt.
Culhat.
St. Didier.
Diene.
Dore l'Egliſe.
Ebreuil.
Eynezat.
† St. Flour. B.
Fontanges.
St. Garmain-Lambron.
Gerzat.
Herment.
St. Ilpize.
Jourſac.
Iſſoire. † 1577. 1590.
St. Julien-de-Copel.
St. Juſt.
Langeac.
Laſtic.
Lanobre.
Lezoux.
Manglieu.
Marcolles.
Maringue.
Marmagnac.
Marrat.
Marſac.
Maſſiat. E.
Mavenat. E.
Mauriac.
Maurs.
Mercœur. D.
Miremont.
Montegut.
Montferrand.
Montpenſier. D.
Mothe.
Moutlet.
Murat. V.
Nay.
Nonette.
Olme.
Oradour.
Orcines.
St. Pardoux.
Paulhac.
Pauliaguet.
St. Paulien.
Perpezat.
Pezenne.
Plauzet.
Pont-du-Chaſtel.
‖ Pont-Gibaut.
St. Pourſain.
Randans.
‡ Riom. †
Rochefort.
Romagnat.
Salers.
St. Sandoux.
St. Saturin. Elect. of Clermont.
St. Saturin. Elect. of St. Flour.
Saugues.
Sauvaſſanges.
St. Sauve.
Sauxilanges.
Segur.
Selle.
Tauves.
† Thiers, or Thiern, V.
Thiezac.
Tours.
† Vaudables.
Vertaiſon.
‖ Vic-en-Carlades.
‖ Vic-le-Comte. Pal.
Villecomte.
Vodable. [E.
Vollore & Ghignore.
St. Urciſe.
Uſſon. M.

31. FOREZ. Inl. Subd.
Upper and Lower.
Roannois.

‖ St. Alban.
Ambierte.
Boen.
St. André.
St. Bonnet.
Chavanay.
Chazelles.
Creil.
St. Colombe.
Crozet.
† St. Etienne.
Feurs.
St. Germain-Laval.
St. Julien-de Jareſts.
Izieu.
Loire.
St. Marcellin.
Montarcher.
‡ Mont-Briſon. Lat. 45. 32.—500. 280.
Mournand.
Nereſtable.
Neronde.
Pavefin.
St. Prieſt. Ba.
St. Rambert.
Reygny.
Riviere.
Rochefort, in Roanois.

Rochefort, on the Lignon.
St. Romain-le-Puy.
‡ Roane. D.
Sury-le-Comtal.

32. DAUPHINY. Inland. Subd. Upper and Lower. comprehending the 2 Baronies, Briançonnois, Embrunois, Gapançois, Gréfivaudan, Royannez, Diois, Tricaſtinois, Valentinois, D. Viennois This Prov. gives title of Dauphin to the Heir Apparent, ſince Charles V. It abounds in Mineral Springs. Vid. Chorier, and Valbonnet, on Dauphiny.

Aiguebelle.
Armien.
Alenzon.
St. Antoine.
Barcelonette. ✝ 1388.
Barraux. f. ✝ 1597.
† Briançon. f. ✝ 1590.
Buys.
Chabeuil. Two Towns of this Name.
Chorges. ✝ 1692.
Coſte de St. André.
Cremieu. Two Towns of this Name.
Creſt.
† Die. B. ✝
Dieulefit. Two Towns of this Name.
Donzere. Pr.
‡ Embrun. A. ✝ 1692.
Etoille.
† Gap. B. f. ✝ 1692.
‡ Grenoble. B. Parl. 1450. Lat. 45. 12. 530. 320.
Guilleſtre. f. ✝ 1692.
Leſdiguieres. D.
Luc.
† St. Marcellin.
Miolans, a Fort.
Mont-Dauphin. f.
† Montelimar. f. ✝
Mure, or Meyrie.
Nions.
Oiſans.
St. Paul-trois-Chateaux. B.
Quirieu.
† Romans.
Saillans.
Saſſenage. Ba.
Serre.
Tallard. E.
Taulignan.
Thin, noted for excel. Wine.
Tour-du-Pin. Ba.
‡ Valence. B. U. 1475. f. 3 Councils. 540. 320.
St. Vallier.
Veynes.
‡ Vienna. A ✝. of the Gauls. Council 1311, wherein the Order of Templars was aboliſhed.
Voiron. Ba.
Vorepe.

Mount Genèvre, Eaſt of Briançon, and Mount Viſo, near Saluces M. are 2 fam. Paſſes fr. France into Italy.

33. PROVENCE. E. Mar. Subd. Upper and Lower. comprehending Comtat Venaiſcin, Sterel, Vallerne, V. It abounds in medicinal Plants, mineral Waters, and Mines of ſeveral kinds.

‖ ‡ Aix. A. U. Parl. 1501. Lat. 43. 32.—650. 430.
Annot.
† Antibes. p. f.
Apte. B. Council.
‡ Arles. A. Councils.
Aubagne. p.
‡ Avignon. A. U. 1303. Inq. ſubj. to the Pope. 600. 390.
Aulps.
Bargemont. p.
Barjols.
Barreme.
Baux. M. f.
Berre. Ba. p. ✝ 1591.
Bregançon, a ſtrong Caſtle. p.
Brignoles.
Cadenet. f.
Callas.
Callian.
St. Cannat.
Cannes. p. f.
† Carpentras. B. ſubj. to the Pope.
Caſtellane.
Cavaillon. B. ſubject to ditto.
Chanterſier.
† Ciotat. p. f.
Colmars.
Comps.
Cotignac. Ba.
‖ † Digne. B.
Draguignan.
Entrevaux.
Fayence.
Ferrieres.
† Forcalquier.
Fréjus. B. p. ✝ 1707.
Glandeves. B. almoſt ruined.
† Graſſe. B.
Grignan. E.
Grimaud. p.
Guillaumes.
Hieres. p.
Iſle au Comtat.
Jonquieres.
† Lambeſc.
Lorgues.
Luc. 21 m. fr. Fréjus.
Luc. near Brignoles.
Manoſque. f.
‡ Marſeilles. B. p. f. Station for the Gallies. Vid. Savary's Dict. 645. 430.
Martigues. Pr. p.
St. Maximin.
Olioules.
‡ Orange. B. U. Pr. Councils, the moſt rem. in 527. ✝
Orgon.
St. Paul.
Perne.
Pertuis.
Reillane. V.
St. Remy.
Rians. M.
† Riez. B. Council, 439.
Roque-Vaire.
Salon.
Sault. E.
Senez. B.
Seyne.
‡ Siſteron. B. f.
† Taraſcon. f.
‡ Toulon. B. p. f. ✝ 1707. Station.
St. Tropez. p. f.
Vaiſon. B. f.
Valras, or Vauras.
‖ Vaucleuſe. fam. for the Amours of Petrarch and the beautiful Laura.
Venaſque.
Vence. B.
Vignetes, a Fort. in the Bay of Toulon.

34. LANGUEDOC. Mar. Subd. Upper, or W. Lower or Eaſtern, and N. Languedoc, comprehending Albigeois, Cevennes, Foix, E. Fenouilledes, Gevaudan, Lauraguais, E. Niſmes, E. Touloufain, Vivarez, Velay, Uſege, Razez.

† Agde. B. p. f. Council 506.
St. Agreve.
Aigues-Mortes. p. f.
Aimargues.
† Alais. B. f. ✝ 1629.
St. Alban.
✝ Albi. A. Council, 1176.
‖ Alet. B.
Alezonne.
Ambres.
St. Andeol.
St. André.
Anduze. ✝ 1629.
Angles.
Aniane.
Annonay.
Aramont.
L'Argentiere.
Aubenas.
Aymarques.
Azilhan, or Azille. E.
Bagnols.
‖ Balarve.
Barbeyra.
Barjac. Ba.
Barre.
Baziéges.
Beaucaire.
Beauvais.
Bedarieux.
‖ Beleſtat.
Berlas.
Beſſan.
Beſſieres.
‡ Beziers. B. V.
Briatente.
Bruyuſere.
Buzet.
Calviſſon.
Canourque.
Capendu.
Capeſtan. Canal.
‡ Carcaſſone. B. f. ✝ 1226.
Carlat, or Bezegue.
Carlat, in Foix, E.
Caſtanet. Canal.
Caſtel-Moroux.
Caſtelnau-de-Braſſac.
Caſtelnau-de-Trigefon
Caſtelnau-de-Montmirail.
‡ Caſtelnaudary. Canal. ✝ 1632.
Caſtelſarraſins.
‡ Caſtres. B. ✝ 1629.
Caudiez.
Caune.
Caunes.
Caux.
Cayles.
Ceſſenon.
Cette, or Port St. Louis. p. Canal.
Chalabre.
Chalançon.
Chaylar.
St. Chely-d'Apcher.
St. Chignan.
Clermont. E. f.
Conques.
Cordes.
Courmonteral.
Cruſy.
Denat.
St. Denys.
St. Didier.

Dourgne.
Douzens.
St. Enemie.
Eſpondeillan.
Fabregues.
Fanjaux.
Ferrals.
Florac. Ba.
Florenſac.
† Foix. [wine
Frontignan. p. noted for
Fronton.
Gaillac.
‖ Gabian.
Ganges. M.
Gardiolle.
Gardouch.
St. Geniez-de-Malgoires.
Genouillac.
St. Georges-de-Luzenſou.
St. Gervais.
Gigean.
Gignac.
St. Gilles.
Gineſtas.
Giroiſſens.
Graſſe.
Guépie.
Grizolles.
St. Guilhen.
Haupoul-Mazamet.
Haute-Rive.
St. Hippolite. f.
St. Ibara.
St. Jean-de-Fos.
Iſle en Albigeois.
Joyeuſe. D.
Iſpagnac.
Langogne.
Lanta.
Lavaur. B. Council. 1212.
Laudun.
Lautrec. V. f.
Leſcure. Ba.
Leucate. p. ✝ 1637.
† Limoux.
Lezat.
Liviniere.
† Lodeve. B.
Loupian.
Lunel.
Maguelone. p. Canal.
Malzieu.
Marceillan.
St. Marcel.
Marieuge.
Marqueſave.
† Marvejols, or Marvége. ✝ 1586.
Mas d'Aſil.
Maſſilhargues.
Matelles.
Mauguio, or Melguel. E. p.
‖ † Mende. B.
Meze.
Mirepeyſſet.
Mirepoix. B. M.
Mirevaux.
Moneſtier.
Moniſtrol.
Montagnac.
Montagut.
Montaſtruc.
Montbrun.
Monteſquiou. Dioc. of Touloufe.
Monteſquiou. Dioc. of Rieux. ✝ 1586.
Mont-Giſcar.
Mont-Laur.
‡ Montpellier. B. U. 1196. f. ✝ 1622. 600. 390.
Mont-Real.
Montredon.
Murviel.
‡ Narbonne. A ✝. p. Canal. very anc. City; built A°. R. 336.
‡ Niſmes. B. f. Councils. ✝ 1417. 600. 390.
Noé.
Olargues.
‖ † Pamiers. B.
Pampelonne.
St. Papoul. B.
St. Paul-de-Fenouilledes.
Penautier.
Penne. f.
Pêſenas. E.
Pibrac.
Picherie.
St. Pierre.
St. Pons de Tomiers, B.
Pont-du-Gard, a fam. Bridge, built by the Romans.
† Pont-St. Eſprit. f.
Port St. Louis. Vid. Cette.
Ponzin. Pradelles.
Privas. ✝
‡ Puy. B.
Puy-Laurens. D.
Quillan. Ba.
Rabaſteens.
† Realmont.
Revel. ✝
Rieux. B. Upper.
Rieux. E. Lower. Languedoc.
Roc-Fort.
Roque. ✝
Roque d'Olmez. Ba.
Roquemaure. Ba.
Saiſſac. M.
Salvagnac.
Saverdun.
Sangues.
Sauves.
Serignan.
Serverette.
Servian.
Siran.
Somieres. f.
Soureze.
St. Sulpice. ✝ 1522.
Sumen.
Thezan.
Taraſcon.
St. Thomé.
‡ Touloufe. A. U. 809. E. Parl. 1303. Canal. f. Lat. 42. 36. 580. 390.
Tournon. f.
Trauſſan.
Trebes.
St. Tuberi.
Val-de-Gellone.
Valence.
Valmaigne.
‖ Vals.
Vans.
Varilhes.
Vaur. Vid. Lavaur.
Vauvert.
Verdier. Verfeuil.
Viane. Vielmur.
Vigan.
Villardonnel.
Villedagne.
Villefort. f.
Ville-Franche. Dioc. of Albi.
Ville-Franche. Dioc. of Touloufe.
Villemur. [Beziers.
Ville-Neuve. Dioc. of
Ville-Neuve. Dioc. of Uſez.
Ville-Neuve. Dioc. of Viviers.
† Viviers. B. E.
† Uſez. B. D. ✝ 1629.
Yſſengeaux.

35. GUIENNE. anc. Aquitain. Mar. Subd. Agenois, Bazadois Bourdelois, Medoc, Nebouſan, V. Querci.

‡ Agen. B. ✝ 1591.
Aiguillon. D. f. ✝ 1346.
Albegne.
St. Andreas.
St. Androni.
Barcelone.
Barſac.
Belmont.
† Bazas. B.
Blaye. p. f. ✝ 1568.
‡ Bourdeaux. A ✝. of the Aquitains. U. Parl 1462. p. f. ☽ 3 h. 45. Lat. 44. 50.—490. 330.
Bourg-ſur-mer. p.
Bruch.
Cadenac.
Cadillac. f.
† Cahors. B. U. 1332. f. ✝ 1580.
Cardaillac.
Caſtel-Moron.
Caſtelnau-de-Bretenous.
Caſtelnau-de-Montartier.
Caſtillones.
St. Catherine.
Cauſſade.
Caylus.
Cere, or Sere.
† Clerac, or Clairac.
Clermont.
Cornus.
‖ Cranſac.
Duras. D.
Duravel.
St. Etienne d'Agen.
St. Etienne de Lauzun.
Figeac. ✝
St. Foi. ✝
Françoiſe.
Fronſac. D.
Gourdon.
Guiſtres.
St. Jean-de-Bruel.
St. Izery.
Lalbenque.
Lauzerte.
Leſparre.
† Libourne.
St. Livrade.
St. Lizier. B.
Loupiac.
Luzeth.
St. Macaire.
Marmande.
Martel.
St. Maurin.
† Mauvefin.
Medoc, a Fort.
Mirabel.
Moiſſac.
Molieres.
Moncuo.
Monflanquin.
Monricou.
Monſegur.
‡ Montauban. B. ✝ 1621. 560. 360.
Montech.
Montpezat. M.
Negrepeliſſe. E.
Notre-Dame du Port
St. Pierre.
Puy-la-Roque.
Puy-l'Evêque.
Realville.
Reole.
Rions.
Roquemadour.
Sempé.
Souillac.
Tête.
Tonneins.
Tournon.
Tuſan.
Vaillac.
Valence.
Verteuil.
St. Victoire.
† Ville-Franche.

Ville-Neuve.

36. ROUERGUE. Inl. Subd. Upper and Lower Marche, and E. of Rouergue.

St. Antonin.
Arpajon. D.
Bruſque. M.
Caſſagnetes.
Cavalliere.
St. Cernin.
Combret.
Entraigues.
Guiolle.
Ledergues.
Levignac.
Mas-du-Soulie.
Millau.
Montroziers.
Moyrazés.
Mur-de-Barez.
Najac.
Nant.
Peyruſſe. f. Plaiſance.
‡ Rhodez. B. Lat. 44. 21. 550. 340.
St. Rome de Tarn.
Roquefort.
Rouveyroux.
Salmiech.
Salvetat.
Severac-le-Chatel. D.
Vabres. B.
Varen.
Vezols.
Villecomtat.
Ville-Franche.

37. GASCONY. Mar. Subdiv. Armagnac, E. Albret, D. Aſtarac, E. Béarn, Pr. Bigorre, E. Baſques, Comminges, B. E. Chaloſſe, Condomois, Conſerans, B. V. Eauſan, Gabardan, Gaure, E. Landes, Lomagne, Labour, Lavedan, Marſan. V. Riviere-Verdun, Turſan, Fezenſac, E. Ruſtan, Soule.

‖ † Acqs, or Dax. B. ✝ Affrique.
† Aire. B.
Albret, or Labrit.
Amou.
Amoulins.
Anglet.
Aſcain.
Aſtaffort.
‡ Auch. A†. of Aquitain Lat. 43. 40. 560. 390.
Aurignac.
Auvillard.
‖ Bagneres.
‖ Barége.
Baſſempoin.
† Bayonne. B. p. f. ☽ 3 h. 45.—580. 430.
St. Béat.
St. Bazeilles.
Beaumarches.
Bellorq.
St. Bertrand.
Briart.
Buanes.
Campagne.
Campan.
Cap-Breton.
Carmaing.
Caſtel-Géloux. in Bazadois.
Caſtel-Geloux. in Armagnac.
Caſtel-Mayran.
Caſtelnau-de-Barbarens
Caſtelnau-de-Magnoac.
Caſtillon.
Caudecoſte.
Caunard.
Caupenne.
Cazaubon.
Cazeres.
St. Clar.
† Condom. B. ✝ 1569.
Cordes-Touloufaines.
Deveze.
Dax. Vid. Acqs.
Douazit.
Dunes.
Eauſe.
Eſtang.
St. Foi.
Gallan.
Gabaret.
Garganvillard.
St. Gaudens.
Gaujac.
Gimont.
Gennelaville.
St. Girons.
Gondon.
Gondrain.
Grenade, in Marſan.
Grenade, in Riverdun.
Hageman.
Haſparon.
Ibos.
Jegun.
St. Jean-de-Luz. p. ☽ 3 h. 30 m.
Iſle-Jourdain. E.
Labatut.
Lambeye.
St. Labouer.
Langon. M.
Lavardens.
Layrac.
Lavit.
† Lectoure. B. f.
Leſcar. B.
Lombez. B.
Lourde. f.
Louvigner.
Marciac.
† Marſan, or Mont-Marſan. V.
Mas-Garnier.
Maſeube.
Maſſat.
Maubourguet.
† Mauléon-de-Soule.
Mauroux.
† Mazeres.
Mezin.
St. Michel.
Miradoux. ✝ 1661.
† Mirande.
Miremont.
Monfaucon.
Mongaillard.
Monrejau.
St. Mont.
Montaut. Ba.
Monteſquiou.
Morlac.
Mugron.
Muret. ✝ 1213.
Navarreins.
† Nerac. f.
Nay.
St. Nicholas.
Nogaro. Council.
† Oleran. B.
† Ortez, or Ourtes.
Ouſt.
Pavie.
† Pau. Parl. 1610. f.
St. Pé.
Peſſan.
Plaiſance.
Plume.
Pontac.
Pommarez.
Pontons.
Puyo.
Pouilhon.
Puy-Caſquier.
Pyrénées. tr. 1659.
Faiſans-Iſles. tr. 1659.
Ricume.
Riſle.
Roquefort-de-Marſan.
Roquelaure. D.
Roumieu.
‖ Salies.
Samadet.
† Sammatan. f.
Sarre.
Sauveterre. f. in Béarn.
Sauve erre, in Comminges.
St. Sever. Dioc. of Aire.
St. Sever. in Aſtarac.
Sibourre.
Sordes.
Souproſe.
Sos.
Souſthon.
† Tarbes. B. f.
Tartas. ✝
Thil.
Thigné.
Touget.
Tournecoupe.
Valence.
Verdun.
Valentine.
Vernous.
Urgons.
Vic-Fezenſac. E.

38. NAVARRE. Inland. Called *Lower*, to diſtinguiſh it from Upper Navarre, the other ſide the Pyrenees, which is larger, and belong to Spain.

Bidache. f.
St. Jean-pie-de-Port. f.
† St. Palais. Lat. 43. 21. 650. 450.

39. ROUSSILLON. E. Maritime. Alſo called French Catalonia. Conquered by Lewis XIII. in 1642. and confirm. by the tr. of the Pyrenees, in 1659.—Subd. into 3 Districts.

Argeles.
Arles.
Baixas.
Bellegarde. f. ✝
Ceret. tr. 1660.
Colioure. p. f.
Elne. p.
Foſſat.
Ille. E.
Millas.
† Mont-Louis. f. built on a high Rock, by Lewis XIV. in 1681.
‡ Perpignan. B. U. 1349 f. Lat. 42. 40. 650. 450.
Porto-Vandres. p.
Prades.
Prats de Molo. f.
Riveſaltes, noted for its excell. Muſcadine Grapes and Wine.
Salſes. p. f. ✝
Thuyr.
Tulujas, a Caſtle.
Ville-Franche. f.
Vinca.

VIII. POLAND. 5th Km. div. into 16 Prov. or Palatinates.

1. COURLAND. D. Mar. Lutheran.

Angermund. p.
† Bauſk. f. ✝
Cure.
Dobelin.
Duneburg, a Fort.

Dunemunde, a Fort. p.†
Egypten.
† Goldingen. f.
Libau. p.
‡ Mittau. p. f. †. Lat. 56. 40.—880. 340.
† Piltyn. f.
Plenen. p.
Selburg.
Windaw. p. f.

2. SAMOGITIA. Mar. N. B. Young Women of this Prov. are not allowed to go out in the Night, without a Candle in their Hand, and two Bells at their Girdle.

† Medniki, or Womia. B.
† Roſienne. Lat. 55. 30. 800. 270.
Schwnde.
Womia. Vid. Medniki.

3. LITHUANIA. D. Inl. One of the largeſt D. in Europe. Subd. Lithuania Proper, White and Black Ruſſia, including 8 Palatinates.

Baweriſki.
Beighof.
Birza.
Bragin.
Boriſſow.
‡ Braſlaw. p. f.
Brodziec.
† Brzeſcie. f.
Bychow.
Dambrow.
Dorohy.
Dolbinow.
Dolce.
‡ Grodno. Pal. f. †. diet every 3 Years.
Kiernow.
Konyſk.
Koidanow.
Kopyſk. f.
Kowno.
Kriczow. B. f.
Koltyoiany.
Leſnica.
Lida. f.
Leſzono. † 1708.
Locowicz.
Mazy.
Meretz.
Miadzia.
† Minſki. f.
Miſſa.
† Modzir.
‡ Mohilow. f. † 1707.
† Mſciſlaw. f. † 1660.
Newel.
‡ Novogrodec. Diet.
Oczyca.
Orſa. f.
Odruczka.
Oſnian.
Periecze.
Petrikow.
† Pinſko.
† Polocſki. f. † 1563.
Ponivis.
Propoiſk.
Rezizi.
Rogarof.
† Rohaczow.
Roſana.
† Rzeczyca.
Salatt.
Skow.
† Slonim. f.
Slowinſk.
Sokol.
‡ Sluczk. D. Pal †
Swiſlacz.
† Troki. p. † 1655.
Ula.
Waramek.
Wilkomitz.
‡ Wilna. B. U. 1579. Pal. f. Lat. 54. 32. 910. 260.
† Witepſki. f.
Wolina.
Wolkowſka.
Zizerſk.

4. PODLACHIA. D. Inl.

Auguſtow. f.
Bielſk.
Drogieſyn.
† Mielnik. Lat. 52. 15. 900. 90.
Surras.
† Tycokzin. f.

5. MASOVIA, or WARSOVIA. Inl.

Bloniez.
Cherz.
Chervinſko.
† Czerſko.
† Dobrzin.
Goura, or Gura.
Novigrod.
Ploſkow.
Praga. † 1656.
Pultauſk.
Sochaczow.
Varſovie. Vid. Warſaw.
Viſſogrod. f.
† Warka.
* Warſaw. Pal. Diet. Pl. of Election. f. Lat. 52. 14.—850.
Wiſchigrod.
Wiſna.
Zacrolzin.

6. POLISH PRUSSIA. Mar.

† Culm. B.
Culmſee.
‡ Dantzick. B. U. H. free. p. f. †. Lat. 54. 22. 760. 160.
† Elbing. p. f. †
Fravenburg.
Fridland.
Gnief, or Gniew. f. †
Graudentz. f.
Hamerſtein.
Heila. p.
Heilſperg. f.
Hoeft, a Fort.
Johanſberg. f.
Konitz.
Lobaw. f.
Lauterburg. † 1703.
† Marienburg. f. †
Neidenburg. f.
Neuburg. †
Oliva, a noted Abbey near Dantzick. p. tr. 1660.
Pautzke.
Reſſel. p. † 1120.
Straſburg. f. †
Szucza, or Choutza.
Tauchel. †
‡ Thorn. f. †. birth pl. of the fam. Copernic.
Weiſchelmunde, a Fort. p.

7. GREAT POLAND, or POLAND PROPER. Inland.

Breſini.
Colo.
† Brzeſcie.
Frauſtat.
Gabin.
‡ Gneſna. A†. f. † 1331. the firſt Town built in Pol. founded by Lechus, in 550; and long time the Capit. of Pol. Lat. 52. 28.—700. 150.
Goſtavin, or Goſtynen.
Grabow.
Inowlocz.
† Kaliſh.
† Liſſa.
† Lincicia. f.
Louitz.
† Lowicz. f.
Nakel.
† Petrikow.
† Plocſko. B. f.
‡ Poſna. B. f. 660. 190.
Pyla.
Ragoſno.
Rava. p. f.
† Siradia. f.
Warta. † 1331.
Wielun. f.

8. CUJAVIA. Inl.

Breſly.
Kruſwick. p. f.
† Miechau, or Miezava.
‡ Uladiſlaw, or Inowſladiſlaw. B. f. Lat. 52. 38.—800. 90.

9. POLESIA. Inl.

† Breſte. f.
Kolno.
Koſan.
Motol.
Lamaſhyn.
Noble.
Orly.
Wyhoneſſez.
Wyſoac.

10. VOLHINIA. Inl.

Alexandrow.
Baſilia.
Beretſko.
Cheſſeſo.
Conſtantinow. †
Dimer.
Jambol.
Kolki.
Kotekina.
Leſnow, or Leſna. † 1651.
Lojowogorod. † 1649.
‡ Luc, or Luſuc. B. Latin. B. Greek. f. Lat. 50. 50.—1070. 220.
Medziboz.
Oleſko.
Olika. D. f.
Oſtrog.
Oſtrogzek.
Oſtrozeck.
Polona.
Radomiſt.
Swiahel.
Trethimirow. f.
† Wlodzimietz. D. f.
Zaſlaw. Pr.
Zernobil.
Zytomierz.

11. LITTLE POLAND. Inland.

Brody.
Buck.
Cazimir.
Czenſtachow.
Ilkuſch, or Olkus.
Ilz. f.
Kraſnobrod. †
† Lublin. B. f.
Lubow.
Ozweiczin. f.
Pilſna.
Preſovia.
Racovia.
Radom. E. † 1656.
† Sandecz. f.

† Sandomir. f. ✝
Solecz.
Tellow.
Vislica.
Zarnaw.
Zborow. ✝ 1647.
Zowichoft.

12. CRACOVIA. Inl.

Biecz.
Bochia.
‡ Cracow. B U. 1400. Pal. f. ✝. formerly the capit. Coronat. and burial Pl. of the K. Lat. 50. 8.—800. 200.
Czenstochow. f. ✝ 1657.
Oswieczin. D.
Slaukaw.
Wadowicz.
Zator. D. f.

13. RED RUSSIA. Inl.

† Beltz.
† Chelm. B.
‡ Crebrechin.
Felstin.
Grabow.
Grodeck.
† Jaroslaw. f. ✝ 1656.
Kamenflaw.
‡ Lemberg, or Leopol. A. f. ✝ 1340. Lat. 49. 52. 980. 240.
Nemirout. f.
† Premislaw. B. Latin. B. Greek. f.
Przewal.
Resovia, or Rezow. f.
Samoscia.
Sanock.
Skal.
Strzow.
Tourobin.
Wisnia.
† Zamoski. Pr. f. ✝

14. POLISH KIOVIA, or UKRAIN. Inl.

† Czercassi. f.
Grodeck.
Kaniow. f.
Kudach, a Fort.
Olzanka.
Pavolosez.
† Pereaslaw. f.
Zigiron.

15. PODOLIA. Inl. Subd. Upper and Lower.

Bar. f.
Brailow.
† Braclaw. f. ✝
Choniel ick.
Two Grodeck's.
Janow.
Kalaick. f. ✝
Kamieneza.
‡ Kamieneck. B. f. ✝ 1672. Lat. 49.—1050. 380.
Konetzpol.
Latiwa.
Lamicol.
Owrutz.
Tarnopol.
Uman.
Torgowitz.
† Winnicza. f. ✝
Zbaraz.

16. POCUTIA. Inl.

‖ Colomay, or Coloni.
† Halitz. f.
Jesupol. f.
† Snyatin. Lat. 48. 44.

X. PRUSSIA. 6th Km div. into three Circles. N. B. There are not many Towns in the Km. of Prussia so called; but the K. has other Dom. in Germany; viz. in Upper Saxony, Westphalia, Silesia, &c.

1. SAMLAND. Mar.

Memel. p. f.
Ranguitz.
‡ Tilsit.
Winsburg. p.

2. NATANGEN. Mar.

† Angerburg. p. f.
† Brandenburg. p. f.
Brauensburg. p.
Fischausen. p. f.
Friesland.
Gilge burg.
Heiligenpeil.
Heilsburg.
Insterburg.
* Konigsberg. U. 1544. Pal. p. ✝ 1758. Lat. 54. 40.—800.
† Labiau. p. f.
Landsberg.
Lick.
Nimersdorf.
† Pillau. p. f. ✝
Sarkaw. p.
Tannenberg. ✝ 1410.
Welau. tr. 1657.

3. HOCKERLAND. Mar.

† Bartenstein.
Christburg.
Dirchaw.
Eylaw.
Gardensee.
‡ Holland.
Marienwerder. f.

X. PORTUGAL. 7th Km. div. into six Provinces.

1. ENTRE MINHO and DOURO. Mar.

Barcelos. D.
‡ Braga. A✝. Councils. Lat. 41. 30.—770. 210.
Caminha. D. p. f.
Gaya. p.
† Guimaraes. f.
Melgazo.
Moncaon, or Monzon E. f. ✝
Neyva. E.
† Ponte-de-Lima. Pal.
‡ Porto. B. p. f. Station. 790. 180.
Valenzo do Minho E. f.
† Viana. p. f.
Villa-de-Condé. p.
Villa-Nova. p. f.

2. TRA-LOS-MONTES. Inl.

Abreiro.
Agua Reves.
Almedia. f. ✝ 1663.
‡ Braganza. D f. Lat. 41. 47.—700. 270.
Castel-Rodrigo.
‡ Chavez. f.
‡ Miranda de Douro. B. f.
† Pinhel. f.
Trancoso. D. f.
Villa-Flor. f.
† Villa-Réal. M.

3. BEIRA. Mar.

Abiul.
Alfayates.
Almeida. f.
† Aveiro. D. p.
Buarcos. p.
† Castel-Branco. ✝ 1704
‖ ‡ Coimbra. B. U. 1306. inq. formerly the Capit. of Portugal. Lat. 40. 10. 840. 120.
Fara. p.
Goes.
† Guarda. B. f.
Idanha-la-Nueva.
Idanha-Velha. ✝ 1704
† Lamégo. B. f.
Monforta.
Monsanto.
Monte-Mor-o-Velho. f.
Pagna-Macor. f.
Pena-Garcia. f. ✝ 1704.
Penalva. f.
Redondo. E. p. f.
Sabugal. E.
† Salvatierra. f. ✝ 1704. 1705.
Segura. f. ✝ 1704. 1705.
Valverde.
Vamba.
† Viseo.

4. W. ESTREMADURA Mar.

Abrantes. M.
Aguas-Bellas.
Alanguer.
Alcazar do Sal. f.
Alcochette.
Aldea.
Alenuer.
Alfeizerao. p.
Almeda. p.
Atalaya. f.
Belem. f.
Belver.
Cascais. p.
Cintra.
Figueira-dos Vinhos.
† Leiria. B. f.
* Lisbon. A. P. U. inq. Pal. p. f. ✝. tr. 1668. ☽ 4 h. Lat. 38. 45. 985. A dreadful Earthq. Novemb. 1. 1755.
† Monte-Mor-o Novo.
Ourem. f.
Palmela. f.
Peniche. p. f.
Salvaterra. Pal.
† Santaren. ✝ 1447.
Sarzan.
‡ Setuval, or St. Ubes. p. f. ☽ 4 h. 30 m. 1007. 22.
Soure. f.
Tancos.
† Tomar. f.
† Torres-Novas. D. f.
Torres Vedras. E. p. f.
St. Ubes. Vid. Setuval.

5. ALENTEJO. Mar. Very fertile; called the Granary of Portugal.

Agua de Peixis.
Aguir.
Aguiete.
Albargaria.
Alconches. f. ✝ 1651.
Avis. f. Ord.
† Beja. p. f.
Cabeça-de-vide. f.
Campo-Major. f.

Caſtel-de-Vide. f. † 1704.
Crato.
Cuba, or Alcuba.
† Elvas. B. f. †
Eſtremos. f. † 1663.
‡ Evora. A. U. 1451. inq. f. † 1663. Lat. 38. 28.—590. 75.
Evora-de-Monte. † 1663.
Fronteira. † 1663.
Gerumenha. f. † 1662.
Mertola. f. † 1239.
Monforte.
Monfaraz.
Moura. f.
‡ Olivenza. f. † 1658.
Ourique. † 1139.
Palma.
† Portalegre. B. f. † 1704.
Serpa. f.
Souſel. † 1633.
Veiros. f.
Viana. f.
Villa-Bohim.
† Villa-Viciosa. M. Pal. f. † 1667.

6. ‖ ALGARVE. Km. Mar.

Alcoutim.
Caſtro-Marino. p. f.
Faro. B. p. † 1249. ☽ 2 h. 15 m.
Lagos. p. f.
† Sagres. p. f.
Seixa. p.
Silves. p.
‡ Tavira. p. f. ☽ 1 h. 30 m. Lat. 37. 1070. 135.
St. Vincent, near the ſam. Cape of ditto.

AZORES, or W. ISLANDS. Nine Iſlands, 500 m. W. of Liſbon; diſcov by Gonzalo Vello, the beg. of the 15th Cent.

In ST. MICHAEL, are

Agua de Pao.
Alagoa.
† Punta-del-Guda. p. f.
† Villa-Franca.

In TERCERA, is

† Angra. B p. f. Lat. 39. Lon. W. 28. 5. This is the Capital of all the nine Iſlands.

XI. SPAIN.

Eighth Km. div. into 14 Kms. or Provinces.

1 GALICIA. Mar.

Bayona. p. ☽ 3 h. 45.
Betanzos. p.
Caſtro-de-Rey.
† Corunna, or the Groyne, p. f. ☽ 3 h. 45 Engl. Pacquet Boat comes here fr. Falmouth.
Ferrol. p. Station.
Finiſterre. p.
Groyne. Vid. Corunna.
Guardia. p. f.
‡ St. Jago de Compoſtella. A. U. Ord. †. Lat. 42. 54.—700. 320.
‖ Lugo. B. Councils.
‖ Mondonedo. B.
† Montforte-de-Lemos. Pal.
Muros. p.
Noya.
‖ † Orenſe. B.
Ortegal. p.
Padron. p.
Ponte-Vedra. p. ☽ 3 h. 45 m.
† Redondela. p. f. †
Ribadavia. E.
Ribadeo. E. p.
Rivadeo. p.
Salvatierra.
St. Sibrian.
† Tuy. B. f.
Vega.
Viana.
† Vigo. p. f. † 1702. ☽ 3 h. 45 m.
Villa-Franca.
Vivero. p.

2. ASTURIAS. Pr. Mar. Gives Title of Prince to the Heir Apparent.

Aviles. p.
Noreda.
‡ Oviedo. B. U. Council. 901. Lat. 43. 23.—600. 245.
Pennaflor.
† Santillana. M. p.
Valentia.
Villa-Viciosa. p.
St. Vincent. p.

3. BISCAY. Mar.

St. Andero. p. Station.
St. Antonio. p.
‡ Bilboa. p. Lat. 43. 15. 550. 210.
Caſtro-de-Urdiales. p. f.
Deva. p.
Durango.
Epinoſa.
Faiſans (Iſle) tr. 1659.
Fontarabia. p. f. †
Guetaria. p. f.
Larédo. p.
‖ Mondragon.
† Ordunna. p.
Orio. p.
Paſſage. p. Station. † ☽ 3 h.
Placentia. † 1706.
Porto Galleto. p.
Salinas.
† Salvatierra.
† St. Sebaſtian. p. f. ☽ 3 h.
† Toloſa.
Trevino. E. f.
Tudelle.
Valpueſta.
‡ Vittoria. f.

4. NAVARRE. Inl.

Aguilar.
† Eſtella. B.
St. Gueſca.
Lerin. E.
Marzilla.
† Olite.
‡ Pampelunna. B. f. Lat. 42. 40. 550. 210.
Puente del Reyna.
† Sangueſa.
Sos. f.
Stella. Vid. Eſtella.
Tafalla. f.
‡ Tudela. f. Council.
† Viana. Pr. [638
Xavier.

5. ARRAGON. Inl. United to Caſtile in 1479.

Ainſa.
Alagon.
† Albarazin. B. f.
Aranda.
† Balbaſtro. B.
Belchite.
Benavarri. f.
Borja.
Caſpe.
† Calatajud.
Daroca.
Exca.
Fraga. f. † 1134.
‡ Hueſca. B. U.
Jacca. B. f.
Ixar, or Hijar.
Maela.
‖ St. Mattheo.
Mequinenza. f.
Monçon. f. †
Mont-Alban. f.
Mont-Real. f.
Puebla. f.
‡ Saragoſſa. A. U. inq. f. † 1710. Lat. 41. 47.—600. 185.
† Tarazona. B. † 1110
‡ Tervel. B.
Vellila.
Venaſque. f.

6. CATALONIA. Pr. Mar. The moſt popul. Prov. in Spain.

Ager. V.
Agramont.
Aitona, or Hitona.
Ampurias. p.
Badalona. p. † 1704.
Balaguer. f. †
‡ Barcelona. B. U. Inq. p. f. †. Lat. 41. 26 630. 335.
Blanes. p.
Cadequié. p.
Campredon. † 1691.
‖ † Cardona. D. f.
Caſtel-Folit. f.
Caſtellon.
† Cervera.
Feliu-de-Quixolo. p. f.
Figuera.
Flix. f.
† Girona. B. U. f. †
Jonquera.
Iſona.
‡ Lérida. B. U. f. †
Manreſa.
Martorel.
Mataro.
† Monblanc. E.
Monjuick, or Montjoy, a Fort. †
Mont-Serrat, a high Mount. on which is a fam. Monaſtery. Vid. Brooke's Gazetteer.
Oſtaleric. † 1695.
Palamos. p. f. † 1694.
Pradas. E.
‡ Puicerda. f.
Roſes. p. f. † 1693.
Salſonna. B. f.
Sarreal.
† Tarragona. A. U. p. f. † 1641. 1644.
† Tarrega.
Torcella. p.
Toroella de Mongris. p. † 1694.
‡ Tortoſa. B. U. p. f.
Toſa. p. f.
Tremp.
† Vic. B. †
† Villa-Franca-de-Panadés. p. f.
† Urgel. B.

7. LEON. Inl. Unit. to Caſtile, in 1029.

‡ Alva de Tormes. D. f.
† Aſtorga. B. f.
Benavente. D.
Council. 528.
Llivia.

Carrian.
‡ Cividad Rodrigo. B. f. † 1706. 740. 140.
Corita.
† Ledesma. f.
‡ Leon. B. very anc. built by the Rom. in the Reign of Galba. The Cathedral is the finest in Spain. Lat. 42. 45. 630. 190.
Manfilla.
‡ Medina-del-Campo.
† Medina-del-Rio-Seco. D.
Palencia. B.
Ponferrada.
Sahagun.
‡ Salamanca. B. U. 1404. f. the chief U. in Spain.—655. 120.
† Tordefillas. Pal. f.
† Toro. † 1476.
Villa-Pandi. Pal.
† Zamora. B.

8. Old Castile. Inl. The beft Spaniſh Language ſpoken in this Km. or Province.

Agreda.
Aguilar-del-campo.
Alcovendas.
Almanſan.
† Aranda de-Duero.
† Avila. B. U. f.
† Birvieſca.
‖ ‡ Burgos. A. Pal. Lat. 42. 20.—600. 135.
Calahorra. B. † 825.
Calcada, or St. Domingo.
Coca. f.
Eſpinoſa.
St. Eſtevan de Gormas. E
El Borgo de Oſma.
† Frias.
† Haro.
Guadarama.
Lerma. D. f.
Logrouno.
Madrigal.
† Medina-Celi. D.
Miranda de Ebro. f.
Nagera or Xaxera. D. f. † 1369.
Navaretta.
Numantia, in Ruins.
Olmedo.
Oſma. B. U. 1550. It is going to ruins.
Predaca de la Sierra. f.
St. Pedro.
Pegnafiel. Pal. f.
† Pegnaranda. D.
Roa. Pal. f.
‡ Segovia. B. Pal. f. mint. noted for the fineſt Wool in Eur. See the reaſon of it, in Langlet's Geogr. 3d. edit. 720. 40.
Sepulveda.
† Siguenza. B. U. f.
Soria, built on the Ruins of anc. Numantia, ſo fam. in Rom. Hiſt.
‡ Valladolid. B. U. 1346 Pal. Inq. f. One of the fineſt Cities in Spain. 630. 95.
St. Vincent. f.
Zurita. f.

9. New Castile. Inl. The largeſt Km. or Prov. in Spain. Subdiv. Algarria, Sierra, and Mancha.

Alarcon. †
Albacete.
‖ ‡ Alcala-de-Henarez. U. 1517. f.
Alcaraz. f.
Almade. Noted for its Mine of Quickſilver, the firſt diſcov. and the fineſt in Europe.
Almanza. † 1707.
Aranjuez, a Pal.
Bribuega.
Buen-Retiro, a Pal.
Butrago.
Cadahalſo.
Calatrava. Ord.
Caſa-del-Campo, a Pal.
‡ Cividad-Real.
St. Clemente.
† Cuenza. B. †. Birth Pl. of L. Molina.
Eſcuri l. magnif. Pal. fam. Monaſt. &c. 15 m. fr. Madrid; built by Phil. II. in 1563. † 1706.
Fuente Duegna.
† Guadalajara.
† Gueta. †
Huetta.
St. Ildefonſo, a magnif. Pal. built by Phil. V. It is called the Verſailles of Spain.
* Madrid. Pal. tr. Lat. 40. 26.—750.
Mançanares.
Maqueda. D. f.
Molina. f.
Mora.
Ocana.
Orgaz. f.
Oropeſa. E.
Pardo, or El Pardo, a Pal. 5 m. from Madrid.
Paſtrana. D.
Requena. f. †
Ribas. M.
Segura.
‡ Talavera. f. Council. 1498.
‡ Toledo. A †. U. 1518. Pal. f. 17 Councils. form. the Cap. of all Spain. 780. 37.
Torrejo.
Valera Quemada.
Valera de Suzo.
Valera la Veja.
Uclès.
Velez. f.
Venta Ylervela.
Villa-Vicioſa. † 1710.
† Uzeda. D. f.

10. E. Estremadura. Inland.

Albuquerque. f. † 1705.
Alcantara. Ord. f. †
Alconchoe, a Fort.
Almaraz.
Almendvalaio.
Arrojo-de St. Servant.
‡ Badajoz. B. f. †. Lat. 38. 35.—840. 210.
Caceres. † 1706.
Coria. B. † 1706.
Ellerena. B.
Feria. D. Grandee.
Galiſtio. † 1706.
† Guadaloupe.
Lerena.
Loboa, or Labos.
Malpartido.
Medelino. E. birth Pl. of Cortez, who conq. Mexico.
Medina-de-las-Torres. D. f.
Membrillo.
‡ Merida. f. Council. † 1230.
Monſanto. f. † 1704.
† Placentia. B. D. f.
Puebla.
† Puente del Arcobiſpo.
Salamea.
Talaveruela.
† Truxillo. f. † birth Pl. of Pizarro, who conquered Peru.
† Valenza d'Alcantara. f. †
Valverde.
Villa-del-Rey. † 1706
Villa-Franca.
† Xeres de Badjoz, or Delos-Cavalleros.
Zafra. f.

11. Valencia. Mar. The fineſt Province in Spain.

Adzenota.
† Alicant. p. f. †
Altea. p. † 1705.
Alzira. p.
Binaros. p.
Collera.
Denia. p. f. †
Elche.
Gandia. B. U. D. p. †
Guadamar. p.
Luchen.
Monteſa. f.
Morella. f. † 1707.
Morvedro. † 1706.
Oliva.
† Origuela. B. U. f.
Peniſcola. p. f.
San Matheo.
† Segorbe B. D. † 1245
Traygnera.
‡ Valencia. A. U. 1470. Pal. p. f. †. Council 524. Lat. 39. 30. 730 210.
Villa-Hermoſa. D.
Villa-Real.
† Xativa. † 1706.
Xicona. f.

12. Murcia. Mar. The ſmalleſt Province called the Garden of Spain.

Almacarron. p.
† Caravacca.
‡ Carthagena. B. p. f. † 1706. 840. 260.
† Lorca.
Lartha.
‡ Murcia. B. Lat. 37. 48.—830. 230.
Palos.
Tavara.
Villena. M. † 1707.

13. Granada. Mar.

Adra. p. f.
Alboloduy.
‖ † Alhama.
Almeria. B. p.
Almunecar. p. f.
‖ † Antequiera. f.
Baza.
Cartama.
St. Fe.
‖ ‡ Granada. A. U. 1517 Pal. † 1492. Lat. 36. 56. 900. 220.
† Guadix. B. †
Hueſcar, or Gueſcar. f.
Lora.
† Loxa, or Loya.
† Malaga. B. Inq. p. f. † 1704.
Motril. p.
Munda. † Near this Town J. Cæſar defeated the Sons of Pompey.
Muzacra. p. f.
Orgiva.

† Ronda. f. ✝ 1485.
Salobrena. p. f.
Settenil.
Torres. p.
Valez-Malaga. p. f.
Vera. B. p.

14. ANDALUSIA. Mar. Noted for Horſes, Wine, and Corn; hence called the Stable, Vault, and Granary of Spain.

Alcala-de-Guadaira.
† Alcala-de-Real.
Alcantara.
Algezira. p. f. ✝ 1344.
† Anduxar. f.
Archidona.
Arcos. D. f.
Ayamonte. p. f. ☽ 1 h. 30 m.
‡ Baeza. B. U. ✝
Cacorla.
‡ Cadiz. B. p. f. ✝. Station. ☽ 2 h. very ancient. bui. by the Phœnic. 980. 320.
† Carmona.
Caſlona.
Carpio. M.
† Conſtantina. f.
‡ Cordoua. B. U. f. ✝
† Ecya, or Ezeja. B.
Eſtepa. f.
Gerenna.
Gibraleon. M. f.
Gibraltar. p. f. ✝. ☽ 12 h. ſubj. to Great Brit. ſince 1704.
Old Gibraltar.
† Jaen. B. f. ✝ 1243.
† Lebrixa. f.
Lora.
† Lucena.
† St. Lucar de Baremeda. p. f.
St. Lucar de Guadiana. p. f.
St. Lucar la Mayor. D.
Marbella.
‡ Marchena. D.
Martos. f.
† St. Mary. E. p. f. ✝ 1702.
Matagorda, a Fort. near Cadiz.
† Medina-Sidonia. D. f.
Meſa-de-Aſta. ✝ in ruins.
Moguera.
Molares.
Moron, A mine of precious ſtones near it.
Niebla. E.
† Oſſuna. U. D.
Palacios.
Palos. p. Colombus ſet ſail from this place to diſcover the new world, in 1492.
Pegna-flor.
Port St. Mary's. p. ✝
Reyna. f. ✝ 1185.
Rota. p. f.
Sabiota.
Salamea.
‡ Seville. A. U. 1517. pal. inq. mint. tr. f. the anc. ſeat of the Gothic and Mooriſh kings. Lat. 37. 20.—910. 230.
† Tariffa. p. f. ✝ 1340.
Toloſa.
Vaena.
Valna.
Veas.
‡ Ubeda. f.
Vegel.
‡ Xeres de la Frontera. ✝ 712.
Xeres de Guadiana.
Zahara. E. f.

ISLANDS near Spain, in the Medit. Sea.

In MAJORCA.

Alcudia.
‡ Majorca. B. pal. f. ✝. Lat. 39. 40.—780 350. It is alſo called Palma.
Palomera. p.
Porto-Pedro. p.

In MINORCA.

Subj. to Gr. Britain ſince 1708.

Alajor.
‡ Citadella. p. f. ✝ 1708. Lat. 39. 55. 740. 410.
Laor.
Mercadal.
Port-Mahon. p.

In IVICA.

† Ivica, p. ✝ 1706. La 38. 42.—770. 310.

XII. NAPLES.

Ninth km. div. into four large Prov. and theſe into 12 Subd. as follows.

1. ABRUZZO ULTERIOR. Mar.

Acumolo.
Aielo. D. f.
Amatrice. Pr.
‡ Aquila. B. f. Lat. 42. 20.—840. 105.
Atri. B. D.
Cala.
Campoli.
Celano. E.
Civita-di-Pinna. B.
Giulia-Nova. D. p.
Luco. p.
Magliano, a Caſtle. ✝ 1268.
Solmone.
Tagliacozzo. D.
Teramo. B. Pr.

2. ABRUZZO CITERIOR. Mar.

† Agnone
Albi.
Alfidena. M. ✝
Anzamo.
Burella.
‡ Chieti. A. Lat. 42. 22. 870. 95.
Guaſto, or Vaſto. p.
† Lanciano. A. p.
Ortona. B. p.
Peſcara. M. p. f.
† Sulmona. B. Pr. birth place of Ovid.

3. CAPITANATE. Mar.

St. Angelo. p. f.
Aſcoli de Satriano. B.
Bovino. B.
† Campo Baſſo.
Foggia.
Ladogna. B.
Larino. B.
Lezina. p.
Lucera. B.
† Manfredonia. A. p. f. ✝ 1620. Lat. 41. 38. 950. 95.
Rodia. p.
St. Severo. B.
Termoli. B. D. p.
† Troja. B. Pr. f.
Vieſti. B. p.
Volturara. B.

4. MOLISE. E. Mar.

Bojano. B.
Gardia-Alferez. B.
Iſernia. B.
† Moliſe. Lat. 41. 40. 910. 60.
Supino. f.
Trivento. B.

5. TERRA DI LAVORA. Mar. The fineſt ſpot in Italy.

† Acerra. B.
‖ Agnano, noted baths.
Aliphe. B.
Aquino. B. ✝
Arpino. Bir. pl. of Cicero.
Averſa. B.
‖ Baja. p.
Cajazzo. B.
Calvi. B.
† Capua. A. ✝ 1707.
Carinola. B.
Caſerta. B. D.
Caſtel del Ovo, a Fort.
Fondi. B. [1707.
† Gaieta. B. p. f. ✝
St. Germano.
‖ Iſchia. B. f. in iſle of ditto.
Marcigliano.
Maſſa. B. Pr. p.
Mataloni. D.
Mola. p.
Mont-Caſſino, a mount. at the top of which is a very fam. Abbey.
* Naples, ſurnamed the Noble. A. U. 1216. Pal. p. f. 6 m. from Mt. Veſuvius. Lat. 40. 45. 1051.
Nola. B. ✝
Portici, a fine Pal. 4 m. fr. Naples, near M. Veſuvius, and the ſea.
‖ † Pozzuolo. B. p. f. Prelenſano.
† Procita. p. f. in the iſle of ditto.
† Rivallo.
Rocca de Mondragona.
Seſſa. B. D.
Sora. B. D. f.
† Sorrento. A. p.
‖ Tiano.
Trajetto. p.
Venafro. B. Pr.
Veſciano.
Veſuvius, a fam. Volcano 6 m. S.E. of Naples; had ſeveral remarkable eruptions, the laſt in 1779.
Vico-Aquenſe. B. p.

6. PRINCIPATE Ulterior. Inl.

St. Agatha. B.
St. Angelo.
† Ariano. B.
† Avellino. B.
‡ Benevento. A. D. ✝ 545. 1266. Lat. 41. 6. 980. 35.
† Biſaccia. B.
Campania. B.
Cedongna. B.
† Conza. A.
Fricenti. B.
† Monte-Marano. B.
Monte-Verde. B.
Montmariano. B.
Nuſco. B.
Trevico. B.

7. PRINCIPATE CITERIOR. Mar.

† Acerno. B.
† Amalfi. A. p.
Atena. Pr. Bocino.
Capacio. B.
† Capri. B. p. f. in the isle of ditto.
Caſtelamara. B. p.
‡ Cava. B. Evoli. Pr.
Lettere. B. p.
† Marſico-Nuova. B.
Minori. B. p.
Nocera de Pagani.
† Policaſtro. B. p.
Ravello. B. p.
‡ Salerno. A. U. Pr. p. f. Lat. 40. 45.—1070. 27.
Sarno. B. D.
Scala. B. p.
San Severino.

8. BASILICATA. Mar.

‡ Acerenza, or Cirenza. A. D. Lat. 40. 48. 1100. 97.
Albano. Pr.
Ferrandine. D.
Lavello. B.
Marſico-Vecchio.
‡ Melfi. B. Pr. f.
Monte-Peloſo. B.
Muro. B. Potenza. B.
Rapollo. B.
Rocca imperial.
‖ Stigliano. Pr.
Turſi. B. D.
Venoſa. B. Pr. birth pl. of Horace.
Vetri.

9 TERRA DI BARI. Mar.

Acquaviva.
Altamura. Pr.
† Andria. B. D.
‡ Bari. A. p. f. Lat. 41. 31.—1100. 146.
† Barletta. B. p. f.
† Bitaglia. B. p.
Bitetto. B.
† Bitonto. B. † 1734.
Cannes, in ruins, where Annibal obtained a vict. over the Rom.
† Converſano. B.
Giovenazzo. B. D. p.
Gravina. B. D.
Minorbino. B.
Mola. p.
Molfetta. B. D. p.
Monopoli. B. p. f.
† Polignano. B. p.
Rutigliano.
Ruvo. B.
‡ Trani. A. p. f.

10. TERRA DI OTRANTO. Mar.

Aleſſano. B. D. p.
† Brindiſi. A. p. f.
Caſtellanneto. B. Pr.
Caſtro. B. p. † 1537.
† Gallipoli. B. p. f.
‡ Lecce. B.
St. Maria di Leuca. B.
Maſſafra. B. t.
‡ Matera. A.
Motala. B.
† Nardo. B. D.
Oira. B. f.
Oſtuni. B. p.
‡ Otranto. A. p. f. † 1480. Lat. 40. 20 1150. 240. This is the great paſſage between this kingdom and Greece.
Rocca.
Saturo. p.
† Tarento. A. Pr. p. f. From this town the ſpider called Tarantula takes its name Vid. Baglivi, Kircher, Homberg, and Mead, on this inſect.
Veleto.
Ugento. B. p.

11. CALABRIA CITERIOR. D. Mar.

Acqua-che-Favella, a fam. fountain.
† Altamont.
Belmonte.
Belvedere. f.
Biſignano. B. Pr. f.
Cariati-Vecchia. B. Pr.
Cariati-Nuova. p.
Caſſano. B.
Cerenza. B.
‡ Coſenza. A. f. Lat. 39. 23.—1100. 140.
Crotona. B. p. t.
Laino.
Luzzi.
St Marco. B.
Martorano. B.
† Paula. p.
Regina.
‡ Roſſano. A. Pr. p. f.
Savuto.
Scalea.
† Strongoli. B. p.
Trebiſſiacci.
Umbriatico. B.

12. CALABRIA ULTERIOR. Mar.

Amantea. p.
Angitola.
Bagnara. D. p.
Belcaſtro. B.
Bova. B.
† Cantazaro. B. p.
Euphemia. p.
Gierace. B. p.
Iſola. B p.
Melito. B.
Nicaſtro. B.
Nicoter. B. p.
Oppido. B.
Pizzo. p.
‡ Regio. A. p. †. Lat. 38. 28.—1120. 190. the great paſſage to Sicily.
Rocella.
Seminara. † 1502, 1503.
St. Severino. A. f.
Squillaci. B. Pr. p.
Taverna.
† Tropea. B. p.
Tyriolo.

XIII SARDINIA. A large iſland in the Mediterranean Sea.

Tenth Km. div. into two large prov.—The other domin. of the King of Sardin. are in Italy, viz. Piedmont, No. 25, Savoy, No. 26, Montferrat, No. 27.

1. CAPO LOGUDORI, on the North. Mar.

† Algeri. B. p. f.
Boſa. B. p. f.
Caſtel-Aragoneſe. B. p. f.
† Gociano. E. f.
Logudoro.
Sarda.
‖ ‡ Saſſari. A. f. † 1527. Lat. 40. 46. 800. 120.
Siminicola. p.
Tempi.
Torabba.
Terra-Nuova. B. p.

2. CAPO CAGLIARI, on the South. Mar.

Cagliari. A †. U. p. f. † 1708. Lat. 39. 20. 890. The reſid. of the Viceroy.
Igleſias, or Villa-de-Igleſias. B.
St. Michael.
† Oriſtagni. A. p. f.
Piſcano. p.
Porto Bota.
Sardina.
Suelli.

XIV. HUNGARY. Eleventh km. div. Upper and Lower; Subd. 48 Counties.

1. UPPER HUNGARY. Inl. Sub. 35 Counties.

Abaviwar. f.
‡ Agria, or Eger. B. f. †
Alt-Sol.
Arad.
Arava, a Fort.
Bars.
Bator.
Beſch. † 1697.
Biberſberg.
Bihor. f.
Budrech.
‖ Boinitz.
Broch.
Caranſebes.
† Caſchaw, or Caſſovia. f. † 1685.
† Chege.
† Chremnitz. Mine-town
† Colocza. A. f. †
Chonad. B. f. †
† Czongrad. f.
† Debrecen. † 1684.
‖ † Eperies. †. Noted for ſalt mines.
Filleck. †
Freyſtadt. f. †
† St. George.
Gomer.
Hewecz.
Giula. p. f. †
Gutta.
Hatuan. f. † 1685.
‡ Komore. E. f. †
Hergrundt. Noted for rich mines of vitriol.
Jeno, or Geno.
Keſmark. f.
Kallo. p. f.
Leopolſtadt. f. † 1707. built in 1665, by the Emperor Leopold.
Lewentz. †
Lugos.
Lippa. f. †
† Lypeze, or Lipch. E.
Matcowitz. f. † 1684.
Meadia. † 1738.
Mongatſch. f. † 1688.
Neuhauſel. f. †
Neuſtadt.
New-Orſova. f. † 1738.
† New-Soll. E. t. mine-town.
† Neytrac. B. E.
† Novigrad. E. f.
Nufall.
Onoth.
Orſova.
Palanka.
Parkam, a Fort. † 1683.
† Pereczacz. E.
Peſt. E. v. near Buda.

† Presburg, or Poson. pal. f. ↓. Lat. 48. 10. 750.
Pucnor.
Saros, a Fort.
Scala, or Scalitz.
Schelia. p. a volcano near it.
‖ † Schemnitz. f. Mine town.
Schinta. f.
Segedin. f. ↓ 1686.
‖ Stubn. Mine-town.
‡ Temeſwar. E. f. ↓
Thurtur. f.
‡ Tirnaw. f. ↓ 1705.
Titul. f.
Tokay. f. ↓ Noted for excellent wine.
† Tornaw. E. f.
‖ † Traſſchin. E. f.
† Turocz. E.
Ugogh. f.
Vipalanka. f.
Ungwar. E. f.
‡ Great Waradin. B. E. p. f. ↓
Little Waradin. p.
† Zatmar. E. p. f. ↓ 1681.
† Zemplin. E.
Zenta. ↓ 1697.
‡ Zolnock. E. ↓

2. LOWER HUNGARY. Inl. Subd. 13 Counties.

Abrahamſdorf.
Adon.
† Alba-Royal. p. f. ↓
† Altenburg, or Oſnar. f.
Bach.
Baja.
Baranwahr. ↓ 1684.
Barkan. ↓ 1664, 1683.
Bataſeck.
Batha. E. ↓ 1686.
Bathmonſter.
‖ ‡ Buda, or Offen. f. ↓ Lat. 47. 10.—840. 90.
Darda. f. ↓ 1687.
Cinq Egliſes. B. f. ↓
Fodwar.
St. Gothard. ↓ 1664.
‡ Gran, or Strigonia. A †. f. ↓. the Abp. is Chancellor of Hungary.
† Kaniſcha. f. ↓
Kapoſwar, a Fort.
Kerment. ↓ 1664.
† St. Martinſberg. f. ↓
Mohatz. ↓
† Muzon.
† Oedenburg. p. f.
Palota. ↓ 1687.
Papa. f. ↓ 1683.
Paſſarowitz. tr. 1718.
† Pelytz. E.
† Raab, or Javarin. B. f. ↓
Salawar.
† Sarwar.
† Sigeth. f. ↓ 1689.
Simonthorna. f. ↓ 1686
Sopron. Vid. Oedenburg.
Sumerein.
Strigonia. Vid. Gran.
Stul-Weiſſenburg. Vid. Alba-Royal.
† Tolna. E.
† Veiprin, or Weiſbrun. B. E. p. f. ↓ 1683 the Bp. crowns the king or queen.
Vicegrad. f. ↓ 1684.
Weiſſenburg. Vid. Alba Royal.
Zygeth. Vid. Sigeth.

In CROATIA, belonging to Auſtria.

Bihacz. f.
‡ Carloſtad, or Carlowitz. f. Lat. 45. 34. 800 200.
Chraſtowitz. f.
Petrina. f.
Siſſeg. f. ↓ 1590.

XV. STATE of the CHURCH, or the Pope's dom. in Italy. Div. into 12 Prov.

1. FERRARESE. D. Mar

Ariano.
Comachio. B. p. ↓ 1708
‡ Ferrara. A. U. 1316 f. Lat. 44. 54. 620 225. birth place of Arioſto.
Fichcruolo. f.
Francolini.
Lugo.
Magna Vacca. p. f.
Volano, or Valona. p.

2. BOLOGNESE. Inl.

Bentivoglio. f.
‡ Bologna, ſurnamed the fat. A. U. 423. Pal. Lat. 44. 27.—640 195. the ſecond City in the Pope's dom. the U. is the moſt fam. in Italy.
Budrio.
Caſtel Franco. f.
Caſtel-Bolognese.
Vergate.

3. ‖ ROMANIA. Mar.

Bertinoro. B. f.
† Cervia. B. p.
† Ceſena. B. f.
Colonna di Rubicone.
Faenza. B. ↓ 1708. Famous for its fine Fayence invent. here, and called by its name
† Forli. B. f.
† Imola. B. ↓ 1708.
Meldela.
‡ Ravenna, ſurnam. the Ancient. A. p. f. ↓. councils. Lat. 44. 22. 670. 192.
‡ Rimini. B. p. f. council 359.
Sarſina. B.
Savignano.

4. URBINO. D. Mar.

St. Angelo.
Cagli. B.
Eugubio, or Gubio. B.
† Fano. B. pal. p.
Foſſombrone. B.
St. Leo. B. f.
† Peſaro. B. p. f.
Saſa.
Urbanea. B.
‡ Urbino. A. pal. f. Lat. 43. 29 —700. 150. birth pl. of Raphael.

5. PERUGIANO. Inl.

Aſitio.
Paſſignano. p.
‡ Perugia. B. U. 1298. f. Lat. 43. 6.—770 92.

6. MARCH of ANCONA M. Mar.

Ancarano.
‡ Ancona. B. p. f. Lat. 43. 36.—790. 160.
† Aſcoli. B. f.
Citta Nuova. p. f.
† Fabriano.
† Fermo. A. p. f.
Galla.
Gualdo.
Jeſi. B.
Loretto. B. p. f. A v. noted place. Vid Turſelin's, or Madona's Hiſt.
‡ Macerata. B. U.
Matelica.
Offida.
Montalto. B.
† Oſimo. B. pal.
† Recanati. B.
† Ripa-Tranſone. B. f.
Saſſoferrato.
St. Severino. B.
† Sinigaglia. p. f.
Tolentino. B.

7, 8, 9. PATRIMONY of St. PETER; including the D. of Caſtro, and Orvietano. Mar.

† Acquapadente. B.
Anguillara.
Bacano. p. ↓. fam. for the defeat of the Fabii. A. R. 277.
Bagnarea. B.
Bolſenna. p.
‖ † Bracciano. D. p.
Caprarola. B. pal.
† Caſtro. D. ↓ 1649.
Civita-Caſtellana.
† Civita-Vecchia. B. p. f. ſtation for the Pope's galleys.
Corneto.
Fiano.
Formello.
Marta. p.
Monte-Fiaſcone. B. p. Noted for its excell. Muſcadine wine.
Nepi. B.
Onano. D.
Orta, or Orti. B.
‖ ‡ Orvieto. B. pal.
Porto. p.
Regnano.
† Ronciglione. p.
Sutri. B.
Toſcanella.
Valentano.
Vetralla.
‖ ‡ Viterbo. B. pal. Lat. 42. 25.—850. 37.

10. OMBRIA, or SPOLETTO. D. Inl.

Amelia. B.
† Aſſiſio. B.
† Camerino. B. f.
† Citta di Caſtellano. B.
Citta della Pieve. B.
† Foligni. B.
Monte-Falco.
Nocera. B.
Norcia.
Otricoli.
Spello.
† Rieti. B. p.
‡ Spoletto. B. f. Lat. 42. 45.—887. 70.
‡ Terni. B. f. birth pl. of Tacitus.
Todi. B.
Trevi.

11. SABINA. Inl.

† Magliano. B. Lat. 42. 20. 870. 35.
† Narni. B.
Torano.
Veſcovio.
Vicovaro. Pr.

12. CAMPANIA DI ROMA. Mar.

Agnani. B.
Alatri. B.
† Albano. B. p. ✝
Ardea.
Aſturia. p. f.
Caſtel-Gandolpho. p. f.
Colonna.
Cori. f.
Ferentino. B.
† Fraſcati. B. Pal.
St. Marino. f.
Nemi. Pal. p.
† Nettuno. p.
† Oſtia. B. p. The Biſhop crowns the Pope.
† Peleſtrina. B.
Palliano.
Patrica.
Piperno.
Porto. B. p.
Rola di Papa.
• Rome, ſurn. the Holy. Popedom. B. Pal. f ✝. Lat. 41. 54. 887. built 753 years bef. the birth of Chriſt.
Savello.
Segni. B. D. Organs firſt invented here.
Subbiaco. f.
Terracina. B. p.
† Tivoli. B. Pal.
† Veletri. B. Pal. ✝ 1744
† Veroli. B.

XVI. NORWAY.

Subj. to Denmark. Div into four large Prov.

1. WARDHUYS, in LAPLAND. Mar.

Wardhuys. p. f. Lat. 70. 35. 1330. 770.
Warenger. p.

2. DRONTHEIMHUYS. Mar.

Dofre.
† Drontheim. A✝. p. ✝. 1658. Lat. 63. 15. 770. 320.
Egge. p.
Herndal.
Holtalen.
Melſing.
Opdael.
Romſdaelen.
Scoerdael.
Stooren.
Stangwick. p.
Stronden.
Sundael. p.
Urkedal. p.

3. BERGENHUYS. Mar.

• Bergen. B. p. f. Lat. 60. 11.—600.
Loom.
Mardow. p.
† Stavenger. B. p. f.
Timens. p.
Vlecker. p.

4. AGGERHUYS. Mar.

Aggerhuys. p. f.
‡ Anſlo, or Chriſtiana. B. p. Lat. 59. 50. 600. 170.
Bolwick. p.
Frederickſhall. p. f. ✝ Charles XII. was killed near this pl. in 1718.
Halde.
Hamar. B.
Larwick. p.
Saltzberg.
Skeen. p.
Tonſberg. p.

XVII. NETHERLANDS, or Low Countries. Subj. to the Dutch, Auſtria and France.

1. DUTCH NETHERLANDS.

Subd. 4 Prov.

1. UPPER GUELDERLAND, or RUREMOND. Inland.

Eght.
† Guelders. f. ✝. Lat. 51. 30. 260. 100. ſubj. to Pruſſia ſince 1713.
Niewſtad.
Stevenſwaert, a Fort.
† Venlo. p. f. ✝

2. BRABANT. D. Inl.

Bergheick.
† Bergen-op-Zoom. M. f. ✝. Canal. Sluices.
‡ Bois-le-Duc. f. ✝ 1629.
Boxtel. Sluices.
‡ Breda. Ba. p. f. tr. 1667. ✝. Lat. 51. 35. 210. 60.
Cuyk.
Doel.
Eyndhoven.
Friderichs-Hendrigkſchans, a Fort.
† Grave. f. ✝
Helmont. f.
† Hoogſtraten.
Lillo, a Fort. ✝
Megen.
Naſſau, a Fort.
Oirſchot.
Ooſterwick.
Oudenboſch. p.
Pearl-Fort, a Fort.
Philip-Fort, a ditto.
† Raveſteyn. f.
Rovers, a very ſtrong Fort.
Sanduliet, or Sanſlet.
Steenburg. p. f.
Tilburg.
Weert.

3. FLANDERS. Mar.

† Ardenburg ✝
Axel. f. ✝
Biervliet. f.
St. Donas, a Fort.
† Ecluſe, or Sluys. p. f. ✝. Sluices. ☽ 12 h. Lat. 51. 18.—140. 55.
† Hulſt. f. ✝. birth pl. of Janſenius.
Iſabella-Fort, a Fort.
Liefkenſhoek, a Fort. ✝ 1703.
Maurice, a Fort.
Middelburg. E. ✝
Ooſtburg. ✝ 1604.
Philippyne, a Fort.
Sas-de-Gand, or Sas-van-Ghent. Canal. Sluices. p. f. ✝ 1644.
Sluys. Vid. Ecluſe.
Termuyden. f.
Terneus. f.
Yſendick. p. f. ✝ 1604

4. LIMBURG. Inland

Amby.
Dalem. f. ✝ 1239.
Fauquemont, or Valkenburg. f. ✝ 1672.
‡ Maeſtricht. f. ✝
Wick. f.

II. AUSTRIAN NETHERLANDS.

Subdiv. 7. Prov.

1. BRABANT. D. Mar.

† Aerſchot. D. f. ✝
Anderlecht, a Fort.
‡ Antwerp. B. M. Canals. p. f. ✝. tr. 1715. ☽ 6 h. 45. Engliſh Convent. 240. 30.
Arendonk.
Autre Egliſe. ✝ 1706.
Bethlehem.
Bevecum.
Boeſchot.
Boſſupt.
Braine-l'Alleu.
• Bruſſels. B. ✝. Canal. Lat. 50. 51.—175.
Calloo, a Fort. ✝ 1638.
Cantecroix. Pr.
Corbeck.
Diegem.
Dieſt. ✝.
Duffel.
Ekeren. ✝ 1703.
Gaſſenhoven.
Gemblours. E. ✝ 1578.
Genap. f.
Grimbergen. Pr. f.
Groendale.
Halen.
Haller.
Hannuye.
Herentals.
Hever. Ba.
Heverlé. Pal.
Heylſhem.
Hulpen.
Iſabella, a Fort.
Judoigne. ✝
Landen. ✝ 1693.
Lewes. f. ſluices. ✝ 1678.
Liers, or Lire. f. Engliſh Convent.
Limale.
Loemel.
‡ Louvain. U. 926. f. ✝. 190. 15.
‡ Malines, or Mechlin. A✝. Councils. ✝. 180. 15.
Meldert.
Mont-St.-André.
Nerwinden. ✝ 1693.
Nivelle.
Overyſche.
Ramillies. ✝ 1706.
Senef. ✝ 1674.
Sichem, or Zichem.
† Tillemont, or Tirlemont. ✝
Tombec.
† Turnhout. ✝ 1648.
Vilworden.
Ulierbeck.
Werchteren.

2. UPPER GUELDERLAND, or RURIMOND. Inland.

† Ruremond. B f. ✝

3. FLANDERS. E. Mar.

St. Adrian.
† Aloſt. E. ✝
‡ Bruges. B. p. ✝ Canals. Ord. of Golden Fleece inſtitu. here in 1430.—120. 58.
† Courtrai. f. ✝
Dam. p. f. ✝ 1706.
Deinſe.
† Dendermond. f. ✝
Dixmude. f. ✝
Eſpeires.
† Furnes. p. f. ✝
Gaveren, or Waveren. ✝

‡ Ghent, or Gaunt, b. Canals. f. ✝. tr. 1576. Lat. 51. 24.—140. 32.
Grimmont. Harlebeck.
Iſenghein.
Knock, a Fort.
Leſſingen. ✝ 1708.
Lovendegen, a Fort.
Maldeghem. ✝ 1705.
✝ Menin. ✝ 1744.
Niewport. p. f. ✝ 1600. Sluices. ☽ 12 h.
St. Nicholas.
Ninove.
✝ Oſtend. p. f. ✝ ☽ 12 h. 130. 70.
✝ Oudenarde. f. ✝
Oudenburg.
St. Philip, a Fort.
Pleſſendal, a Fort.
Poperinguen.
Roſbeck. ✝ 1382.
Roſebrugge.
✝ Rupelmonde. E. f.
‡ Tournay. B. f. ✝
Warneton. f.
Warwick.
Wynendale. ✝ 1708.
‡ Ypres. B. f. ✝

4. LIMBURG. D. Inl.

‡ Limburg. f. ✝. Lat. 50. 40.—240. 80.
Monzen.
✝ Rolduc. f.
Val. ✝ 1744.
Viſet.

5. NAMUR. E. Inl.

Bovines.
Bourdines.
Branchon.
Charleroy. f. ✝
Chaſſelet.
Fleurus. ✝ 1690.
Florennes.
Marchiennes.
‡ Namur, B. f. ✝ Lat. 50. 25.—220. 40.
Thielle-la-Ville.
Walcourt. ✝ 1689.
Waſeigne.

6. HAINAULT. E. Inl.

✝ Ath. f. ✝
Binch. f. ✝ 1667.
Blaregnes. ✝ 1709.
Braine-le-Comte.
✝ Enguien. Ba. ✝ 1692.
Fontenoy. ✝ 1745.
St. Guilain. ✝
Halle. ✝ 1691.
Leſſines.
Leuſe. ✝ 1691.
Ligne.
Melin.
Malplaquet. ✝ 1709.
‡ Mons. f. ✝. Lat. 50. 25.—170. 34.
✝ Reux. E. f.
Soignies.
Steenkirk. ✝ 1692.

7. LUXEMBURG. D. Inl.

Arlon. M. ſubject to Pruſſia.
Avein. ✝ 1635.
✝ Baſtogne. f.
Bitburg.
Bomal.
✝ Chiny.
Dinant.
✝ Durbuy.
Herbemont. f.
Homfaliſe.
St. Hubert.
‡ Luxemburg. f. ✝ Lat. 49. 40.—280. 120.
Marche.
Neufchateau.
Roche. f.
Rochefort. E. f.
Roche-Macheren. f. ✝ 1639.
Salmes. E.
St. Veit.
Virton.
✝ Viianden. E. f.

III. FRENCH NETHERLANDS. Subd. 6 Prov.

1. FLANDERS. E. Mar.

St. Amand. ✝ 1667.
✝ Armentières. p. ✝ 1667. ☽ 3 h. 30 m.
Bailleul, or Belle.
Baſſée. ✝
Berg-St. Vinox. f. Canals. ✝
Bourbourg. p. ✝ 1657.
✝ Caſſel. ✝. *Situat. on a mount. whence may be ſeen 32 towns.*
Comines. f.
‡ Douay. U. 1552. Parl. 1674. f. ✝
✝ Dunkirk. p. f. ✝. ☽ 12 h. 110. 90.
Ecluſe. f.
Fort de Linck, a Fort. ✝ 1676.
Gravelines. p. f. ✝. ☽ 11 h. 30.
Haeſbrouk.
Honſcotte.
Lannoy. E.
‡ Liſle, or Ryſſel. f. ✝ 1708. Lat. 50. 38 145. 62.
Marchiennes.
Mardike. p.
Merville. ✝ 1677.
Meſſina.
Mortagne.
✝ Orchies.
Rouſſelart.
Scarpe, a Fort.
Turcoin.
St. Varneton.
✝ Vervic.
Watten.
Winoxberg. Vid. Berg St. Vinox.

2. ARTOIS. E. Inland.

Agincourt. ✝ 1415.
Aire. f. ✝
‡ Arras. B. f. ✝ 1640. Lat. 50, 18.—130. 80.
Aubigny.
Auxy-le-Chateau.
Auxy-aux-Moines.
✝ Bapaume. f. ✝ 1641.
Bethune. f. ✝
Eſtaire.
Heſden. f. ✝ 1639.
Lens. ✝ 1648.
Ligré.
Lillers.
Lique.
Liſbourg.
‡ St. Omer. B. f. ✝ 1679. *Engl. Convent.*
Pas.
St. Paul. E.
Pernes. f.
Renti. M. ✝ 1554.
Terouane. ✝
St. Venant.

3. HAINAULT. E. Inl.

Armiers.
Aveſnes. f.
Bar-le-Mont.
Bavay.
Beaumont. E. ✝ 1691.
✝ Bouchain. f. ✝. *Sluices.*
Chimay. Pr.
Condé. Pr. f. ✝ 1676.
Denain. ✝ 1712.
Fontaine-l'Evêque.
St. Gilian.
Landrecy. f. ✝
Lyeſſe.
Marienburg. ✝ 1554.
✝ Maubeuge. f.
Pecquencour.
✝ Philipville. f.
✝ Queſnoy. f. ✝
Seburg.
‡ Valenciennes. U. 1475. E. f. ✝ 1677. Sluices. Lat. 50. 21. 200. 55.

4. NAMUR. E. Inland.

✝ Charlemont. f.
Givet St. Hilaire.
✝ Givet Notre Dame. f

5. CAMBRESIS. E. Inl.

Arleux. f. ✝
‡ Cambray. A. f. ✝ 1677. Lat. 50. 11.—200. 57.
Cateau-Cambreſis. Pal. tr. 1559.
Crévecœur. ✝ 717.

6. LUXEMBURG. D. Inland.

✝ Bouillon. D. f. ✝ 1676.
Chaumont.
Damvilliers. ✝
Echteren.
Mont-Medi. f. ✝ 1657.
✝ Thionville. f. ✝
Yvoy, or Carignan.

XVIII. THE SEVEN UNI. PROVINCES. Republick.

L. ſignifies Lordſhip.

1. GRONINGEN. L. Mar.

Dam. p.
Delfzyl, a Fort. p.
‡ Groningen. U. 1614. f. ✝ 1672. Lat. 53. 13. 280. 110.
Winſchote. ✝ 1548.

2. FRIESLAND. L. Mar.

Bolcum.
Collum.
Bolſwert. p. f.
✝ Dockum. p. f.
✝ Franeker. U. 1581. f.
✝ Harlingen. p. f.
Hindelopen. p.
Iſſt.
✝ Kuyder. p.
‡ Lewarden. p. f. Lat. 53. 20.—250. 80.
Maccum.
✝ Medemblick. p. ☽ 10 h. 30 m.
✝ Slooten. p.
✝ Sneck, or Snitz. p. f.
Staveren. p.
Vorcum. p.
Yower.
Wirdum.

3. OVERYSSEL. L. Mar.

Almeloo.
Aſſen.
Andlow.
Blockzil. p. f.
✝ Campen. p. f. ✝
✝ Coevorden. p. f. ✝
Delden.
‡ Deventer. U. f. ✝ Lat.

52. 20.—240. 65.
Diepenheim.
Eelde.
Enſchede.
Goor.
† Haſſelt.
Meppel.
Oldenzel.
Oetmarſen.
Ommen.
Rold.
Roon.
Steenwick. f. ⸸
Swart-Sluys, a Fort.
Valters.
† Vollenhove. p. f.
† Zwoll, or Swoll. f.

4. GUELDERLAND. Mar. and ZUTPHEN. E. Inland.

St. André. p.
† Arnheim. f. ⸸ 1672.
Battenburg. Ba. f.
† Bommel. ⸸ 1672.
Borkeloo. f.
Brefort.
Burg.
Buren. E.
Cullenburg. E.
Dieren, a Pal.
Doeſburg. ⸸
Dotechem.
Elburg. p. ⸸ 1672.
Groll. ⸸ 1672.
Harderwick. U. p. ⸸ 1674.
Hattem. ⸸ 1672.
Hueſſen.
Keſſel. f. ſubject to Pruſſia.
Lochem. ⸸ 1672.
Loo, a Pal.
‡ Nimeguen. Pal. f. ⸸. tr. 1679. Lat. 51. 55.—230. 63.
Schenck, a Fort.
Stralen. ⸸ 1672.
Tiel. p. f.
Tolhuys. f.
Voorn, a Fort.
Wachtendonck. p.
Wagenheim.
Yſſelburg.
‡ Zutphen. f. ⸸ 1674.—240. 68.

5. UTRECHT. L. Mar.

‡ Amersfort. ⸸ 1703.
Iſelſtein. f.
† Montfort. f. ⸸ 1672.
Rhenen. f.
Soeſtdyk, a Pal.
Vluenten.
‡ Utrecht. U. 1636. f. ⸸ 1672. Union 1579. tr. 1713, 1714. Lat. 52. 8. 260. 30.
Wick-Duerſtede. f.

6. HOLLAND. E. Mar.

† Alcmaer. ⸸
* Amſterdam. p.f. ⸸ 1300. ☽ 3 h. Lat. 52. 23. 266.
Aſſendelf.
Beverwick.
Bodegrave. ⸸ 1672.
† Briel. p. f. ⸸ 1572. ☽ 2 h. 30. in Voorn Iſle.
Catwick. p.
Crevecœur, a Fort. ⸸ 1672.
† Delft. p. f. Station. Noted for delf-ware, hence ſo called.
Delfſhaven. p.
‡ Dort, or Dordrecht. p. f. Synod 1618. ☽ 4 h. 30 m.
Edam. p. f.
Egmont. f.
† Enchuyſe. p. ☽ 12 h.
† Gertruydenberg. f. ⸸. tr. 1710.
† Gorcum. f.
† Goree. p. ☽ 2 h. 15. in the Iſle of ditto.
† Gouda, or Tergow. Sluices.
‡ Hague. Pal. 3 m. from the ſea. 230. 35.
‡ Harlem. p. f. ⸸ 1572. Printing is ſaid to have been invented here in 1420.
Helvoetſluys. p.f. ſtation in Voorn Iſle. Packet boats from here to Harwich.
Heukelum.
† Heuſden. f.
† Hoorn. p.f ☽ 12 h. 15.
Iſſelſtein. f.
Klundert, a Fort.
Leerdam. E.
‡ Leyden. U. 1575. p. f. ⸸ 1574.
Looſduynen.
Loveſtein, a Fort. State priſoners ſent here.
Maeſland-Sluys. p.
Meliſand.
Medenblic. p. Noted dikes.
Moerdyk.
† Munikendam. p.
Muyden. p. Sluices.
Naerden. p. f. ⸸ 1572. 1672.
Oudewater. f.
Petten. p.
Purmerent.
‡ Rotterdam. p. f. Fine Canals. ☽ 3 h. 45. The ſecond town of the Republ. Birth pl. of Eraſmus, in 1467.
Ryſwick. Pal. tr. 1697.
Sardam. p. Station. Noted for naval ſtores
Scheveling. p.
Schiedam. Canal.
Schoonhoven. p. f.
Sommerdyk. in Over-Flackee Iſle.
Swammerdam. ⸸ 1672.
Texel. p. f. ⸸. ☽ 6 h. in Texel Iſle.
Vianen. f. ⸸ 1672.
Ulaerdingen. p.
Voerden. f. ⸸ 1672.
Voorburg.
Weſep.
† Williamſtadt. p. f.
Worcum.

7. ZEALAND. E. ☽ 1 h. So called from its ſituat. being 7 iſlands, viz. 1. Schowen, 2. Duyveland, 3. Walkeren, 4. Nord-Beveland, 5. Tolen, 6. Wolferdyke, 7. Zuyd-Beveland.

N. B. The fig. before the town refers to what Iſl. it belongs.

3. Armuyden. p. f. ⸸. ☽ 1 h. 45.
1. Bomene. p.
1. Browerſhaven. p. ☽ 3 h. 30.
3. † Fleſſingen, or Fluſhing. p. f. ☽ 12 h. 45.
7. † Goes, or Ter-Goes. p. f.
3. ‡ Middelburg. p. f. Lat. 51. 33.—190. 80.
3. Ramekins. p. f.
5. Tolen. f.
3. Veere, or Ter-Veer. M. p.
3. Zeeburg, a Fort.
1. † Ziric Zee. p. f. ⸸ 1576.

XIX. BOHEMIA. Inl. Div. E. & W. Subd. 18 Circles.

Bamberg.
Bechin. ⸸ 1619.
† Beraun. tr. 1435.
Bern.
Bilin.
Boliſlaw.
Brandeis.
Brod-Nemeki.
Budweis. ⸸
Old Buntſlaw. ⸸
New Buntzlaw.
Cadan. tr. 1560.
‖ Carlſbad. Royal town.
† Caurzim.
Chrudim. ⸸ 1421.
Cometeau. ⸸ 1421.
† Cromeau.
‡ Czaſlau. ⸸ 1742.
Domazlize. f. ⸸
‖ ‡ Egra. f. ⸸ 1742.
† Elbogen. f.
Fridland.
Glatow.
‖ ‡ Glatz. f. ⸸ 1741. ſubj. to Pruſſia.
Gratzen.
Huſinetz. birth pl. of John Huſs.
Janowitz. ⸸ 1645.
Jaromitz.
Joachims-Thal.
Klattaw.
Konigſberga. f.
† Koningſgratz. B. f.
Kuttenberg. Silver mines near it.
‖ Landeck.
Launu.
† Leutmeritz. B. Royal town.
Lownſcutch. ⸸ 1756.
Melnick.
Mies, or Myſa.
Neuhaus. f. ⸸ 1645.
Nymburg. f. ⸸ 1634.
† Pilſen, or Bilſen. f. ⸸
Prachen.
Podebrook.
* Prague. A. U. 1360. Pal. f. ⸸. Lat. 50. 580.
Prandnitz. ⸸ 1745.
† Pyſeck. f. ⸸ 1619.
† Rakonick.
Rockizau. ⸸ 1421.
Ronſberg. f.
† Satz. Royal town.
† Slany. f.
Staditz.
Tabor. f. ⸸
Tachaw. ⸸
Tetſchen. f.
Teyn.
Thereſiaenſtadt. A new town, now building, ſo c. in hon. of the late Q. of Hungary
‖ Toplitz.
Ultaw.
Wodnay.

XX. IRELAND.

A large iſland near Gr. Britain, ſubject to it ſince A. 1172. erected into a km. in 1542. divided into four large Prov. viz. Ulſter, Connaught, Leinſter, and Munſter. Subd. into

32 Counties, and these into 253 Baronies.

The fig. 2 and 4 are for the Members a County or Town sends to Parl.

I. ULSTER. E. Mar. Several Lakes. Subdiv. 9 Counties.

1. DONEGAL. E. 2. Mar. Subd. 5 Baronies.

† Ballishanon. 2. p.
† Donegal. E. 2. p. ☽ 4 h. 30. Lat. 54. 34. 440. 130.
Green Castle, a Fort. p.
St. Johnstown. 2.
Killybegs. 2.
Lifford. V. 2.
Rapho. B. Ba.

2. LONDONDERRY. E. Mar. 2. Subd. 5 Ba.

† Colerain. Ba. 2.
Culmore. p.
‡ Londonderry, or Derry. B. E. 2. p. f. ✝ 1689. Lat. 54. 52.—430. 110.
Newton-Limavady. 2.

3. ANTRIM. E. 2. Mar. Subd. 9 Ba.

Antrim. E. 2. p.
Ballimony.
† Belfast. 2. p. f.
† Carrickfergus. 2. p. f. ☽ 10 h. 30 m. Lat. 54. 45.—360. 100.
Connor. B.
Dunlace. p. f.
Lisburn. E. 2.
Randalstown. 2.

4. TYRONE. E. 2. Inl. Subd. 4 Ba.

Altmore.
Augher. 2.
† Clogher. B. 2. Lat. 54. 16.—380. 90.
† Dungannon. V. 2.
Montjoy. p.
Omagh.
Strabane. V. 2.

5. DOWN. V. 2. Mar. Subd. 8 Ba.

Bangor. V. 2.
† Down-Patrick. B. 2. p. Lat. 54. 23.—335. 80.
Dromore. B.
Dundrum. p.
Hillsborough. E. 2.
Killyleagh. 2.
Newry. 2.
Newtown. Ba. 2.
Strangford. V. p. ☽ 10 h. 30.

6. ARMAGH. 2. Inland. Subd. 5 Ba.

Armagh. A✝. 2.
Blackbank.
† Charlemont. E. 2. f. ✝ 1690. Lat. 54. 16. 360. 85.

7. MONAGHAN. 2. Inl. Subd. 5 Ba.

Drumbote.
Killevan.
† Monaghan. 2. Lat. 54. 12.—365. 78.

8. FERMANAGH. Ba. Inl. 2. Subd. 8 Ba.

Belchoe.
† Eniskilling. V. 2. p. f. ✝. Lat. 54. 20. 405. 100.
Garrison.
Tarmon.

9. CAVAN. E. 2. Inland. Subd. 7 Ba.

Balliconnel.
Belturbet. 2.
Blaney.
† Cavan. E. 2. f. Lat. 54. 370. 75.
Kilmore. B.
Peterborough.

II. CONAUGHT. E. Mar. Subd. 5 Counties.

1. LETRIM. 2. Mar. Subd. 6 Ba.

Carrick. E. 2.
James-Town. 2.
† Letrim. Lat. 54.

2. SLEGO. 2. Mar. Subd. 6 Ba.

Achonry.
Ballaghy.
Bellelare.
Killoony.
† Slego. V. 2. p. f. Lat. 54. 12.—430. 125.

3. MAYO. 2. Mar. Subd. 9 Ba.

Ballinrobe.
Castlebar. 2.
Killala. B. p.
Mayo. p.

4. ROSCOMMON. E. 2. Inl. Subd. 6 Ba.

Boyle. 2.
Elphin. B.
Roscommon. 2.
Tulsk. 2.

5. GALLWAY. 2. Mar. Subd. 17 Ba.

Aghrim.
Athenrey. Ba. 2. f.
Clonfort. B.
† Gallway. V. 2. p. f. ☽ 4 h. 15. Lat. 53. 12. 440. 125.
Gort.
Headford. Ba.
Portumny.
Tuam. A. 2.

III. LEINSTER. D. Mar. Subd. 12 Counties.

1. LOUTH. E. 2. Mar. Subd. 4 Ba.

Atherdee. 2.
Carlingford. Ba. 2. p. ☽ 10 h. 30 m.
† Drogheda. E. 2. p. f. ✝ 1690.
Dundalk. 2. p.
Dunleer. 2.
Louth. E.

2. LONGFORD. Ba. 2 Inl. Subd. 6 Ba.

Ardach. B.
Granard. E. 2.
St. Johnstown. 2.
Lanesborough. E. V. 2.
† Longford. Ba. 2. Lat. 53. 40.—380. 80.

3. W. MEATH. B. E. 2. Inl. Subd. 11 Ba.

† Athlone. E. 2. p. f.
Fore. 2.
Kilbeggan. 2.
† Mullingar. 2. f. Lat. 53. 25.—365. 55.

4. E. MEATH. E. 2. Mar. Subd. 11 Ba.

† Athboy. 2.
Duleck. 2.
† Kells. V. 2.
Navan. 2.
Ratoth. 2. Slaine.
† Trim. 2.

5. DUBLIN. E. 2. Mar. Subd. 6 Ba.

* Dublin. A. U. 1591. E. 4. Parl. p. f. ☽ 9 h. 15. resid. of the Viceroy. Lat. 53. 20. 296.
Newcastle. 2.
Ringsend. p.
Swords. V. 2.

6. KILDARE. M. 2. Inl. Subd. 8 Ba.

Athy. 2.
Harristown. 2.
† Kildare. B. M. 2.
Naas. V. 2.

7. KING'S COUNTY. 2. Inl. Subd. 11 Ba.

Bannagher. 2.
Bir.
† Kingston. E. or Philip's Town. 2.

8. QUEEN'S COUNTY, with the W. district of Ossory. B. E. 2. Inl. Subd. 7 Ba.

Ballinakil. 2.
† Maryborough, or Q's Town, Ba. 2.
Port-Arlington. 2.

9. WICKLOW. 2. Mar. Subd. 6 Ba.

Aghrim. Ba. ✝ 1691.
† Arklow. p.
Ballinglas. 2.
† Blessington. E. 2.
Bray. p.
Carysfort. Ba. 2.
Tinnehaly.
† Wicklow. 2. p. f.

10. CATHERLOUGH. 2. Inl. Subd. 5 Ba.

† Catherlough. Ba. 2. Lat. 52. 45.—336. 50.
† Laglyn, or Loughlin. B. 2.

11. KILKENNY. 2. Inl. Subd. 11 Ba.

Callen. 2.
Ennisteage. 2.
Gowran. Ba. 2.
St. Kenys, or Irish-Town. 2.
‡ Kilkenny. 2. Lat. 52. 35.—350. 68.
Knocktopher. 2.
† Thomastown. 2.

12. WEXFORD. E. 2. Mar. Subd. 8 Ba.

Bannow. 2.
Clomines. 2.
Duncannon. Ba. p. f.
Enniſcorthy. 2.
Ferns. B.
Fethard. 2.
Newborough, or Gorey. 2.
New Roſs. 2.
Taghmon. 2.
‡ Wexford. E. 2. p. Lat. 52. 20.—320. 70.

IV. MUNSTER. Mar. Subd. 6 Counties.

1. TIPPERARY. 2. Inl. Subd. 14 Bar.

Cahir. Ba.
† Carrick on Sure.
Caſhel. A. 2.
† Clonmel. Ba. 2. f.
Emmeley.
Fethard. 2.
Galfally.
Killynaule.
Nenagh.
Silvermine.
Thurles.
Tipperary.

2. CLARE. 2. Mar. Subd. 8 Ba.

Bryanſbridge. p.
Clare. p.
Ennis. 2.
Kilfenora. B.
Killalo. B.

3. LIMERICK. 2. Inl. Subd. 9 Ba.

Aſkeyton. 2. p.
† Killmalock. 2.
† Limerick. B. Ba. 2. p. f. ‡ 1690, 1691. ☽ 6 h. Lat. 52. 25.—400. 120.
New Church.

4. WATERFORD. E. 2. Mar. Subd. 6 Ba.

Caperquin.
Dungarvan. V. 2. p. f. ☽ 5 h.
Kilmack-Thomas.
Liſmore. B. 2.
Tallagh 2.
‡ Waterford. B. E. 2. p. f. ☽ 5 h. 45. Lat. 52. 12.—340. 90.

5. CORK. E. 2. Mar. The largeſt and moſt S. County of Ireland. Sub. 15 Ba.

Ballicora.
Baltimore. Ba. 2. p. ☽ 4 h. 45 m.
Bandonbridge. 2.
Bantry. p. ☽ 5 h. 15.
Caſtle-Martyr. 2. p.
Charles F. a Fort.
Charleville. 2.
Clognikelty. 2.
Clonkilly. p.
Cloyne. B. p.
Coolticormack.
‡ Cork. B. E. 2. p. f. ☽ 4 h. 45 m. Lat. 51. 40.—395. 140.
Doneraile. V. 2.
Inchegeela.
† Kinſale. Ba. 2. p. ☽ 4 h. 30 m.
Mallow. 2.
Midleton. V. 2.
Rathcormuck. 2.
Roſs. B. E. 2. p.
† Youghal. 2. p. f. ☽ 6 h.

6. KERRY. E. 2. Mar. Subd. 8 Ba.

Aghadoe. B.
† Ardfert. B. 2. p.
Caſtlemain.
† Dingle. 2. p. ☽ 4 h. 30.
Trally. 2.
Ventry. p.

XXI. SICILY. Iſland near Naples, km. in Italy, of which it is a part. div. into three Prov. called vallies; all Mar.

1. VAL DI DEMONA.

Aderno.
Ætna, or Mount Gibel, a fam. Volcano.
Caſtro-Reale.
‡ Catania. B. p.
† Cefalu. B. p. f.
Faro, a noted Lighthouſe. p.
Forza-de-Agro.
Jaci d'Aquila. Pr. p.
Jaci, a Caſtle.
St. Marco.
‡ Meſſina. A. p. f. ‡. Lat. 38. 10. 1100. 105.
† Milazzo. B. p. f.
Nicoſia.
† Patti. B. p. f.
St. Philip d'Argirone.
Polana. p.
Politio, or Polizzi.
Raſocalmo. p.
† Taormina. p.
Toſa.
Traina.
Villa-Franca.

2. VAL DI MAZARA

Alcamo.
Bivona. D.
Calata-Bellota.
Calata-Fimi.
Caſtelamara.
Caſtro Novo.
† St. Gergenti, or Agrigenta. B. p. f. ‡
Giuliana.
Heraclea. p.
† Marſala. p. f.
‡ Mazara. B. p.
† Mont-Real. A. p.
Naro.
‖ * Palermo. A. p. f. Lat. 38. 10. 1000.
Sala di Parthenico.
Salema.
Solanta. p.
‖ Termini. p. f.
‖ † Trapano. p. f.
Xacca, or Sacca. p. f.

3. VAL DI NOTO.

Auguſta. p.
Alicata. p. ‡ 1543.
Brouca. p.
Calata-Girone.
Calata-Niſſeta.
Calata-Xibeta.
Camarana. p.
Chiaromonte.
Enna.
Leontini.
Leocata. p.
Mazarino. E.
Melitello.
Modica. E.
‡ Noto. Lat. 37. 15. 1120. 110.
Palazzuolo.
Raguſa.
Salſo.
‡ Syracuſe. B. p. f. ‡. birth pl. of Archimedes.
Terra-Nuova. D. p.

‖ In LIPARI Iſland, N. of Sicily.

† Lipari. B. p. f. ‡ 1544.

Lat. 39.—1030. 70.

XXII. SWITZERLAND. Republic. div. into 13 Cantons, and the Allies. All Inl. Prot. and Papiſt.

N. B. No. 1, 2, &c. before each Canton, ſignify the geographical order, i. e. from N. to S. but the No. next to the name, denotes the political order of each Canton in the Helvetic Body. Bern and Baſil are the two largeſt cities in Switzerland.

1. SCHAFFHAUSEN. 12. Proteſtant.

† Dieſſenhofen.
‡ Schaffhauſen. f. Lat. 47. 39.—500. 86.

2. BASIL, or BASLE, 9. Proteſtant.

† Arleſhem.
‡ Baſil, or Bâle. B. U 1458. Council 1431. f. Lat. 47. 40.—420 60.
Bienna. p. Ally.
† Delſperg, or Delemont. Ally.
† Franquemont.
Homberg. f.
Klettenberg.
Lauffen.
† Lichſtall.
† Porentru. f. Ally.
Siffac.
† St. Urſane. Ally.
Walleburg. f.

3. SOLEURE. 11. Papiſt.

† Olten.
‡ Soleure, or Solothurn. f. Lat. 47. 18. 440. 12.

4. ZURICH. 1. Prot.

Egliſow.
Forteck, a Caſtle.
Gruningen. f.
Kiburg. f.
‖ † Regenſberg. f.
Ruperſchwil. p. f.
† Stein. p.
Utznach. p.
‖ † Winterthur.
‡ Zurich. U. p. f. Lat. 47. 25.—500. 60. birth pl. of Zinglius.

5. APPENZEL. 13. Prot. and Papiſt.

† Appenzel. Lat. 47. ½
† Heriſaw.

6. GLARIS. 8. Prot. & Papiſt.

† Glaris Lat. 47. 6. Quarten. p.
† Wahleſtat. p.
† Werdenberg.

7. ZUG. 7. Papiſt. The ſmalleſt Canton.

‡ Zug. p. + 1315. Lat. 47.—510. 60.

8. SCHWITZ, or SWITZ. 5. Papiſt.

† Schwitz, or Switz. p. From this town or canton, the whole repub. takes its preſent name. Lat. 47. 525. 70.

9. LUCERN. 3. The moſt confid. cant. next to Bern and Zurich. Papiſt.

Gerſaw.
‡ Lucern. p. f. Lat. 46. 55.—510. 45.
Sempach. p. + 1396.
† Surſea. p.
† Williſaw.

10. BERN. 2. The largeſt Cant. by far. Prot.

‖ † Aaraw. tr. 1712.
† Aigle.
Altemburg, a Caſtle.
Arberg. f.
Arburg. f.
† Aubonne.
Avanche.
* Bern. f. Lat. 47. 410.
Brouck.
Brugg.
Buren. f.
† Burgdorf. f.
Cuilli. p.
Erlach.
Frutingen. f.
† Granſon. p. f. + 1476.
Hapſburg, anc. Caſtle, formerly belonging to the anc. Counts of ditto, from whom the Houſe of Auſtria deſcend.
Hinderlapping. f.
† Lauzanne. B. U. p.
Lentzburg. f.
Luſtri. p.
† Morat, or Murten. p. f. + 1476.
† Morges. p. f.
† Moudon.
† Nidau. p. f.
† Nyon. p. f.
† Orba.
Rolle. p.
† Payerne. + 1536.
† Romain-Motier. f.
† Spietz. Ba. p. f.
† Thoun. p. f.
† Vevay. p.
Villeneuve. p.
† Underſwen. p.
Wangen.
† Yverdun. p. f.
† Zoffingen.

11. FRIBURG. 10. Papiſt.

Bullos, or Bol. f.
Echalens.
† Eſtavayer. f.
‡ Friburg. f. Lat. 46. 50. 420. 28.
Friburg, a celeb. Hermitage, cut in a rock near Friburg.
Gruyeres. f. noted for fine cheeſe.
† Romont, or Rondmont. E. f.
Rue.
Schwarzenburg.

12. UNDERWALD. 6. Papiſt.

Sarnem.
† Stantz. p. Lat. 47. Titliſburg, the higheſt mount. in Switzerl.

13. URI. 4. Papiſt.

† Altorf. p. f. Lat. 46. 50.—465. 70.

Subjects and Allies of the Swiſs. Some Proteſt. and ſome Papiſts.

I. SUBJECTS.

1. BADEN. E.

Arran. Diet.
‖ ‡ Baden. tr. 1714. Diet. +. Lat. 47. 27.
† Bremgarten.
Kayſerſtuhl. f.
Mellingen.

2. TURGAW.

Arbon. p. f.
† Biſchofs-Zell. f.
† Frawenfeld. Lat. 47. 40.
Pfin.
Rhoſchac. p.
Steckborn. p.
† Wyl. Pal.

3. RHINTHAL.

† Rhineck. f.

4 SARGANS. E.

‖ † Sargans. f.
Wallenſtat. p.

5. Towards Italy, near Milan. D.

Bellinzona.
† Locarno. p.
† Lugano. p.

II. ALLIES.

1. ABBEY of St. GALL.

† St. Gall. +. Lat. 47. 38.—490. 105.
Lichtenſtein.

2. GRISONS. anc. RHETIA. The largeſt Allies.

Bellents.
† Bormio. E. f.
‡ Chiavenna. E. p.
‡ Coire. B. Lat. 46. 50. 475. 115.
Glaven.
Haldenſtein. Ba. Fine Caſtle.
Igis. Fine ditto.
† Ilantz.
Madia, or Magia.
Maſſox.
Mazzo, or Maſino. + 1635.
† Meyenfeld. + 1499.
‡ Morbegno.
† Sondrio.
Tavetſch.
Teglio.
Tel.
† Tirano.

3. VALLAIS, or B. of SION.

† Fiſchbach, or Viſp. +
‖ Leuk. f.
† Sion. B. f. Lat. 46. 10. 465. 60.

4. GENEVA. Vid. No. XLIII.

5. NEUFCHATEL. E. Subj. to Pruſſia.
Boudry.
‡ Neufchatel. E. p. f. Lat. 47. 5. 390. 30.
† Vallangin. E. p.

XXIII. VENICE.

Repub. in Italy. Mar. Divided into 14 Prov.

1. CADORIN. Inland.

† Cadore. Lat. 46. 25.

2. BELLUNESE. Inl.

† Belluno. B. f. Lat. 46. 9.

3. FELTRIN. Inland.

† Feltri. B. Lat. 46. 3.

4. FRIULI. Mar.

Aquileia. P. p. +
Belgrado.
Cividal-di-Friuli.
Concordia. B.
Cordipa.
Grado.
Marano. p. f.
Monte-Falcone. f.
† Palma. p. f.
Porto Gruaro. B.
Spilembergo.
Tolmezzo.
‡ Udina. B. f. Lat. 46. 12.—655. 60.

5. ISTRIA. Mar. A Peninſula.

‡ Cabo-de-Iſtria. B. p. f. +. Lat. 45. 48. 700. 72.
Citta Nuova. B. p.
Dignant.
Fianone. p.
Fiume, or St. Veits. p. f. ſubj. to Auſtria.
Lupo-Glavo. To ditto
Muggia, or Muglia. p. f.
Parenzo. B. p. f. + 1267.
Pedena. B. ſubject to Auſtria.
Pirano. p.
Pola. B. p. f.
† Rovigno. p.
Servulo, a Caſtle, ſubj. to Auſtria.
Trieſte. B. p. f. to ditto.
St. Veits. Vid. Fiume.
Umago. p.

6. BERGAMASCO. Inl.

‡ Bergamo. B. f. Lat. 45. 40.—570. 150.
† Romano. f.

7. BRESCIANO. Inl.

Aſola.
‡ Breſcia. B. f. + 1517. Lat. 45. 31. 585. 125.

Chiari. † 1701.
Diſſenzano.
Gavardo.
Lonato.
Iſeo. p.
Palazzuolo.
Rocca-d'Anfo. p. f.
† Salo. p. f. † 1706.
Toſcolano. p.

8. CREMASCO. Inl.

‡ Crema. B. f. Lat. 45. 25.–560. 145.

9. VERONESE. Inl.

Carpi. † 1701.
Caſtel-Boldo.
Garda.
Legnano. f.
Maſſa, or Mazzi.
Peſchiera. p. f.
Porto. f.
Rivolo. p.
‡ Verona. ſurnamed the Charming. B. U Pal. f. Lat. 45. 20. 615. 80. birth pl. of Pliny the elder, and Vitruvius.
Villa-Franca.

10. VICENTINO. Inl. Fruitf. prov. called the Garden and Shambles of Venice.

Baſſano.
‡ Vicenza. B. pal. f. Lat. 45. 32.–600. 37.

11. TREVISANO. Mar.

Aſolo.
† Ceneda. B.
Rocca di Val di Marino.
Salicé.
‡ Treviſo, or Trevigio. B. f. Lat. 45. 43. 615. 23.

12. DOGADO, or D. of VENICE. Mar.

Caorli.
† Chiozza. B. p. f.
Lido. p.
Liſonzo. p.
Malamocco. p.
Meſtre.
† Murano.
Torcello. B.
* Venice, ſurn. the Rich P. U. 1592. inq. pal. p. f. Lat. 45. 25.–630. founded in 452. buiſt on 72 ſm. iſles. repub. began 997.

13. PADUANO. Inl.

‖ Abano.
Arqua. noted for the tomb of Petrarch.
Cologna.
Eſte.
† Novale.
‡ Padua, ſurnamed the Learned, B. U. 1221. pal. † 1706. Lat. 45. 24.–610. 30. birth pl. of Titus-Livius. The Paduaneſe were the founders of Venice, in 452.

14. POLESINO DE ROVIGO. Mar.

Adria. B. p.
Labadia. f.
Loredo.
† Rovigo. Lat. 45. 10. 615. 45.

Towns in the iſles of the G. of Venice, belong. to the republick.

Oſero. B. in iſle ditto.
Caorlo. B. in iſle ditto
Cherzo. in iſle ditto.
† Chiozo. B. p. f. in iſle ditto.
Curzola. B. in iſle ditto.
Veglia. B. p. f. in iſle ditto.

XXIV. GENOA

Repub. in Italy. Mar. div. into W. and E. Coaſts.

1. W. Coaſt. Mar.

† Albenga. B. p. f. † 175.
Albiſola. p. † 1745.
† Araſſi. p.
Chiavari.
Cogoreto. p. village, noted for the birth pl. of Columbus, who firſt diſcov. America, in 1492.
Diano. p. f.
† Final. M. p. f. †
† Gavi. f.
* Genoa, ſurnamed the Superb. A. pal. p. f. †. Lat. 44. 25.–578.
Maro. M.
Menton. p. f.
† Monaco. Pr. p. f.
Noli. B. p. f.
Novi. † 1746.
† Oneglia. Pr. p. †. ſubj. to Sardinia.
Oſtagio.
Porto-Morizo. p. f.
St. Remo. p.
Roquebrune. p. f.
‡ Savona. B. p. f. † 1746. Lat. 44. 20. 560. 4°. the ſecond city in the rebublick.
Seſtri-di-Ponente.
Vado. p. f.
† Vintimiglia. B. p. f. †
Voltagio.

2. En. COAST. Mar.

Brugneto. B. p.
Lavagnay. E. p.
Lerici. p.
Nervi. p.
Porto-Fino. p. f.
Porto-Venereo. p. f.
Rapallo. p.
Seſtri-di-Levante. p.
† Sarzana. B. p. f.
Spezzia. p. f.
Torriglia. M.

XXV. PIEDMONT.

Pr. in Italy. Mar. ſubj. to Sardinia. div. into 6 parts, viz. Aouſta. D. Piedm. Proper. Pr. Vercelli, Lordſh. Aſti. E. Saluzzo. M. Nice. E.

Alteſſon.
Angrogna.
‡ Aouſta. B. D.
† Aſti. B. E. f. †
Avigliano.
Beila.
Bene. E.
Boglio. E.
† Biela.
Briqueras. †
Brunetto. f.
Carignan. Pr. f. †
Carmagniola. E. f. † 1691.
Ceriſoles. † 1544.
† Ceva. M. f.
Chateau-Dauphin, av. ſtrong Caſtle. † 1744.
‡ Cheraſco. f. † 1640. tr. 1631.
† Chieri, or Quiers. f.
Chitor. † 1705.
† Chivas. f. †
Coconato.
† Coni. f. †
Creſcentino. †
Demona, or Demont, a fort. † 1744.
† Dolce-Aqua. f.
Dronero.
Exilles. f. † 1708.
Feneſtelles. f. † 1708.
Foſſano. B. f.
† Ivrea. B. M. f. †
Lanzo.
Lucerna.
Marſaglia. † 1693.
† Maſſerano. Pr. f.
Moncallier.
‡ Mondovi. B. U. f.
Mont-Alban, a fort.
‡ Nice. B. E. p. f. † 1744. Lat. 43. 42. 580. 90.
Orbalſan.
Oulz.
Pancale.
Perouſa.
Pianeza. f.
† Pignerol. f. †
Poverino.
Pragilas.
Queraſque, Vid. Cheraſco.
Quiers, Vid. Chieri.
† Raconi. f.
† Rivoli. f.
† Saluzzo. B. M. f.
† Savillan. f.
Setimo.
Sezanne.
Soſpello. † 1692.
Stafarda. † 1690.
† Suſa. M. f. †. called the key of Italy, and the gate of war.
Tenda. E. f.
* Turin. A. U. 1412. parl. pal. f. †. Lat. 44. 50.–515. reſid. of the k. of Sardinia.
Veilliana. † 1630.
Venerie-Royale, a pal. 3 m. from Turin.
‡ Vercelli. B. f. †
† Verua. f. † 1705.
Villa-Franca. p. f. †
Villa-Nova-d'Aſti.

XXVI. SAVOY.

D. In Italy. Inl. ſubj. to Sardin. div. into ſix parts, viz. Chablais. D. Geneveſe. D. Fauſigny. Ba. Savoy-Proper. D. Tarantaiſe. E. Morienne. E.

Abondance.
Aigueblle. † 1742.
Aime, or Axima.
‖ Aix. M. p.
† Annecy. p. f. † 1535.
Beaufort. f.
† Bonneville.
Bourget.
Bramant.
* Chambery. parl. pal. †. Lat. 45. 35. 490.
Chambre. M.
Chaumont.
† Cluſe.
Echelles.
Evian.

Genis. [B.
† St. Jean-de-Morienne.
St. Maurice.
St. Michael.
† Montmelian. f. ✝
† Mouſtier. A. f.
Ripaille. p.
Roche.
† Rumilly. ✝ 1630.
Salanches.
Taninge.
† Thonon. pal. p.

XXVII. MONTFERRAT. D. in Italy. Inl. ſubj. to Sardinia.

‖ Acqui. B ✝
Alba. B.
* Caſal, ſurn. the ſtrong. B. f. ✝. Lat. 45. 7. 550.
St. Damiano. ✝ 1553.
Livorno.
Moncalvo. f.
Nizza-della-Paglia.
Pondeſturia.
Rocca-di-Annone, a fort.
Rocca-d'Arazze, a do.
Spigna. M. f.
Trino. f. ✝ 1704.

XXVIII. TUSCANY.

Grand D. in Italy. Mar. ſubj. to Auſtria. div. into 3 territories, and other ſubdiv.

1. Florentino. Inl.

‖ Acqua.
Arezzo. B.
Barberino. [B.
Borgo-di-San-Sepulcro.
Citta del Caſtadella.
Colle. B.
Cortona. B.
Empoli. B.
Fieſoli. B. pal.
Fos-di-Novo.
* Florence, ſurnamed the Beautiful. A.U. 1438. pal. f. Lat. 43. 46.—802. birth pl. of Americus Veſpucius, after whom America is called. Alſo Galileo, aſtron. Dante, poet, &c.
St. Geminiano. pal.
St. Miniato. B.
Mugliano. f.
Peſcia.
† Piſtoia. B.
Poggio. fine pal.
† Pontremoli. f.
† Prato. B.
Pratolino, a fine pal near Florence.
Verucola.

2. Pisano. Mar.

‡ Leghorn, or Livorno, ſurn. the Trading. p. f.
‡ Piſa. A. U. 1339. pal. p. f. ✝. Council 1409. ſtation for gallies. Lat. 43. 42.—770. 50. the ſecond city in Tuſcany.
Pomeranza.
Vada. p.
‖ † Volterra. B. f.

3. Siennese. D. Including the Pr. of Piombino, Stato del Preſidi, and Elba Iſland. Mar.

Bonconvento.
Caſtro-Caltaldo.
Chiuſi. B.
Groſſetto. B. p. f.
Lucignano.
Maſſa. B. p.
Mont-Alcino. B.
Mont-Alto.
Monte-Pulciano. B.
Ombrone. p.
Petigliano.
† Pienza. B.
Poggibonzi.
Radicofani. f.
Saturnia.
‡ Sienna. A. U. pal. f. Lat. 43. 20.—820. 30.
Soana, or Suana. B.

In Piombino. Pr. ſubj. to its own Pr. under the protect. of Naples.

† Piombino. B. p. f.
Scarlino. p. f.
Vetulia. p.

In Elba Iſland.

Porto-Longone. p. f. ✝
† Porto-Ferraio. p. f. ſubj. to Tuſcany.

In Stato del Presidi. ſubj. to Naples.

Monte Philippo, a fort. ✝ 1712.
† Orbitello. p. f.
Porto-Hercole. p. f.
San Stefano. p.
Telamona. p. f.

XXIX. MODENA. D.

Vid. 29. Deſcription. Mar.

‖ Acquaria.
Berſello. f. ✝
Campo Santo. ✝ 1743.
Carpi. Pr. f. ✝
Carara. noted for fine marble.
† Caſtel-Novo de Carfagnana. f.
Concordia. E. ✝ 1704.
† Corregio. Pr. f. ✝ 1706.
Fanano.
Finale. ✝
† Maſſa. Pr. f.
‡ Mirandola. D. pal. f. ✝
* Modena. B. pal. f. ✝. Lat. 44. 34.—725.
† Montecchio.
Monantola.
‡ Reggio. B. D. f. ✝. birth pl. of Arioſto.
Rubiera. f.
† Saſſuolo. f.
Seſtola.
Tanedo.

XXX. MANTUA. D.

Inl. ſubj. to Auſtria.

Andes, or Petula, a vill. near Mantua, where Virgil was born.
Aqua-Negra.
† St. Benedetto.
Borgo-Forte.
† Bozolo. f.
Calcinato. ✝. 1706.
Caneto. f. ✝
Caſtella.
Caſtiglione del Stivere. f. ✝
Caſtillara.
Goito. ✝
Gonzaga.
Governolo. ✝ 1702.
Guaſtalla. D. f. ✝ 1734. ſubj. to Parma.
Luzzara. f. ✝ 1702.
* Mantua. A. U. p. f. ✝. Lat. 45. 10.—600.
† Novellara. E. f.
Oſtiglia.
Quiſtello. ✝ 1734.
Ragivolo.
Revero. f.
Rocaglia.
† Sabionetta. D. f.
Solfarino. Pr.
Viadana.

XXXI. PARMA. D.

Inl. Vid. 31. Deſcript.

Borgo St. Donino. B.
† Borgo-val-di-Taro.
Buſſeto.
† Caſtel St. Joanne. f.
Colorno. pal.
Fierenzuolo.
Fiorenzuola.
Fortnova. ✝ 1495.
Giovani Caple, a fort.
Nibano.
* Parma. B. U. pal. f. ✝ 1734. Lat. 44. 50. 700.
‡ Placenza. B. U. D.
† San Stefano. M.
Taro. Vid. Borgo-val.

XXXII. MILAN. D

Inl. ſubj. to Auſtria.

Abiagraſſo.
Agnadelloa. ✝ 1509.
† Anghiera. E. p.
Annano, a fort. ✝.
Baſſignana. ✝ 1745.
Boſco, or Boſchi.
Bron, or Bronno. ✝ 1703.
Canobia.
Caravaggio. ✝ 1446.
Caſal-Maggiore. f.
Caſſano. f. ✝ 1705.
Caſtellazzo. ✝ 1704.
Codogno. ✝ 1746.
† Como. B. p. f. ✝ 1706.
‡ Cremona. B. U. f. ✝ Fort de Fuentes, a Fort. p.
Givira.
Lecco. p.
‡ Lodi. B. f. noted for fine cheeſe, called Parmeſan.
Lodi. 3 m. fr. the latter.
Margozza. p.
Mariano.
Marignano. ✝ 1515.
* Milan. ſurn. the Great. A. U. pal. f. ✝. beſieged forty times, taken 20, demoliſh. four.—Lat. 45. 25. 538.
Monza.
Omegna. f.
‡ Pavia. B. U. 791. f. ✝. the ſecond city, formerly the cap. of the Lombards, where Didier, their laſt k. was tak. by Charlem. in 773.
Picighitone. f. ✝ 1733.
Roque de Non. Vid. Annano.
† Seravalle.
Seſto. p.
Soncino. f.
Stradela. f.
Trezzo.
Veſpolato.
Ugogna.
Voghera. f.
Uſtiano.

Other towns in this D.

belonging to the k. of Sardinia.

‡ Alexandria. B. f. +
† Arona. p. f. + 1706.
Bobio. B. E.
† Domo-d'Oscella. f.
Lumello.
‡ Mortara. f.
† Novara. B. f. +
† Tortona. B. f. +
† Valenza. f. +
† Varallo.
Vigevano. B. f.
Voghera. f.

XXXIII. CORSICA.

Island in the Medit. Sea. N. of Sardinia. subject to France. div. into N. and S. parts.

N. Part. Mar.

Aleria. B. + 1736.
Accia. B.
Algagiola. p. f. + 1731.
* Bastia. B. p. f. +. Lat. 42. 35.—735.
Calvi. p. f.
Corte. f.
San Fiorenzo. p.
Luri.
Mariana. B.
Nebio. B. in ruins.
Porto-Nuovo. p.
Rocca Piana.
Talcini.

S. Part. Mar.

† Adjazzo. B. p. f.
† Bonifacio. p. f. + 1420.
Ficari. p.
Porto-Vecchio. p.
Sagona. B. in ruins.
Vico.

XXXIV. LITTLE TARTARY. subj. to Turky. Mar.

1. Little Tartary Proper. Mar.

Abloe. p.
Islam.
Or, or Precop. p. f. + 1738. Lat. 46. 18.—1400.
Selenaia Dolina.
Zeroaja.

2. Crimea, or Crim-Tartary. Mar.

A very noted Peninsula, in the Black Sea, or anc. Pont-Euxine.

Achmetschet.
Arbatok. p.
† Bachiser i. + 1736.
Baluclavo, or Jambol. p. station.
Belbeg. p.
Bolusnaf. p.
‡ Caffa, or Kaffa. p. f. +. Lat. 44. 45. 1480.
Crim, or Crimenda.
Karabes. p.
Kiderlesi. p.
Kirtz. p.
Korzibas. p.
Koslof. p.
Topetorkan. p.

XXXV. TRANSYLVANIA. Pr. Inl. subj to Hungary. div. into 16 districts.

Abrugbanya. E.
Agnabat.
Agnetfin.
‡ Alba-Julia. B. U. 1629.
Altemburg. f. [f.
Beftricia.
‡ Bistricz. E. f.
Borberek. f.
Branska.
† Brassaw, or Cronstat E. f.
† Bros, or Saasvaros.
Burgles.
‡ Clausenburg, or Colos-war. diet.
Deva.
Fogaras. f.
* Hermanstadt. B. f. Lat. 46. 25.—990.
Huniad.
Karensebes, a fort.
Medweis.
† Megesvar.
Megiers.
Nagibania.
† Newmark.
Noesen, or Beiterze. U. f.
† Sassebes, or Millenbach. E. f.
† Segesvar, or Chesburg. E. f.
Seltzburg, or Vizanga.
† Torda, or Tornburg. E.
Vistricz.
Weissemburg. Vid. Alba Julia.
Zabola.
Zeben, or Ceben. Vid. Hermanstadt.

XXXVI. SCLAVONIA Inl. subj. to Austria div. into 6 counties.

Agram. Vid. Zagrab.
Baboliza.
Brod. f. + 1688.
Carlowitz. tr. 1699.
Copranitz. f.
Darda, a fort.
† Esseck. f. + 1687.
† Gradiska. f. + 1691.
Harsa. + 1687.
Illock. f.
† Kreiss, or St. Croix. E. Royal town.
† Metroviza.
† Peterwaradin. E. f. + 1716.
‡ Posega. E. f. + 1687. Lat. 45. 30.
Salankamen. + 1691.
Semlin, or Zemlin.
† Sirmich, or Zteim. B. E. Councils.
Velika, *on Backawa.*
Velika, *on Save.*
† Walckowar.
† Walpo. E. f.
† Waradin. E. f.
† Zagrab. B. E. f.

XXXVII. SILESIA. D.

One of the largest D. in Eur. Inl. divided into Upper, Middle, and Lower Silesia, and these subd. into 17 small D. and 7 Ba. or Lordsh. The best part belongs to Prussia, since the y. 1742. What belongs to Austria, is in Upp. or S. Silesia, near Moravia.

Bar. subj. to Aust.
Bolesiau.
Bolkowitz.
* Bressaw. B. U. 1702. Pr. f. +. tr. 1742. Lat. 51. 5.—670.
‡ Brieg. Pr. f. + 1741.
Cantz.
‡ Crossen. D. f. +
Falckenberg.
Franckenstein.
Fraustadt. + 1706.
Freystat.
Fridberg, in Javer D.
Fridberg, in Schwendnitz. D. + 1745.
Fruidentall. +
Fridland, in Oppeley. D.
Fridland, in Schwerdnit
Glatz. Vid. Bohemia. No. XIX.
‡ Glogaw. D. f. +. 1741.
Little Glogaw, in Oppelen. D. + 1627.
Goldberg. Gottsberg.
† Grotskaw. f.
Grunberg. Hain.
‖ Hirshberg.
Hundsfeld.
Jablunka. subject to Austria.
† Jagerndorf, or Jegersdorf. Pr. f. subj. to Austria.
† Jawer. f.
Konigsberg.
Kossel. f.
Kranowitz.
Krappitz.
Landshut.
† Lignitz. Pr. f. +
Lissa. + 1757.
Luben.
Lublinitz.
Lubschutz.
Michelau.
Molwitz. + 1741.
† Monsterberg. D. f.
Namslau. f.
Naumburg, in Javer. D.
Naumburg, in Sagan Pr.
Neumark.
† Neissa. pal. f. +. 1741.
Newstadt.
Oder.
Nimptsch.
Oderberg.
Olaw.
‡ Osse. Pr. pal. f.
Oppelen. D. f.
Pitschen.
Plesse. f.
† Ratibor. D. f. +
Rauden.
Reichenbach. + 1533.
Reichenstein.
Rosenberg.
‡ Sagan. Pr. f.
Schmidberg.
‡ Schweidnitz. f. + 1642. second city in Silesia.
Sprottaw. f.
Steinaw, in Wolaw. Pr.
Steinaw, in Oppelen. D.
Stockzow.
Strelen.
Strelitz. f.
Tarnowits.
† Teschen. D. f. subj. to Austria.
Trachenberg. Ba.
Trebnitz.
‡ Troppaw. D. f. +. subj. to Austria.
† Wartenberg. f.
† Wolaw. Pr. f.
Zuillichaw.
Zukmantel. + 1741. subj. to Austria.

XXXVIII. MORAVIA. M. Inl. div. into 6 circles. subj. to Austria.

‡ Brinn. f. + 1742.
Goding, or Hodonin.
† Hradisch.
Hulin.
† Iglaw.
Kromerziz.

Krupnaw. Landshut.
Newstadt.
† Nicklspurg. f. 4. tr. 1621.
* Olmutz. B. U. f. 4. Lat. 49. 30.—700.
Prerow.
† Slawkaw, or Austerlitz.
Teltsch. Trebitz.
Uniczow.
‡ Znaim. f. 4 1645.

XXXIX. LUSATIA.
M. Inland.
Vid. 39. Descript.

‡ Bautzen, or Budissen. f. Lat. 51. 10.—570.
Cotbus, or Gothus. f. 4
‡ Gorlitz. f.
‡ Guben.
Konigsberg.
† Luben. f.
Peitz.
Soraw. f.
Sprehenberg.
† Zittaw. f.

XL. ICELAND.
Island.
Vid. 40. Descript.

Hole, or Halar. B. p.
† Schalholt. B. Lat. 64. 30. 980.
Bessed, or Kronningesgard, a Fort, where the Gov. resides.

XLI. LUCCA.
Mar.
A small republick in Italy. Vid. 41. Descript.

‡ Lucca, surnamed the Handsome and Industrious. A. p. f. Lat. 43. 50. 700.
Municiano.
Via-Raggio. p.

XLII. St. MARINO.
Inland.
A very small republick in Italy. Vid. 42. Descript.

‡ St. Marino. f. Lat. 44 740.
Seven Villages.

XLII. GENEVA.
Inland.
A small republick near the confines of France, Switzerland, and Italy. Vid. 43. Descript.

‡ Geneva. U. p. f. Lat. 46. 13.—450.

XLIV. RAGUSAN.
Mar.
A republick in Dalmatia, in Turky. Vid. 44. Descript.

‡ Ragusa. A. p. f. Lat. 42. 20.—1000.
Stagno. B. p.
Trebigny. B. p.

XLV. Majorca.
XLVI. Minorca.
XLVII. Ivica.
For the towns in the three above islands, see Spain, No. XI. at the end of the Provs. in this list.

XLVIII. CANDIA.
Anc. Crete. A large island in the Medit. Sea, S. of the Archipelago.

Brosa. p.
‡ Candia. A. p. f. 4 1669. 1692. Lat. 35. 20. 1430. Built on the ruins of anc. Heraclea.
† Canea. p. f. 2d. city.
† Retimo. B. p. f. 4
Sitia. p. f.
Spinalonga. p.
Leando. p.

XLIX. Towns in other islands, are found either at No. 49, at the description, or mentioned in their proper places, at the end, or in some parts of the empires, kingdoms, &c.

L. MALTA.
A small island, S. of Sicily, in the Medit. Sea.

St. Angelo. a very strong castle.
Citta Nuova Cottonera. p. f.
Citta Vittoriosa, or Il Borgo. p. f.
Civitta-Vecchia, or Medina. B.
St. Elme, a strong Castle.
Malta, or la Cité Notable.
‡ Malta, or la Cité Valette. B. inq. pal. p. f. 4 1565. station. Lat. 35. 54.—1140. Residence of the Grand Master, and Grand Prior of the Order of Malta.
St. Michel. p. f.
Torre della Bocca, a castle.

See Vertot, and Brydone, on Malta.

USEFUL TABLES,

And other OBSERVATIONS respecting several OBJECTS in EUROPE, &c.

I. A TABLE,

Shewing the chief EXPORTS and IMPORTS of the several States in Europe.

This is chiefly meant in Time of Peace. Vid. Sir Charles Whitworth's State of Trade.

N. B. Mr. Dilly, No. 22, Poultry, London, will procure this, or any other Work, to the Nobility and Gentry.

The chief EXPORTS and IMPORTS in RUSSIA.

1. EXPORTS.	2. IMPORTS.
Iron, Hemp, Flax, Tow, Furs, Linseed, Hogs Bristles, Hides, Linen, Matts, Sail Cloth, Tallow, Isinglass, Deals, Bugles, Bees-Wax, Honey, Copper, Pitch, Tar, Pot-Ash, Soap, Train-Oil, Musk, Rhubarb, and other Drugs; raw Silk, Timber, Cordage, Materials for Ship-building, Naval Stores, coarse Cloth, Leather, &c.	Tin, Lead, Jewels, Beaver and other Skins, Allum, Pepper, Cochineal, Shot, Plate, Cutlery, Woollens, Bays, Flannels, Norwich and Manchester Manufactures, Callicoes, Hosiery, Shoe-Leather, Ale, Indigo, Sugar, Dye-woods, Brass Wire, Spices, Cloths, Wines, Fruits, China, Paper, worsted Stuffs, Tobacco, &c.

The chief EXPORTS and IMPORTS in GERMANY.

1. EXPORTS.	2. IMPORTS.
Grain, Seeds, Madder, Timber, Allum, Tin Plates, wrought Iron, Braſs, Steel, Staves, Boards, Oak Planks, Scaleboard, Toys, Smalt, Leaf Metal, Whale-Fins, Aſhes, Copperas, Skins, Linnen, Bags, Calabar, &c.	Linnen, Yarn, Flax, Honey, Wax, Anniſeed, Linſeed, Drugs, Lead, Coals, Logwood, Pimento, Pepper, Ginger, Rice, Tin, Pewter, Cutlery, Woollens, Cloths, Kerſeys, Stuffs, Callicoes, mixed Silks, printed Linens, Train-Oil, Coffee, Sugar, Tobacco, Eaſt India Goods, &c.

The chief ditto in TURKY.

1. EXPORTS.	2. IMPORTS.
Wool, Gums, Skins, Cotton, Coffee, Drugs, Seeds, Figs, Raiſins, Box and Cypreſs-Wood, Fuſtic and Ebony, raw Silk, Grogram, Yarn, Mohair, dying Stuffs, Carpets, Leather, Soap, Oil, Fruits, &c.	Iron, Lead, Tin, Verdigreaſe, Cochineal, Logwood, Woollen Stuffs, Cloth, Hardware, Clocks Watches, Iron Utenſils, Bullion, long Ells, Sugars, &c.

The chief ditto in GREAT BRITAIN.

1. EXPORTS.	2. IMPORTS.
Lead, Tin, Iron, Corn, Cattle, Butter, Cheeſe, Beef, Pork, Biſcuit, Copper, Leather, Allum, Copperas, Pit-Coal, Saffron, Hops, Flax, Hats, Shoes, Herrings and other Fiſh, Liquorice, Watches, Ribbons, Toys, Cloths, Bays, Kerſies, Ruſhes, Serges, Says, Frizes, Stuffs, Flannels, Rugs, Caps, Stockings, long Ells, Sugars, Ginger; all Sorts of Eaſt and Weſt India Goods; Druggets, Camblets, Wool, Horn-Plates, Iron Wares, Tobacco, &c.	The Imports from various Parts of the Globe are immenſe, and need not Enumeration, as they conſiſt of the Produce and Manufactures of moſt of the Countries of the Univerſe.

The chief ditto in DENMARK and NORWAY.

1. EXPORTS.	2. IMPORTS.
Iron, Timber, Grain, Stock-fiſh, Deals, Maſts, Black Cattle, Horſes, Butter, Tallow, Hides, Train-Oil, Pitch, Tar, Copper, Furs, Planks, &c.	Bullion, Lead, Tobacco, Rice, Cochineal, Coin, Shot, Hardware, Leather, Earthenware, Woollen-Stuffs, wrought Silk, Haberdaſhery, Grocery, Indigo, Furniture, &c.

The chief ditto in SWEDEN.

1. EXPORTS.	2. IMPORTS.
Iron, Tar, Pitch, Maſts, Deals, Copper, Lead, Furs, Skins, Timber, Beams, Bark of Trees, Pot-Aſh, Staves, Braſs Wire, Train-Oil, Wood, Naval Stores, &c.	Tobacco, Pimento, Tea, Sugar, Drugs, Braſs, Tin, Pewter, Hardware, wrought Iron, Cottons, Hoſiery, Wine, Coffee, Silk, Spices, &c.

The chief ditto in FRANCE.

1. EXPORTS.	2. IMPORTS.
Linens, Laces, Cambrics, Lawns, Brocades, Velvets, Wine, Brandy, Salt, Fruit, Tapeſtry, Embroidery, Silver Stuffs, Alamodes, Leather, Hardware, Gun-Locks, Sword Blades and other Arms, Toys, Hats, Paper, Thread, Tapes, &c.	Corn, Tobacco, Lead, Tin, Horn-Plates, Flannels, Cloths, Naval Stores, all Sorts of Eaſt and Weſt India Goods, &c.

The chief ditto in POLAND.

1. EXPORTS.	2. IMPORTS.
Grains, Honey, Wax, Timber, Pitch, Tar, Boards, Maſts, Staves, Salt, Soap, Amber, Lead, Iron, Copper, Braſs, Coals, Quickſilver, Hemp, Flax, Leather, Furs, Turpentine, Saltpetre, Hops, Pot-Aſh, Briminſtone, Nitre, Vitriol, Cordage, Linen, Woollens, &c.	Iron of all Sorts, Tin, Braſs, Lead, Allum, Ale, Tobacco, Sugars, Spices of all Sorts, pickled Herrings, Wine, Brandy, and other Produce of the more Southern Countries; but the Engliſh, and other Nations, are forced to purchaſe their Commodities chiefly with Treaſure.

The chief ditto in PRUSSIA.

1. EXPORTS.	2. IMPORTS.
Naval Stores, Timber, Flax, fine Amber, Linſeed, Hempſeed, Oatmeal, Fiſh, Mead Tallow, Hides, Caviar, Skins, Deals, Maſts, Oars, Staves, Pitch, Tar, Clap boards, &c.	Iron of all Sorts, and, in general, very near the ſame Goods as in the laſt Kingdom.

The chief ditto in PORTUGAL.

1. EXPORTS.	2. IMPORTS.
Good Wines, Olives, Oil, Salt, fine Fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Almonds, Drugs, Allum, Brazil-wood, Cork, Tuny-Fiſh, &c. Alſo ſeveral of the Goods mentioned the other Side, which come from Abroad, and which they export to inland Countries.	Iron, Tin, Lead, Logwood, Corn, Drugs, Fiſh, Flour, Iriſh Butter, Birmingham and Sheffield Manufactures, wrought Plate, Arms, Broad-Cloth, Druggits, Bays, long Ells, Callimancoes and other Stuffs, Stockings, Hats, Leather, Copperas; all Sorts of Goods from Aſia, Africa, and America; viz. Sugar, Rum, Indian Corn, Tobacco, Cot-

ton, Indigo, Hides, Train-Oil, dying Woods, Drugs, Gold, Silver, Diamonds, and other precious Stones, &c.

The chief Ditto in SPAIN.

1. EXPORTS.	2. IMPORTS.
Good Wines, Oil, Fruits Cochineal, Almonds, Nuts, Saffron, Capers, Oranges, Lemons, Bark, Wool, Cork, Dyer's Stuffs, Barilla, Indigo, Steel, Silk, Copper, Quickſilver, Drugs, Gold, Silver; Eaſt and Weſt India Goods, &c.	Lead, Tin, Copperas, Corn, Fiſh, Hardware, Earthenware, Clock-Work, Broad-Cloth, Druggits, Callimancoes, Bayes, Stuffs, Leather, Bees-Wax, Gold, Silver; all Sorts of Goods from Aſia, Africa, and America. Vid. theſe at the laſt Article, Portugal; as alſo ſome imported into Italy.

The chief ditto from the STREIGHTS.

1. EXPORTS.	2. IMPORTS.
Cotton, Wool, Madder, Vellona Drugs, Brimſtone, Manna, Lemons, Juniper Berries, Anchovies, Lambſkins, Silk, Yarn, Straw-Hats, Bugles, Eſſence, Sallad-Oil, &c,	Iron, Braſs, Copper, Lead, Cotton, Coney-Skins, Allum, Cochineal, Tin-Plates, Stuffs, ſhort Cloths, Callicoes, Iriſh Linen, Leather, Earthenware, Colours, refined Sugar, &c.

The chief ditto in ITALY, in general.

1. EXPORTS.	2. IMPORTS.
Wines, Fruit, Olives, fine Oil, Rice, Cheeſe, Lamb-Skins, Silk, Cotton, Iron, Copper, Lead, Sulphur, Brimſtone, raw, thrown, and wrought Silk, Chip-Hats Beads, Soap, Argol, Cream of Tartar, Steel, Glaſs, Eſſences, Anchovies, Capers, Dyer's Goods, Anniſeed, Drugs, Gums, Allum, Cryſtals, Coral, beautiful Marble, Alabaſter, Organzines, &c.	

Genoa in particular.

Velvets, Damaſks, Gold and Silver Tiſſues, Paper.

Venice in particular.

Scarlet Cloth, Gold and Silver Stuffs, Plate-Glaſs, Bugles, Argol, Oils, raw Silks, Pearl Aſhes, Cream of Tartar.

Lucca in particular.

Mercery Goods, Wines, Fruits, eſpecially Olives.

Sicily in particular.

Corn.

long Ells, Bayes, Druggits, Callimancoes, Camblets and other Stuffs, Shalloons, Norwich, Leeds, and Exeter Manufactures; Leather, Pilchards, Herrings, Salmon, and Newfoundland Cod; the Produce of Aſia, Africa, and America; ſee them at Portugal.

Imports of Venice, from England in particular.

Braſs, Iron, Lead, Block-Tin, Jewellery, Stuffs. Kerſeys, and other Cloths, &c.

The chief ditto in the NETHERLANDS.

1. EXPORTS.	2. IMPORTS.
Serges, and other Woollen Stuffs from French Flanders; Verdigreaſe, Linen, fine Laces, Tapeſtry, Rags, Incles, Bees-Wax, Tapes, &c.	Wine, Brandy, Cotton, Wool, Brazil Wood, Pimento, Pepper, Tobacco, Copperas, Iron, Lead, Tin, Woollens, Flannels, Serges, Callicoes, Stuffs Bags, Letherage, Fuſtic, Indigo, Iron Ware, Sugar, Eaſt and Weſt India Goods.

The chief ditto in the SEVEN UNITED PROVINCES.

1. EXPORTS.	2. IMPORTS.
Grain, Quickſilver, Drugs, Spices, Gentian, Vermillion, Juniper Berries, Whale Fins, Braſs, Madder, Argol, Toys, Clap-Boards, Wainſcot, Colours, Geneva, fine Linens, Threads, Tapes, Lace, dying Stuffs, Incles, &c.	Braſs, Skins, Pimento, Tobacco, Logwood, Rice, Coffee, wrought Iron, Broad Cloths, Mohair, Yarn, Callicoes, Stuffs, India and Turky Goods, Muſlins, printed Linen, ſtained Paper, Grocery, Train-Oil, refined Sugar, Wines, Brandy, Salt, &c.

The chief ditto in SWITZERLAND.

1. EXPORTS.	2. IMPORTS.
Cheeſe, Butter, Horſes, Cattle, Sheep, Hides, Skins, Tobacco. Snuff, Linen, Thread Lace, Stockings, Cotton Stuffs Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Silks Gold and Silver Brocades, Hats, Woollens, Paper, Leather, Porcelain, Toys, Watches, Clocks, Hardwares, &c.	Grains, Salt, &c. American and Aſiatic Goods; ſuch as enumerated for Portugal, which ſee.

The chief ditto in IRELAND.

1. EXPORTS.	2. IMPORTS.
Hides, Cattle, Beef, Butter, Tallow, Proviſions, Linens, &c.	Iron, Hops, Seeds, Pepper, Tea, Pearl-Aſhes, Tobacco, Indigo, Spices, Sugar, Drugs, Colours, Allum, Coals, Cotton, Beaver, Logwood, Wool, Cloth, Silk, Mohair, Yarn, Callicoes, Pewter, Glaſs, Beer, Grocery, Furniture Mats, Earthenware, &c.

2. A TABLE of the moſt remarkable COINS in different Parts of Europe, reduced into Engliſh Money.

Thoſe marked thus * are imaginary Money, as a Pound Sterling.

RUSSIA.

	£.	s.	d.
A Polpotin,	0	1	1½
A Poltin,	0	2	3
A Ruble,	0	4	6
A Xervonitz,	0	9	0

LIVONIA, RIGA, REVEL.

A Florin,	0	1	2
* A Rix-dollar,	0	3	6
An Albertus,	0	4	2 6/15
A Copper-plate Dollar,	0	5	0

GERMANY.

AUSTRIA and SWABIA.

A Gould,	0	2	4
* A Rix-dollar,	0	3	6
A Specie-dollar,	0	4	8
A Ducat,	0	9	4

FRANCONIA.

A Gould,	0	2	4
* A Rix-dollar,	0	3	6
A Hard-dollar,	0	4	8
A Ducat,	0	9	4

HAMBURG, BREMEN, LUBEC, &c.

* A Marc,	0	1	6
A Slet-dollar,	0	3	6
A Rix-dollar,	0	4	6
A Ducat,	0	9	4½

HANOVER.

ZELL, LUNENBURG, &c.

A Gulden,	0	2	4
* A Rix-dollar,	0	3	6
A double Gulden,	0	4	8
A Ducat,	0	9	2

SAXONY and HOLSTEIN.

A Gould,	0	2	4½
* A Rix-dollar,	0	3	6
A Specie-dollar,	0	4	8
A Ducat,	0	9	4

BRANDENBURGH and POMERANIA.

A Florin,	0	1	2
* A Rix-dollar,	0	3	6
An Albertus,	0	4	2
A Ducat,	0	9	4

COLOGN, MENTZ, TRIERS, LIEGE, MUNICH, MUNSTER, &c.

A Guilder,	0	2	4
A Hard-dollar,	0	4	8
A Ducat,	0	9	4

HUNGARY, BOHEMIA, and SILESIA.

A Gould,	0	2	4
* A Rix-dollar,	0	3	6
A Hard-dollar,	0	4	8
A Ducat,	0	9	4

TURKY.

MOREA, CANDIA, CYPRUS, &c.

An Oſtic,	0	0	6
A Solota,	0	1	0
* A Piaſtre,	0	4	0
A Caragrouch,	0	5	0
A Xeriff,	0	10	0

DENMARK.

ZEALAND and NORWAY.

A Rix-marc,	0	0	11½
A Rix-ort,	0	1	1½
A Crown,	0	3	0
A Rix-dollar,	0	4	6
A Ducat,	0	8	3
A Hatt-ducat,	0	10	6

SWEDEN and LAPLAND.

A Caroline,	0	1	2
A Silver Dollar,	0	1	6⅔
A Rix-dollar,	0	4	8
A Ducat,	0	9	4

FRANCE.

* A Livre Tournois,	0	0	10
An Ecu of Ex.	0	2	6
An Ecu,	0	5	0
* A Piſtole,	0	8	4
A Louis d'Or,	1	0	0

POLAND and PRUSSIA.

A Florin,	0	1	2
* A Rix-dollar,	0	3	6
A Ducat,	0	9	4
A Frederic d'Or,	0	17	6

PORTUGAL.

A Cruſade of Ex.	0	2	3
A New Cruſade,	0	2	8 2/5
* A Milre,	0	5	7½
A Moeda,	1	7	0
A Joaneſe,	1	16	0
A double ditto,	3	12	0

SPAIN.

A Piſtarine,	0	0	10
* A Piaſtre of Ex.	0	3	7
A Piaſtre,	0	3	7
A Dollar,	0	4	6
* A Ducat of Ex.	0	4	11½
* A Piſtole of Ex.	0	14	4
A Piſtole,	0	16	9
* A Libra,	0	5	7½
* A Ducat, old Plate	0	6	9

ITALY.

NAPLES.

A Tarin,	0	0	8
A Teſtoon,	0	1	4
A Ducat of Ex.	0	3	4
A Piſtole,	0	15	4
A Spaniſh ditto,	0	16	9

SICILY and MALTA.

* A Florin of Ex.	0	1	6 6/13
A Ducat of Ex.	0	3	4
* An Ounce,	0	7	8 4/13
A Piſtole,	0	15	4

SARDINIA.

PIEDMONT and SAVOY.

* A Florin,	0	0	9
* A Lire,	0	1	3
A Scudi,	0	4	6
A Ducatoon,	0	5	3
A Piſtole,	0	16	3
A Louis d'Or,	1	0	0

ROME.

ANCONA, CIVITA VECCHIA, &c.

A Julio,	0	0	6
A ſtamped Julio,	0	0	7½
A Teſtoon,	0	1	6
A Crown Current,	0	5	0
* A Crown ſtampt,	0	6	0
A Chequin,	0	9	0
A Piſtole,	0	15	6

BOLOGNA, RAVENNA, &c.

A Julio,	0	0	6
* A Lire	0	1	0
A Teſtoon,	0	1	6
A Scudi of Ex.	0	4	3
A Ducatoon,	0	5	3
A Crown,	0	5	0
A Piſtole,	0	15	6

FLORENCE, LEGHORN, &c.

A Quilo,	0	0	5 3/5
* A Lire,	0	0	8 1/3
A Piaſtre of Ex.	0	4	2
A Ducat,	0	5	2½
A Piſtole,	0	15	6

VENICE, BERGAMO, &c.

A Jule,	0	0	6
* A Lire,	0	0	6⅔
A Teſtoon,	0	1	6
A Ducat Current,	0	3	5½
* A Ducat of Ex.	0	4	4
A Chequin,	0	9	2

GENOA. CORSICA.

A Teſtoon,	0	1	0 8/10
A Croiſade,	0	3	7
* A Pezzo of Ex.	0	4	2
A Genouine,	0	6	2
A Piſtole,	0	14	4

MILAN, MODENA, PARMA, PAVIA, &c.

A Scudi Current,	0	4	2½
* A Scudi of Ex.	0	4	3
A Philip,	0	4	4½
A Piſtole,	0	16	0
A Spaniſh ditto,	0	16	9

SWITZERLAND.

BASIL, ZURICH, ZUG.

* A Livre,	0	2	6
A Gulden,	0	2	6
A Rix dollar,	0	4	6

ST. GALL, APPENZEL, &c.

* A Livre,	0	2	6
A Gould,	0	2	6
A Rix-dollar,	0	4	3

BERN, NEUFCHATEL, LUCERN, &c.

* A Livre,	0	2	0
A Gulden,	0	2	6
A Crown,	0	4	6

GENEVA, PERAY, BONNE.

* A Livre Current,	0	1	3
A Patacon,	0	3	11½
A Croiſade,	0	5	10½
A Ducat,	0	9	0

HOLLAND and ZEALAND.

A Guilder,	0	1	9
A Rix-dollar,	0	4	4¼
A Dry Guilder,	0	5	3
A Ducat,	0	9	3

NETHERLANDS.

FLANDERS and BRABANT.

* A Florin,	0	1	6
A Ducat,	0	9	3

LISLE, VALENCIENNES, CAMBRAY, &c.

* A Livre Tournois,	0	0	10
* A Florin,	0	1	0½
An Ecu of Ex.	0	2	6
A Ducat,	0	9	3
A Louis d'Or,	1	0	0

DUNKIRK, ST. OMERS, ST. QUINTIN.

* A Livre Tournois,	0	0	10
An Ecu of Ex.	0	2	6
A Louis d'Or,	1	0	0
A Guinea,	1	1	0
A Moeda,	1	7	0

3. A TABLE

Of common Miles, Leagues, &c. made uſe of in different Nations of Europe; and for the better underſtanding of them, they are all reduced into Geometrical Paces, each Pace being five Feet.

		Geometrical Paces.
The common Mile in	Italy, is	1000
	England, is	1250
	Scotland and Ireland, is	1500
	Poland, is	3000
	Germany is	4000
	Hungary, is	6000
The common League in	France, is	2400
	Spain and Portugal, is	3428
	Sweden, Denmark, and Switzerland, is	5000
The Woerſt in Ruſſia, is		750
The Stade in Greece, is		125

4. ISLANDS in the four Quarters of the World, in Order of Magnitude.

	Sq. Miles.		Sq. Miles.
Borneo,	228,000	Negropont,	1300
Madagaſcar,	168,000	Teneriffe,	1272
Sumatra,	129,000	Gothland,	1000
Japan,	118,000	Madeira,	950
Great Britain,	72,926	St. Michael,	920
Celebes,	68,000	Skye,	900
Manilla,	58,000	Lewis,	880
Iceland,	46,000	Funen,	768
Terra del Fuego,	42,075	Yvica,	625
Mindanao,	39,000	Minorca,	520
Cuba,	38,400	Rhodes,	480
Java,	38,250	Cephalonia,	420
Hiſpaniola,	36,000	Amboyna,	400
Newfoundland,	35,500	Orkney Pomona,	324
Ceylon,	27,730	Scio,	300
Ireland,	27,457	Martinico,	260
Formoſa,	17,000	Lemnos,	220
Anian,	11,900	Corfu,	194
Gilolo,	10,400	Providence,	168
Sicily,	9,400	Man,	160
Timor,	7,800	Bornholm,	160
Sardinia,	6 600	Wight,	150
Cyprus,	6,300	Malta,	150
Jamaica,	6000	Barbadoes,	140
Flores,	6000	Zante,	120
Ceram,	5,400	Antigua,	100
Cape Breton	4000	St. Chriſtopher,	80
Socotora,	3600	St. Helena,	80
Candia,	3220	Guernſey,	50
Porto Rico,	3200	Jerſey,	43
Corſica,	2520	Bermudas,	40
Zealand,	1935	Rhode,	36
Majorca,	1400		
St. Jago,	1400		

Vid. Brooke's Gazetteer, for their ſituation.

5. A TABLE of the Difference of Time, between London and the moſt noted Cities and Towns in the World, whereby the Reader may know at any Time of the Day and Night, what o'Clock it is at the ſaid Places.—N. B. Thoſe Cities, &c. which are Eaſt of London, the Difference is always later, and thoſe W. of ditto, the Difference is ſooner.

RUSSIA, E. of London. Later.	H.	M.
Archangel,	2	40
Belgorod,	1	12
Moſcow,	2	42
Novogorod,	2	14
Peterſburg,	2	6
Riga,	1	38
Smolenſko,	2	12
Wologda,	2	47
GERMANY. Eaſt of London. Later.		
Aix-la-Chapelle,	0	23
Auſburg,	0	44
Berlin,	0	54
Bremen,	0	35
Brunſwick,	0	42
Cologne,	0	26
Dreſden,	0	54
Francfort,	0	35
Hall,	0	50
Hamburg,	0	40
Hanover,	0	40
Heidelberg,	0	35
Linge,	0	23
Lubec,	0	43
Magdeburg,	0	49
Mentz,	0	34
Munich,	0	47
Munſter,	0	31
Nuremberg,	0	42
Oſnabrug,	0	33
Ratiſbon,	0	45
Strasburg,	0	53
Stralſund,	0	54
Triers,	0	27
Vienna,	1	9
Ulm,	0	41
Worms,	0	34
TURKY. Eaſt of London. Later.		
Adrianople,	1	46
Athens,	1	37
Belgrade,	1	24
Conſtantinople,	1	56
Lepanto,	1	29
Napoli,	1	30
Salonichi,	1	33
GREAT BRITAIN. Weſt of London. Sooner.		
Briſtol,	0	11
Edinburg,	0	12
Exeter,	0	15
Shrewſbury,	0	11
York,	0	4
DENMARK. Eaſt of London. Later.		
Alburg,	0	40
Copenhagen,	0	54
Odenſee,	0	42
Sleſwick,	0	40
Wiburg,	0	41
SWEDEN. Eaſt of London. Later.		
Abo,	1	26
Calmar,	1	5
Gottenburg,	0	47
Lunden,	0	54
Stockholm,	1	17
Upſal,	1	14
FRANCE. Eaſt of London. Later.		
Aix,	0	22
Amiens,	0	10
Auch,	0	4
Avignon,	0	20
Autun,	0	17
Beſançon,	0	24
Bourges,	0	10
Chartres,	0	6
Dijon,	0	20
Grenoble,	0	22
Lyons,	0	20
Marſeilles,	0	22
Metz,	0	24
Montauban,	0	6
Montpellier,	0	15
Nancy,	0	24
Narbonne,	0	11
Orleans,	0	8
Paris,	0	11
Poitiers,	0	1
Rheims,	0	16
Rouen,	0	4
Strasburg,	0	31
Toulon,	0	24
Toulouſe,	0	6
Tours,	0	3
Troyes,	0	16
FRANCE. Weſt of London. Sooner.	H.	M.
Bourdeaux,	0	3
Nantes,	0	6
Rennes,	0	7
Rochelle,	0	5
POLAND. Eaſt of London. Later.		
Braſlaw,	1	44
Cracow,	1	18
Dantzick,	1	12
Gneſna,	1	12
Grodno,	1	36
Leopold,	1	38
Poſna,	1	8
Thorn,	1	16
Warſaw,	1	30
Wilna,	1	47
PRUSSIA. Eaſt of London. Later.		
Konigſberg,	1	30
Memel,	1	26
Tiſit,	1	28
PORTUGAL. Weſt of Lond. Sooner.		
Braga,	0	35
Braganza,	0	28
Coimbra,	0	36
Evora,	0	33
Liſbon,	0	35
Miranda,	0	27
Olivenza,	0	30
Porto,	0	36
Tavira,	0	34
St. Ubes,	0	38
SPAIN. W. of Lond. Sooner.		
Badajoz,	0	29
Bilboa,	0	12
Burgos,	0	16
Cadiz,	0	27
Carthagena,	0	4
Compoſtella,	0	37
Granada,	0	15
Leon,	0	24
Madrid,	0	14
Oviedo,	0	27
Pampeluna,	0	6
Salamanca,	0	25
Saragoſſa,	0	5
Segovia,	0	18
Seville,	0	24
Toledo,	0	17
Valencia,	0	2
Valladolid,	0	19
SPAIN. E. of Lond. Later.		
Barcelona,	0	8
Tortoſa,	0	1
NAPLES. E. of Lond. Later.		
Aquila,	0	57
Bari,	1	11
Benevento,	1	2
Chieti,	0	57
Cirenza,	1	7
Coſenza,	1	6
Melfi,	1	3
Naples,	1	0
Otranto,	1	17
Roſſano,	1	8
Salerno,	1	1
SARDINIA. Eaſt of London. Later.		
Cagliari,	0	39
Saſſari,	0	35
HUNGARY. Eaſt of London. Later.		
Buda,	1	17
Comorra,	1	13
Preſburg,	1	11
Temeſwaer,	1	28
Tirnaw,	1	13
Waradin,	1	26
POPE's DOMINIONS. E. of London. Later.		
Ancona,	1	0
Bologna,	0	47
Ferrara,	0	48
Macerata,	1	0
Narni,	0	54
Orvieto,	0	52
Perugia,	0	53
Ravenna,	0	52
Rimini,	0	54
Rome,	0	49
Spoletto,	0	54
Terni,	0	55
Viterbo,	0	51
Urbino,	0	55
NORWAY. Eaſt of London. Later.		
Anſlo,	0	41

	H.	M.
Bergen,	0	29
Drontheim,	0	42
NETHERLANDS. E. of Lond.		
Later.		
Antwerp,	0	17
Arras,	0	11
Bois-le-Duc,	0	21
Breda,	0	19
Bruges,	0	12
Bruſſels,	0	18
Cambray,	0	13
Caſſel,	0	10
Ghent,	0	14
Limburg,	0	24
Liſle,	0	12
Louvain,	0	18
Luxemburg	0	25
Maeſtricht,	0	23
Mechlin,	0	17
Mons,	0	14
Namur,	0	19
St. Omer,	0	9
Tournay,	0	14
Valenciennes,	0	14
Ypres,	0	11
SEVEN UNITED PROVINCES. E. of Lond. *Later.*		
Amersfort,	0	21
Amſterdam,	0	20
Deventer,	0	24
Groningen,	0	27
Lewarden,	0	22
Leyden,	0	16
Middleburg,	0	14
Nimeguen,	0	23
Rotterdam,	0	17
Utrecht,	0	20
Zutphen,	0	24
BOHEMIA. E. of Lon. *Later.*		
Egra,	0	49
Glatz,	1	5
Prague,	0	59
IRELAND. West of London. *Sooner.*		
Belfaſt,	0	25
Cork,	0	3
Dublin,	0	26
Limerick,	0	34
Londonderry,	0	31
Waterford,	0	28
Wexford,	0	26
SICILY. East of London. *Later.*		
Catania,	1	0
Mazara,	0	50
Meſſina,	1	3
Noto,	1	0
Palermo,	0	55
Syracuſe,	1	0
SWITZERLAND & ALLIES. East of London. *Later.*		
Baden,	0	33
Baſil,	0	31
Bern,	0	30
Chiavenna,	0	38
Coire,	0	38
Friburg,	0	28
Lucern,	0	33
Neufchatel,	0	26
Soleure,	0	29
Zurich,	0	34
VENICE. E. of Lond. *Later.*		
Bergamo,	0	40
Breſcia,	0	42
Cabo de Iſtria,	0	57
Crema,	0	41
Padua,	0	49
Trevigio,	0	51
Udina,	0	53
Venice,	0	50
Verona,	0	45
Vicenza,	0	48
GENOA. E. of Lond. *Later.*		
Genoa,	0	36
Monaco,	0	29
Sarzana,	0	42
Savona,	0	35
PIEDMONT. East of London. *Later.*		
Aouſta,	0	29
Cheraſco,	0	32
Mondovi,	0	32
Nice,	0	29
Turin,	0	31
Vercelli,	0	33
SAVOY. East of London. *Later.*		
Chamberry,	0	24
MONTFERRAT. E. of Lond. *Later.*		
Caſal,	0	34
TUSCANY. East of London. *Later.*		
Florence,	0	47
Leghorn,	0	45
Piombino,	0	46
Piſa,	0	45
Sienna,	0	50
MODENA. East of London. *Later.*		
Mirandola,	0	45
Modena,	0	45
Reggio,	0	44
MANTUA. East of London. *Later.*		
Mantua,	0	45
PARMA. East of London. *Later.*		
Parma,	0	44
Placenza,	0	41
MILAN. East of London. *Later.*		
Alexandria,	0	35
Milan,	0	37
Mortara,	0	36
Pavia,	0	39
CORSICA. East of London. *Later.*		
Baſtia,	0	39
LITTLE TARTARY. East of London. *Later.*		
Bachaſerai,	2	20
Kaffa,	2	25
Precop,	2	20
TRANSYLVANIA. E. of London. *Later.*		
Alba-Julia.	1	32
Biſtricz,	1	31
Coloſwar,	1	32
Hermanſtadt,	1	36
SCLAVONIA. E. of London. *Later.*		
Poſega,	1	15
SILESIA. East of London. *Later.*		
Breſlaw,	1	7
Brieg,	1	9
Croſſen,	1	2
Glogaw,	1	5
Oliſſe,	1	8
Sagan,	1	2
Schweidnitz,	1	6
Troppaw,	1	9
MORAVIA. East of London. *Later.*		
Brinn,	1	5
Olmutz,	1	7
Znaim,	1	4
LUSATIA. East of London. *Later.*		
Bautzen.	0	58
Gorlitz,	1	0
Guben,	1	0
ICELAND. West of London. *Sooner.*		
Schalholt,	1	16
LUCCA. East of London. *Later.*		
Lucca,	0	45
St. MARINO. E. of London. *Later.*		
St. Marino,	0	54
Geneva,	0	24
Raguſa,	1	16
Majorca,	0	10
Citadella,	0	14
Ivica,	0	5
Candia,	1	42
Middle of Archipelago,	1	44
Malta,	0	58
In ASIA. All E. of London. *Later.*		
For their ſituation, &c. Vid. Brooke's, Salmon's, Johnſon's, or Voſgien's Gazetteers.		
Achin,	6	23
Agra,	5	8
Aſtracan,	3	22
Batavia,	7	8
Bombay,	4	45
Borneo,	7	30
Canton,	7	31
Goa,	4	56
Jeruſalem,	2	24
Iſpahan,	3	28
Madras,	5	26
Mecca,	2	50
Nankin,	7	57
Pekin,	7	40
Samarcand,	4	38
Tobol,	4	32
In AFRICA. E. of London. *Later.*		
Cairo,	2	8
Cape of Good-Hope,	1	15
W. of London. *Sooner.*		
Ceuta,	0	26
Fez,	0	20
Morocco,	0	28
In AMERICA. All W. of London. *Sooner.*		
Antego,	4	5
Barbadoes,	4	0
Boſton,	4	45
Brazil, East Coaſt,	2	18
Cape Blanco,	8	44
Cape Horn,	4	46
Charles Town,	5	22
Carthagena,	5	4
Havanna,	5	30
Lima,	5	7
Mexico,	6	45
Port Royal,	5	5
Philadelphia,	5	0
Quebec,	4	46
St. Salvador,	2	38
Savanna,	5	30
York (New)	5	0

6. The NAMES of the moſt remarkable ancient Places in Europe, with their preſent modern Names, which will prove very uſeful to thoſe who read ancient Authors, and would be glad to know where thoſe Places are ſituated. We would recommend Macbean's Dictionary of ancient Geography, for thoſe who want to be acquainted with more Towns, &c. as alſo the modern Gazetteers for the modern Towns, &c. which are Brooke's, Salmon's, Johnſon's, or Voſgien's Gazetteers, ſold at Mr. DILLY's, *Poultry*, *London*.

N. B. *c.* ſtands for cape, *i.* iſland, s. *m.* mountain, s. *pr.* province, s. *r.* river, s. *t.* town, s. The other abbreviations are already explained.

Ant. Names.	*Modern Names.*	*Ant. Names.*	*Modern Names.*	*Ant. Names.*	*Modern Names.*	*Ant. Names.*	*Modern Names.*
Acheron.	Velichi. r. in Epirus, Turky.	Athos.	Monte Santo. m. Turky.	Campania.	Calabria. pr. in Naples.		pelago.
Acrocerauniа.	Monti della Chimera. m. in Epirus, Turky.	Athens.	Setines. t. in Greece.	Cannes, in ru.	Canna Diſtrutta. in ditto.	Delphos.	Caſtro. t. in Turky.
Actium.	Figalo. c. & t. in Livadia.	Aufidius.	Bazzano. m. } in Naples,	Cantabria.	Biſcay and Aſturias. 2 pr. in Spain.	Echinades.	Curſolars. i. near Greece.
Adriatic Sea.	G. of Venice. [Turky.	Aufid.	Ofanto. r. } km.	[cae.		Egean Sea.	Archipelago.
Agathopolis.	Montpellier. t. in France.	Auſonia.	Part of Italy. }	Caudinae Furcae.	Defiles of Apaga, Naples.	Elis.	Belvedere. pr. in Morea.
Agrigentum, or Acragas.	Gergenti. t. in Sicily.	Baetica.	Spain.	Celtiberia.	Part of Spain.	Emathia.	Part of Macedonia.
Allemania.	Franconia and Swabia.	Baleares.	Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica, 3. i. in the Medit. Sea.	Chalcis.	Negropont. i. and t. in Turky.	Epidaurum.	Reguſi Vecchia. t. in Turky.
Albion.	England.	Batavia.	Seven United Provinces.	Cherſoneſus-Cimbrica.	Jutland. pr. of Denmark.	Epidaurus Limera.	Molvaſia. t. in Morea.
Alpheus.	Carbon. r. in Morea.	Belgica Gallia	Part of Fr. and Germany.	Cherſoneſus-Taurica.	Crimea. pr. and Peninſula, in Little Tartary.	Epidaurus.	Cherones. t. in ditto.
Amphipolis.	Strymona, or Emboli. t. in Turky.	Belgium.	Part of Netherlands.	Cluſium.	Chiuſi. t. in Tuſcany.	Eridanus.	Po. r. in N. Italy.
Andes.	Petula. village near Mantua, in Italy; birth pl. of Virgil.	Berges.	Flanders. pr. in ditto.	Cnoſſus.	Candia. t. in Candia. i.	Etoliа.	Part of Livadia, Greece.
Andros.	Andri. i. in Archipelago.	Betica.	Andaluſia. pr. } in Spain.	Complutum.	Alcala-de-Henarez. t. in New Caſtile, Spain.	Etruria.	Tuſcany, D. in Italy.
Angli.	Engliſh.	Betis.	Guadi quivir. r. }	Corcyra.	Corfu. i. and t. near Turky.	Euboea.	Negropont. i. nr. Turky.
Angloland.	England.	Boiemum.	Bohemia.	Corinth.	Coranto, or Gerame. t. in Turky.	Eurotas.	Baſilipotamo. r. in Morea.
Anxur.	Terracina. t. in Pope's Dom.	Boriſthenes.	Nieper. r. in Pol. and Turky.	Cos.	Stanchio. i. in Archipelago.	Falernus.	Monte-Maſſico. m. in Italy
Apulia.	Capitanate and Terra di Barri, 2 pr. in Naples.	Boſphorus.	Streights of Conſtantinople.	Crete.	Candia. i. S. of Archipelago.	Gades.	Cadiz. i. & t. in Spain.
Aquitain.	Guienne. pr. in France.	Britannia.	England.	Cyrnus.	Corſica. i. in Medit. Sea.	Gallia, or Gaul.	France, and part of Germany.
Arcadia.	Zaconia. pr. in Morea.	Do. Minor.	Ireland.	Cythera.	Cerigo. i. S. of Morea.	Gallicanus.	Part of Pope's Dominions.
Archelaus.	Aſpri. r. in Turky.	Bructeria.	E. Frieſland. pr. in Weſtphalia.	Dacia.	Part of Hungary, Tranſylvania, and N. Turky.	Germania.	Germany.
Armorica.	Bretagne. pr. in France.	Brundiſium.	Brindiſi. t. in Naples.			Getae.	Moldavia and Walachia, in Turky.
		Brutium.	Calabria Citerior. pr. in do.			Graecia, Greece	S. part of Turky.
		Byzantium.	Conſtantinople. t.			Graecia Magna.	Km. of Naples.
		Caledonia.	Scotland.				
		Camerinum.	Camerino. t. in Pope's Dom.	Delpos.	Sdilles, or Dili. i. in Archi-		

Ant. Names.	Modern Names.
Hebrus.	Marizza. r. } Turky.
Helicon.	Zagara. m. }
Helleſpont.	Streights of the Dardanels.
Helvetia.	Switzerland.
Heſperia.	Spain, Italy.
Hetruria.	Tuſcany. D. in Italy.
Hibernia.	Ireland. i.
Hiſpalis.	Seville. t. in Spain.
Hiſpania.	Spain.
Hœmonia.	Romania. pr. } Turky.
Hœmus.	Rhodope. m. }
Iberia.	Spain.
Iberus.	Ebro. r. in Spain.
Icarian Sea.	Archipelago.
Ichnuſa.	Sardinia. i.
Jerna.	Ireland. i.
Illyricum.	Sclavonia, Croatia, and Dalmatia.
Inſubrium.	Milan. D. in Italy.
Iſtropolis.	Chiuſtengi. t. in Turky.
Iſurium.	Boroughbridge. t. in Yorkſh.
Julia.	Turin. t. in Piedmont.
Juvavia.	Saltzburg. t. in Germany.
Jutland.	Part of Denmark.
Juverna.	Ireland. i.
Lacedemon.	Miſitra. t. } in Morea.
Laconia.	Zaconia. pr. }
Latium.	Campania di Roma. pr. in the Pope's Dominions.
Laurentum.	San Laurenzo. t. in ditto.
Lemnos.	Stalimene. i. in Archipelago.
Lerna.	Petrina. lake and t. in Morea.
Leſbos.	Metelin. i. in Archipelago.
Letoa.	Chriſtina. i. S. of Candia.
Liburnia.	Part of Dalmatia and Croatia. pr. in Turky.
Liguria.	Genoa, and part of Piedmont and Savoy.

Ant. Names.	Modern Names.
Lilybœum.	Marſala. t. in Sicily.
Lorcium.	Lintz. t. in Auſtria.
Lombardia.	N. part of Italy.
Londinium.	London. t.
Lucania.	Baſilicata. pr. in Naples.
Lusitania.	Portugal.
Lutecia.	Paris. t.
Metallina.	Medelin. t. in Spain.
Metapontum.	Torre di Mare. t. in ruins. in Naples.
Methone.	Modon. t. in Morea.
Mœſia.	Servia and Bulgaria. pr. in Turky.
Meotis Palus.	Zabach, or Aſoph (ſea of, near Little Tartary.
Metelin.	Caſtro. t. in Metelin. i. in Archipelago.
Mitylene.	Caſtro. t. in Leſbos. i.
Muſcovy.	Ruſſia.
Mutina.	Modena t. in Italy.
Mycene.	Charia, or St. Adrian. t. in Morea.
Naupactus.	Lepanto. t. in Greece.
Nerigon.	Norway.
Noricum.	Part of Auſtria and Bavaria.
Norvegia.	Norway.
Noveſium.	Nuys. t. in Germany.
Noviodunum.	Nevers. t. in France.
Noviodunum.	Noyon. t. in ditto.
Noviodunum.	Nogent le Rotrou. t. in ditto
Numantia.	Soria. t. in Spain.
Oenotria.	Italy.
Oeta.	Buniva. m. in Greece.
Olympia.	Longinico. t. in Morea.
Olympus.	A m. in Greece, where the Olympic games were celebrated.
Palma.	Majorca. t. in i. ditto.

Ant. Names.	Modern Names.
Pannonia.	Part of Hungary, Sclavonia, and N. Turky.
Paphos.	Baffo. t. in Cyprus. i.
Parnaſſus.	Licaoura. m. in Greece.
Pella.	Jenizzar. t. in ditto.
Peloponneſus.	Morea. pr. in ditto.
Pharſalus.	Farſa. t. in ditto.
Picenum.	March of Ancona. pr. in the Pope's Dominions.
Pont Euxine.	Black Sea.
Porphyris, or Cythera.	Cerigo. i. S. of Morea.
Prœneſte.	Paleſtrina. t. in the Pope's Dominions.
Propontis.	Sea of Marmora.
Puteoli.	Pozzuolo, or Puzzoli. t. in Naples.
Rhetia.	Griſons. pr. Ally of the Swiſs.
Rhodope.	Baſiliſſa. m. in Turky.
Rubicon.	Piſatello. r. in Italy.
Rutulios.	Campania di Roma. pr. in the Pope's Dominions.
Sabatus.	Sabato. r. in Naples.
Sabaudia.	Savoy. D. in Italy.
Sabinus.	Sabina. pr. of Pope's Dom.
Saguntum.	Morviedro. t. in Spain.
Salamis.	Coluri. i. S. of Athens.
Salona.	Spalatto. t. in Turky.
Samnium-Campania.	Naples. km.
Samnites.	Moliſſe. pr. in Naples.
Sandaliotis.	Sardinia. i.
Sarmatia.	Poland, Pruſſia, Ruſſia, Lapland, &c.
Sarmia.	Guernſey. i. near France.
Saturnia-Tellus.	Italy.
Scandinavia.	Denmark, Sweden, and Norw.

Ant. Names.	Modern Names.
Scotia.	Scotland. ſometimes Ireland.
Sequani.	Burgundy and Franche-Comté. 2. pr. in France.
Setobriga.	St. Ubes. t. in Portugal.
Sicambria.	Weſtphalia. circle in Germany.
Sicania.	Sicily. i.
Suecia.	Sweden.
Suevicum-Mare.	The Baltic.
Suevus.	Oder. r. in Germany.
Tanais.	Don. r. in Ruſſia, Turky.
Taurinum.	Turin. t. in Piedmont.
Teuchland.	Germany.
Thebes.	Strives, or Thiva. t. in Greece.
Theodoſia.	Caffa. t. in Crimea.
Therma. } Theſſalonica }	Salonichi. t. in Turky.
Thrace.	Romania. pr. in ditto.
Thule.	Iceland. i. ſome think Norway was alſo anc. ſo called.
Tigurians.	Switz. cant. in Switzerland.
Tuſculum.	Freſcati. t. in Pope's Dom.
Traſimenus.	Il lago di Perugia. a noted lake in the Rom. Hiſt.
Trigonia. } Trinatria. } Triquetra. }	Sicily. i. S. of Naples.
Tyrrhene.	Tuſcan Sea.
Tyrrhenia.	Tuſcany. D. in Italy.
Vindelicia.	Part of Germ. between the r. Danube, r. Inn, and the Alps.
Umbria.	Part of Pope's Dom.
Volſci.	Calabria. pr. in Naples.
Volſinii.	Bolſeno. t. in Pope's Dom.

7. A TABLE of the moveable Feasts and Terms, from the Year 1782, to 1811.

The year of our Lord.	Sunday's aft. Epiphany.	Septuagesima Sunday.	Shrove-Sunday.	First day of Lent.	Easter Day.	Rogation-Sunday.	Ascension Day.	Whit-Sunday.	Trinity Sunday.	Sundays aft. Trinity.	Advent Sunday.	Easter Term begins.	Easter Term ends.	Trinity Ter. begins.	Trinity Ter. ends.
1782	2	January 27	February 10	February 13	March 31	May 5	May 9	May 19	May 26	26	Decemb. 1	April 17	May 13	May 31	June 19
1783	5	February 16	March 2	March 5	April 20	May 25	May 29	June 8	June 15	23	Novemb. 30	May 7	June 2	June 20	July 9
1784	4	February 8	February 22	February 25	April 11	May 16	May 20	May 30	June 6	24	Novemb. 28	April 28	May 24	June 11	June 30
1785	2	January 23	February 6	February 9	March 27	May 1	May 5	May 15	May 22	26	Novemb. 27	April 13	May 9	May 27	June 15
1786	5	February 12	February 26	March 1	April 16	May 21	May 25	June 4	June 11	24	Decemb. 3	May 3	May 29	June 16	July 5
1787	4	February 4	February 18	February 21	April 8	May 13	May 17	May 27	June 3	25	Decemb. 2	April 25	May 21	June 8	June 27
1788	1	January 20	February 3	February 6	March 23	April 27	May 1	May 11	May 18	27	Novemb. 30	April 9	May 5	May 23	June 11
1789	4	February 8	February 22	February 25	April 12	May 17	May 21	May 31	June 7	24	Novemb. 29	April 29	May 25	June 12	July 1
1790	3	January 31	February 14	February 17	April 4	May 9	May 13	May 23	May 30	25	Novemb. 28	April 21	May 17	June 4	June 23
1791	6	February 20	March 6	March 9	April 24	May 29	June 2	June 12	June 19	22	Novemb. 27	May 11	June 6	June 24	July 13
1792	4	February 5	February 19	February 22	April 8	May 13	May 17	May 27	June 3	25	Decemb. 2	April 25	May 21	June 8	June 27
1793	2	January 27	February 10	February 13	March 31	May 5	May 9	May 19	May 26	26	Decemb. 1	April 17	May 13	May 31	June 19
1794	5	February 16	March 2	March 5	April 20	May 25	May 29	June 8	June 15	23	Novemb. 30	May 7	June 2	June 20	July 9
1795	3	February 1	February 15	February 18	April 5	May 10	May 14	May 24	May 31	25	Novemb. 29	April 22	May 18	June 5	June 24
1796	2	January 24	February 7	February 10	March 27	May 1	May 5	May 15	May 22	26	Novemb. 27	April 13	May 9	May 27	June 15
1797	5	February 12	February 26	March 1	April 16	May 21	May 25	June 4	June 11	24	Decemb. 3	May 3	May 29	June 16	July 5
1798	4	February 4	February 18	February 21	April 8	May 13	May 17	May 27	June 3	25	Decemb. 2	April 25	May 21	June 8	June 27
1799	1	January 20	February 3	February 6	March 24	April 28	May 2	May 12	May 19	27	Decemb. 1	May 11	June 6	June 24	July 13
1800	4	February 9	February 23	February 26	April 13	May 18	May 22	June 1	June 8	24	Novemb. 30	April 30	May 26	June 13	July 2
1801	3	February 1	February 15	February 18	April 5	May 10	May 14	May 24	May 31	25	Novemb. 29	April 22	May 18	June 5	June 24
1802	5	February 14	February 28	March 3	April 18	May 23	May 27	June 6	June 13	23	Novemb. 28	May 5	May 31	June 18	July 7
1803	4	February 6	February 20	February 23	April 10	May 15	May 19	May 29	June 5	24	Novemb. 27	April 27	May 23	June 10	June 29
1804	3	January 29	February 12	February 15	April 1	May 6	May 10	May 20	May 27	26	Decemb. 2	April 18	May 14	June 1	June 20
1805	4	February 10	February 24	February 27	April 14	May 19	May 23	June 2	June 9	24	Decemb. 1	May 1	May 27	June 14	July 3
1806	3	February 2	February 16	February 19	April 6	May 11	May 15	May 25	June 1	25	Novemb. 30	April 23	May 19	June 6	June 25
1807	2	January 25	February 8	February 11	March 29	May 3	May 7	May 17	May 24	26	Novemb. 29	April 15	May 11	May 29	June 17
1808	5	February 14	February 28	March 2	April 17	May 22	May 26	June 5	June 12	23	Novemb. 27	May 4	May 30	June 17	July 6
1809	3	January 29	February 12	February 15	April 2	May 7	May 11	May 21	May 28	26	Decemb. 3	April 19	May 15	June 2	June 21
1810	6	February 18	March 4	March 7	April 22	May 27	May 31	June 10	June 17	23	Decemb. 2	May 9	June 4	June 22	July 11
1811	4	February 10	February 24	February 27	April 14	May 19	May 23	June 2	June 9	24	Decemb. 1	May 1	May 27	June 14	July 3

8. A TIDE TABLE,

By the Moon's Age, to find the Time of HIGH-WATER at the following Places.

The Moon's age. Look for it in a good Almanack, or Ephemeris, every year. We also shew the way how to find it, at No. 13. Table of the Epact.	London. Tinmouth. Whitby. Aberdeen. Amsterdam. Sebastian. Antioche. Passage. Conquet. Bretagne. Flanders. Gascony. Poitou. Portugal, (coast of.)	Berwick. Burlington. Bayonne. Bourdeaux. Brest. Calais. Nantes. Rochelle. Rotterdam. Vigo. Royan. Vannes. Groyne. Ushant. Pont Vedra.	Edinburgh. Scarborough. Severn. Kinsale. Dingle. Donegal. Dordrecht. St. Ubes. Kilmare. Land's End. Lizard Pt. Scilly Island. C. Clare. Roche Bernard.	Newcastle. Falmouth. Dartmouth. Plymouth. Saltash. Torbay. Waterford. Bantry. Leon. Morlaix. Mouth of Humber. Friesland, (coasts of.)	Queenboro'. Southampt. Portsmouth. Newhaven. Dunkirk. Ostend. Gibraltar. Newport, in Flanders. Sluys. Enchuyse. Mouth of Elbe and Weser.	Haven's Mouth. St. Helen. Yarmouth. Carlinford. Carrickfergus. Strangford. Barfleur. Caen. Dieppe. Treport. Medemblic. Coasts of Normandy and Picardy.	Rochester. Arundel. West End of Nore. Flushing.	Gravesend. Downs. Blackness. Ayamonte. Suider. Tavira. Thames-mouth.	St. Andrew. Dundee. Faro. Goree. Belle-isle.	Hull. Limerick. Youghal. Granville. St. Malo. Cancalle. Pont-Orson. Texel. Bristol-Channel. Lundy-isle. Mont St. Michel.	Pool. Yarmouth. Dublin. Honfleur.	Bristol. Antwerp.
Days.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1 or 16	3 48	4 33	5 18	6 3	12 48	11 18	1 33	2 18	3 3	6 48	10 3	7 33
2 or 17	4 36	5 21	6 6	6 51	1 36	12 6	2 21	3 6	3 51	7 36	10 51	8 21
3 or 18	5 24	6 9	6 54	7 39	2 24	12 54	3 9	3 54	4 39	8 24	11 39	9 9
4 or 19	6 12	6 57	7 42	8 27	3 12	1 42	3 57	4 42	5 27	9 12	12 27	9 57
5 or 20	7 0	7 45	8 30	9 15	4 0	2 30	4 45	5 30	6 15	10 0	1 15	10 45
6 or 21	7 48	8 33	9 18	10 3	4 48	3 18	5 33	6 18	7 3	10 48	2 3	11 33
7 or 22	8 36	9 21	10 6	10 51	5 36	4 6	6 21	7 6	7 51	11 36	2 51	12 21
8 or 23	9 24	10 9	10 54	11 39	6 24	4 54	7 9	7 54	8 39	12 24	3 39	1 9
9 or 24	10 12	10 57	11 42	12 27	7 12	5 42	7 57	8 42	9 27	1 12	4 27	1 57
10 or 25	11 0	11 45	12 30	1 15	8 0	6 30	8 45	9 30	10 15	2 0	5 15	2 45
11 or 26	11 48	12 33	1 18	2 3	8 48	7 18	9 33	10 18	11 3	2 48	6 3	3 33
12 or 27	12 36	1 21	2 6	2 51	9 36	8 6	10 21	11 6	11 51	3 36	6 51	4 21
13 or 28	1 24	2 9	2 54	3 39	10 24	8 54	11 9	11 54	12 39	4 24	7 39	5 9
14 or 29	2 12	2 57	3 42	4 27	11 12	9 42	11 57	12 42	1 27	5 12	8 27	5 57
15 or 30	3 0	3 45	4 30	5 15	12 0	10 30	12 45	1 30	2 15	6 0	9 15	6 45

9. A TABLE of ECLIPSES, from the Year 1781 to 1800,

Computed for the Latitude and Meridian of London; by THOMAS HARRIS.

Partial Eclipse of the Sun, 1781. Oct. 17. Morning.

	H.	M.
Beginning,	6	50
Middle,	7	37
End,	8	21

Partial Eclipse of the Sun, 1782. April 12. Afternoon.

	H.	M.
Beginning,	6	15
Sun sets eclipsed.		

Total Eclipse of the Moon, 1783. March 18. Night.

	H.	M.
Beginning,	7	37
Beg. total darkness,	8	39
End of ditto,	10	13
End,	11	15

Total Eclipse of the Moon, 1783. Sept. 10. Night.

	H.	M.
Beginning,	9	48
Beg. total darkness,	10	47
End of ditto,	12	27
End,	1	26

Partial Eclipse of the Moon, 1784. March 7. Morning.

	H.	M.
Beginning,	2	34
Middle,	3	49
End,	5	5

Total Eclipse of the Moon, 1787. January 3. Night.

	H.	M.
Beginning,	9	56
Beg. total darkness,	10	59
End of ditto,	12	43
End,	1	47

Partial Eclipse of the Sun, 1787. January 19. Morning.

	H.	M.
Beginning,	10	12
Middle,	10	50
End,	11	15

Partial Eclipse of the Sun, 1787. June 15. Afternoon.

	H.	M.
Beginning,	4	11
Middle,	4	57
End,	5	48

Partial Eclipse of the Moon, 1787. Dec. 24. Afternoon.

	H.	M.
Moon rises,	3	52
End,	4	35

Partial Eclipse of the Sun, 1788. June 4. Morning.

	H.	M.
Beginning,	7	30
Middle,	8	14
End,	9	12

Partial Eclipse of the Moon, 1789. Nov. 2. Night.

	H.	M.
Beginning,	11	32
Middle,	12	31
End,	1	30

Total Eclipse of the Moon, 1790. April 28. Night.

	H.	M.
Beginning,	10	16
Beg. total darkness,	11	9
End of ditto,	12	45
End,	1	36

Total Eclipse of the Moon, 1790. Oct. 22. Night.

	H.	M.
Beginning,	10	51
Beg. total darkness,	11	57
End of ditto,	1	42
End,	2	47

Eclipse of the Sun, 1791. April 3. Afternoon.

	H.	M.
Beginning,	12	24
Middle,	1	52
End,	3	11

Partial Eclipse of the Moon, 1791. Oct. 12. Morning.

	H.	M.
Beginning,	0	9
Middle,	1	37
End,	3	5

Partial Eclipse of the Moon, 1793. February 25. Night.

	H.	M.
Beginning,	9	35
Middle,	10	48
End,	12	2

Eclipse of the Sun, 1793. Sept. 5. Morning.

	H.	M.
Beginning,	9	42
Middle,	11	6
End,	12	41

Partial Eclipse of the Sun, 1794. Jan. 31. Noon.

	H.	M.
Beginning,	11	5
Middle,	11	59
End,	12	50

Total Eclipse of the Moon, 1794. Feb. 14. Night.

	H.	M.
Beginning,	8	15
Beg. total darkness,	9	20
End of ditto,	11	4
End,	12	9

Partial Eclipse of the Moon, 1795. Feb. 3. Night.

	H.	M.
Beginning,	11	10
Middle,	12	30
End,	1	50

Partial Eclipse of the Moon, 1795. July 31. Night.

	H.	M.
Moon rises eclipsed,	7	42
Middle,	7	46
End,	8	44

Partial Eclipse of the Sun, 1797. June 24. Afternoon.

	H.	M.
Beginning,	4	44
Middle,	5	22
End,	6	7

Total Eclipse of the Moon, 1797. Dec. 4. Morning.

	H.	M.
Beginning,	2	34
Beg. total darkness,	3	34
End of ditto,	5	11
End,	6	11

Partial Eclipse of the Moon, 1800. Oct. 2. Night.

	H.	M.
Beginning,	9	26
Middle,	10	29
End,	11	38

10. A TABLE of the PERIODS of the PLANETS round the SUN; as alſo their mean Diſtances from the ſame; their Magnitudes, Hourly-motions, proportion of Light and Heat, and their Moons and Satellites.

Names and Characters of Planets.	Periods of the Planets round the Sun. d. Days. h. Hours, &c.	Diſtances of ditto from the Sun, in Engliſh miles.	Magnitudes. Diameter.	Hourly motions.	Proportion of Light and Heat.	Planets, moons or ſatellites.
Sun, ☉	. . . .	. . . .	700,000	. . .	. . .	. . . .
Mercury, ☿	87d. 23h. 16′	32 millions.	2,600	100,000	700	. . . .
Venus, ♀	224 16 49	59 millions.	8,000	70,000	200	1 *
Earth, ⊕	365 6 9	81 millions.	8,006	58,000	100	1
Moon, ☽	365 6 9	81 millions.	2,100	2,290	100	. . . .
Mars, ♂	686 23 27	125 millions.	4,400	47,000	43	. . . .
Jupiter, ♃	4332 12 20	426 millions.	81,000	2,500	3 1/2	4
Saturn, ♄	10759 6 36	777 millions.	67,000	1,800	1 1/10	5. and belt.

* This Moon was diſcovered by Caſſini, in 1672, and 1686, with a Teleſcope of 54 feet. Vid. Chambers's Dictionary, at the word *Venus*.

11. A TABLE of the Secondary Planets.

Jupiter's four Moons——Period's round Jupiter.	
Firſt, or inner Moon, -	1 day 18 hours.
Second Moon, - -	3 days 13 hours.
Third Moon, ——	7 days 3 hours.
Fourth, or outer Moon,	16 days 18 hours.
Saturn's five Moons.——Periods round Saturn.	
Firſt, or inner Moon, -	1 day 21 hours.
Second Moon, - -	2 days 17 hours.
Third Moon, ——	4 days 12 hours.
Fourth Moon, —	15 days 22 hours.
Fifth, or outer Moon,	79 days 7 hours.

Our earth's Moon 28 days round the earth; and her diſtance from it is 238.920 miles.

12. A TABLE

Of the moſt eminent fixed Stars of the firſt and ſecond Magnitudes, with their Right Aſcenſion, and Declination.

Magnitude, Names, & Conſtel.	Right Aſc.	Declinat.
1. Aldebaran, *in Taurus.*	65° 15′	16 15 N.
1. Alcair, *in Aquila.*	294 40	8 30
2. Aridef, *in Cygnus.*	308 0	44 30
1. Acharnar, *in Eridanus.*	23 0	58 30 S.
2. Alhagus, *in Serpentarius.*	261 0	12 40 N.
1. Arcturus, in *Bootes.*	210 40	20 30
1. Aſengue, *in Lyra.*	277 0	38 30
2. Bellatrix, *in Orion.*	78 0	6 15
1. Betelgeuze, *in ditto.*	85 40	7 15
1. Canopus, *in Argo Navis.*	95 0	52 20 S.
1. Caſtor, *in Gemini.*	109 40	32 30 N.
1. Capella, *in Auriga.*	74 30	45 40 N.
2. Cor Hydra, *in Hydra.*	138 30	7 30 S.
1. Cor Leo, *in Leo.*	149 0	13 15 N.
1. Cor Scorpio, *in Scorpio.*	243 30	25 45 S.
2. Deneb, *in Leo.*	174 15	16 15 N.
2. Dubbee, *in Urſa.*	175 0	55 0
1. Fomalhault, *Piſcis Notius.*	340 40	30 0 S.
2. Markab, *in Pegaſus.*	343 0	14 15 N.
2. Menkar, *in Cetus.*	42 30	3 15
2. Pavo, *Peacock's Eye.*	301 30	57 15 S.
1. Procyon, *in Canis Minor.*	111 40	6 0 N.
1. Pes Centaurus.	216 0	60 0 S.
2. Pollux, *in Gemini.*	112 45	28 40 N.
1. Regel, *in Orion.*	75 45	8 30 S.
2. Firſt Star, *in do's girdle.*	80 0	0 30
2. Second Star, *in ditto ditto.*	81 0	1 30
2. Third Star, *in ditto ditto.*	82 15	2 15
2. Sheat, *in Pegaſus.*	343 0	27 15 N.
1. Syrius, *in Canis Major.*	98 30	16 15 S.
1. Spica, *in Virgo.*	198 0	10 0
2. Star *in Pegaſus's wing.*	360 0	14 0 N.
3. Vindemiatrix, *in Virgo.*	192 15	12 15

N. B. Mr. CHARRIER teaches how to find the above Planets and fixed Stars on the Globe, their Riſing, Setting, Culminating, Altitude, Diſtance from one another, &c. &c.

11. A TABLE of the principal TREATIES in Europe, from the Year 1648, to 1763.

The Treaty of Weſtphalia. 1648.	Between the Emperor and France, Sweden & the Proteſt. German Princes.	Elſas, Briſac and Philipſburg, were yielded to France; Pomerania, Bremen, Verden and Wiſmar, to Sweden. A free exerciſe of religion was allowed to Germany.
Treaty of Oliva. 1660.	Between Sweden and her enemies.	The king of Poland renounced all claim to the Crown of Sweden; and Schonen, Halland and Blekinge, were yielded to the latter power.
Treaty of Breda. 1667.	Between England and Holland.	The commercial diſputes were ended.
Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. 1668.	Between France and Spain	The Spaniſh Flanders were yielded to France.
Treaty of Nimeguen. 1679.	Between France and the Allies.	Franche-Comté was delivered to Lewis XIV.
Treaty of Ryſwick. 1697.	Between France and the Allies.	Almoſt all the French conqueſts were reſtored.
Treaty of Carlowitz. 1699.	Between the Emperor and the Turks.	Tranſylvania was yielded to the Emperor.
Treaty of Altranſtad. 1706.	Between Sweden and Saxony.	King Auguſtus, of Poland, was dethroned.
Treaty of Utrecht. 1713.	Between the H. of Bourbon and the Allies.	Spain was giv. to Philip V. Sicily to the D. of Savoy, Gibraltar and Minorca to Gr. Britain, and Lombardy, with the Low Countries, to Auſtria.
Treaty of Raſtad Baden. 1714	Between France and Germany.	The peace of Utrecht was accepted, and king Philip of Spain, acknowledged.
Tr. of Paſſarowitz. 1718.	Between the Turks and the Emperor.	Belgrade was yielded to the Emperor.
Alliance of Vienna. 1725.	Between the Houſe of Auſtria, Ruſſia, and Spain.	Spain effected this alliance becauſe of France's being ſo cloſely united with Great Britain.
Alliance of Hanover. 1725.	Between France, England, Pruſſia, Sweden, Denmark and Holland.	France and the Maritime Powers entered into this alliance of love to peace, and to counterbalance the alliance of Vienna.
Tr. of Vienna. 1731.	Betw. England and the Houſe of Auſtria.	The pragmatic ſanction was guaranteed by the Maritime Powers.
The Peace of Vienna. 1735.	Between the Houſe of Bourbon and the Emperor.	Lorrain and Bar were yielded to France; the Two Sicilies to Don Carlos; Parma and Placentia to the Emperor; and Tuſcany to the D. of Lorrain. France guaranteed alſo the pragmatic ſanction.
Tr. of Belgrade. 1739.	Betw. the Ottoman Porte and the Emperor.	Servia, Walachia and Belgrade, were conquered by the Turks.
Tr. of Breſlaw. 1742.	Betw. Auſtria and the King of Pruſſia.	Sileſia, and the County of Glatz, were given to the Pruſſian King.
Treaty of Abo. 1743.	Between Sweden and Ruſſia.	A ſmall diſtrict of Finland, was yielded to the Czarina.
Treaty of Dreſden, 1745.	Between Pruſſia, Auſtria, and Saxony.	The King of Pruſſia had one million of crowns of the Saxons, and Sileſia was again yielded to him. He acknowledged the late Emperor.
Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. 1748.	Between the Allies and the Houſe of Bourbon.	Auſtria made an entire ceſſion of Parma, Placentia and Guaſtella to the Infant Don Philip.
The Treaty of Paris. 1763.	Between Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal.	Canada, E. and W. Florida, and part of Louiſiana, in N. Amer; alſo the iſlands of Granada, St. Vincent, Dominica, and Tobago, in the Weſt Indies, were confirmed to Great Britain.

12. The moſt remarkable BATTLES in Europe, from the Year 1630, to 1757.

B. ſignifies Battle; D. Duke.

Betw. the Houſe of | Between France and Auſtria, England, Holland, and Spain. | Bet. Fr. and Spain.

Places.	Conqueror.	Year
B. of Rocroi.	Great Condé.	1643
B. of Lens.	—— Condé.	1644
B. of St. Antony.	Turenne.	1652
B. of Arras.	Turenne.	1654
B. of Dunes.	Turenne.	1658
—		
B. of Friburg.	Condé.	1648
B. of Sintzheim.	Turenne.	1674
B. of Ladimburg.	Turenne.	1674
B. of Mulhauſen.	Turenne.	1674
B. of Turkheim.	Turenne.	1675
B. of Sénef.	Condé.	1676
B. of Montcaſſel.	Luxembourg.	1677
B. of St. Dennis.	William.	1678
B. of Fleurus.	Luxembourg.	1690
B. of Leuſes.	Luxembourg.	1691
B. of Steenkirk.	Luxembourg.	1692
B. of Nervinde.	Luxembourg.	1693
B. of Spireback.	De Lorges.	1693
B. of Stafard.	Catinat.	1694
B. of Ter.	Noailles.	1694
—		
B. of Luzara.	Eugene.	1702
B. of Friedlingen.	Villars.	1703
B. of Hockſtet.	Marlborough.	1704
B. of Ramellies.	Marlborough.	1705
B. of Turin.	Eugene.	1706
B. of Almanza.	Berwick.	1707
B. of Oudenaid.	Marlborough.	1708
B. of Malplaquet.	Marlborough.	1709

Between Sweden and Auſtria, Ruſſia, Denmark. | Bourbon and Auſt. Eng. Holland, Portug. Sardinia, and Germ.

Places.	Conqueror.	Year
B. of Saragoſſa.	Starenberg.	1710
B. of Villa Vicioſa.	Vendome.	1710
B. of Denain.	Villars.	1712
B. of Parma.	Coigni.	1734
B. of Guaſtalla.	Ch. Emanuel.	1734
B. of Bitonto.	Montemar.	1735
B. of Dettingen.	K. George II.	1743
B. of Pont.	Ch. Emanuel.	1743
B. of Fontenoy.	Marſhal Saxe.	1745
B. of Rottofredo.	Ch. Emanuel.	1746
B. of Rocoux.	Marſhal Saxe.	1746
B. of Lawfeldt.	Marſhal Saxe.	1747
—		
B. of Leipſick.	Guſtav. Adolphus.	1631
B. of Lutzen.	Guſtav. Adolphus.	1632
B. of Nordlingen.	Ferdinand III.	1634
B. of Leipſick.	Baner.	1637
B. of Tabor.	Torſtenſon.	1644
B. of Warſhaw.	Charles X.	1656
B. of Lund.	Charles XI.	1676
B. of Halmſtad.	Charles XI.	1677
B. of Narva.	Charles XII.	1700
B. of Duna.	Charles XII.	1701
B. of Cliſſow.	Charles XII.	1702
B. of Travenſtad.	Renſckiold.	1706
B. of Wilna.	Peter I.	1708
B. of Pultawa.	Peter I.	1709
B. of Helſingborg.	Stenbock.	1710
B. of Gadebaſh.	Stenbock.	1712
—		

Bet. Turky and Auſtria. | Bet. Auſtria and Pruſſia. | Civil Wars in Great Britain and Ireland.

Places.	Conqueror.	Year
B. of Leventz.	D. of Lorrain.	1663
B. of St. Gothard.	D. of Lorrain.	1664
B. of Vienna.	John Sobieſki.	1683
B. of Salankeman.	D. of Lorrain.	1691
B. of Zanta.	Eugene.	1697
B. of Petervaradin.	Eugene.	1716
B. of Belgrade.	Eugene.	1717
B. of Crotzka.	Grand Vizier.	1739
—		
B. of Molwitz.	Ch. Frederick.	1741
B. of Czaſlaw.	Ch. Frederick.	1742
B. of Friedberg.	Ch. Frederick.	1745
B. of Sladentz.	Ch. Frederick.	1745
B. of Lovoſitz.	Ch. Frederick.	1756
Camp of Pirna.	Taken.	1756
B. of Prague.	Ch. Frederick.	1757
—		
B. of Edgehill.	Lindſey.	1642
B. of Marſton Moor.	Fairfax.	1644
B. of Naſeby.	Cromwell.	1645
B. of Preſton.	Cromwell.	1648
B. of Dunbar.	Cromwell.	1650
B. of Worceſter.	Cromwell.	1651
B. of Boyne.	William III.	1690
B. of Aghrim.	Ginkle.	1691
B. of Culloden.	D. of Cumberland.	1746

13. A TABLE of the EPACT,

Calculated for 32 Years.

YEARS.	EPACT.
1781	4
1782	15
1783	26
1784	7
1785	18
1786	0
1787	11
1788	22
1789	3
1790	14
1791	25
1792	6
1793	17
1794	28
1795	9
1796	20
1797	1
1798	12
1799	23
1800	4
1801	15
1802	26
1803	7
1804	18
1805	0
1806	11
1807	22
1808	3
1809	14
1810	25
1811	6
1812	17

By this Table of Epacts, to find the Day of New and Full Moon, in any Month, and in any Year till 1812, for common Uſe only, (for we do not pretend to find the very Hour.) The Rule, which is very eaſy, is as follows. Look for the Epact oppoſite the Year, in any Month of which you want to find New and Full Moon; add that Epact to the Months elapſed, from March inclusive, becauſe the Aſtronomical Year begins in March. Subtract that Number from 30, if leſs, or from 60, if more than 30, and the Remainder will ſhew the New Moon for that Month; add 15 to it, and it will give the Full Moon nearly. When you want to find New and Full Moon for January or February, you muſt make Uſe of the Epact of the preceding Year, for the Reaſon juſt now aſſigned.—Two or three Examples, we preſume, will make it clear.

EXAMPLE I. I want to know when it will be New and Full Moon in September, 1783. In the Table, I find that the Epact for 1783. is 26; I add ſeven Months, from March inclusive, to September alſo inclusive, and the Sum is 33. I ſubtract it from 60, and there remains 27, which ſhews New Moon is on the 27th of September, or thereabouts, in the Year 1783; I add 15 to it, which anſwers to the 12th of October following, for the Full Moon.

EXAMPLE II. I want to know when it will be New and Full Moon in June, 1784: The Epact is ſeven, as you will ſee in the Table; to this add 4, the Number of Months elapſed from March, and the Sum will be 11; ſubtract this from 30, and there remains 19, which is nearly the Time of New Moon in June, 1784; add 15 to 19, and it will prove to be the 4th of July, or nearly, for the Full Moon.

EXAMPLE III. I want to know when it will be New and Full Moon in January, 1784. Here, as above obſerved, I muſt make Uſe of the Epact of the preceding Year, 1783, which is 26; add this to the Months elapſed, from March 1783, which are 11, and the Sum will be 37, which, ſubtract from 60, and the Remainder is 23, this is the Day of New Moon in January, 1784; add 15 to 23, and it will be the 8th of February for Full Moon.—In order to know what Day of the Week ſuch Date or Dates happen, the following curious and uſeful Tables will be very acceptable to our Readers.

N. B. To find the Age of the Moon for common Uſe, for the Tide-Table already obſerved, No. 8, add the three following Numbers together, viz. the Epact of the Year, the Months elapſed from March, and the Date of the Month. If theſe three Numbers do not exceed 30, that will be the Moon's Age; if they exceed 30, ſubtract from 30; if they exceed 60, ſubtract from 60. But to find the exact Time of High-Water in our Tide-Table, it will be better to have the exact Age of the Moon in a good Almanac or Ephemeris; nevertheleſs, if you want to know it for any Year to come, till 1812, you muſt make uſe of our Rule above-mentioned, as Almanacs, &c. are only annual.

16. A TABLE,

Shewing the Dominical or Sunday-Letter or Letters, according to the Gregorian Year, or New-Style, from the Year 1781 to 1812.

1781. G.
1782. F.
1783. E.
1784. D. C.
1785. B.
1786. A.
1787. G.
1788. F. E.
1789. D.
1790. C.
1791. B.
1792. A. G.
1793. F.
1794. E.
1795. D.
1796. C. B.
1797. A.
1798. G.
1799. F.
1800. E.
1801. D.
1802. C.
1803. B.
1804. A. G.
1805. F.
1806. E.
1807. D.
1808. C. B.
1809. A.
1810. G.
1811. F.
1812. E. D.

17. A TABLE, shewing, by the Help of the Dominical Letters in the last Table, what Day of the Week any Month of the Year begins, from the Year of our Lord 1781, to 1812.

	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
January, - 31	Sunday.	Saturday.	Friday.	Thurſday.	Wedneſd.	Tueſday.	Monday.
February, 28	Wedneſd.	Tueſday.	Monday.	Sunday.	Saturday.	Friday.	Thurſday.
March, - 31	Wedneſd.	Tueſday.	Monday.	Sunday.	Saturday.	Friday.	Thurſday.
April, - 30	Saturday.	Friday.	Thurſday.	Wedneſd.	Tueſday.	Monday.	Sunday.
May, - 31	Monday.	Sunday.	Saturday.	Friday.	Thurſday.	Wedneſd.	Tueſday.
June, - 30	Thurſday.	Wedneſd.	Tueſday.	Monday.	Sunday.	Saturday.	Friday.
July, - 31	Saturday.	Friday.	Thurſday	Wedneſd.	Tueſday.	Monday.	Sunday.
Auguſt, 31	Tueſday.	Monday.	Sunday.	Saturday.	Friday.	Thurſday.	Wedneſd.
Septemb. 30	Friday.	Thurſday.	Wedneſd.	Tueſday.	Monday.	Sunday.	Saturday.
October, - 31	Sunday.	Saturday.	Friday.	Thurſday.	Wedneſd.	Tueſday.	Monday.
November, 30	Wedneſd.	Tueſday.	Monday.	Sunday.	Saturday.	Friday.	Thurſday.
December, 31	Friday.	Thurſday.	Wedneſd.	Tueſday.	Monday.	Sunday.	Saturday.

Having found the Dominical Letter for any Year in the laſt Table, underneath it, in this Table, you have the Day of the Week each Month begins on, throughout the Year. If it be Leap-Year, as in 1784, 1788, &c. and has two Dominical Letters, you muſt uſe the firſt Letter only for January and February, and for the other Months the 2d Letter.

Having, by the former Tables, found what Day of the Week any Month begins in any Year, this laſt Table readily ſhews the Day of the Month, and what Day of the Week you want.—Ex. Suppoſe I want to know what Day of the Week is the 19th of May, 1785. In the firſt Table I find the Dominical Letter is B. In the 2d Table May begins on a Sunday. In the 3d Table I look for that Square where the 1ſt of the Month begins on a Sunday, and in that Square I look for 19, oppoſite to which is *Thurſdays*, which ſhews that the 19th of May, 1785, is on a Thurſday.

18. The ſeven Varieties of the laſt TABLE, for finding readily the Day of the Month, from the Year 1781, to 1812.

SUNDAYS.	1	8	15	22	29
Mondays.	2	9	16	23	30
Tueſdays.	3	10	17	24	31
Wedneſdays.	4	11	18	25	
Thurſdays.	5	12	19	26	
Fridays.	6	13	20	27	
Saturdays.	7	14	21	28	

MONDAYS.	1	8	15	22	29
Tueſdays.	2	9	16	23	30
Wedneſdays.	3	10	17	24	31
Thurſdays.	4	11	18	25	
Fridays.	5	12	19	26	
Saturdays.	6	13	20	27	
Sundays.	7	14	21	28	

TUESDAYS.	1	8	15	22	29
Wedneſdays.	2	9	16	23	30
Thurſdays.	3	10	17	24	31
Fridays.	4	11	18	25	
Saturdays.	5	12	19	26	
Sundays.	6	13	20	27	
Mondays.	7	14	21	28	

WEDNESDAYS.	1	8	15	22	29
Thurſdays.	2	9	16	23	30
Fridays.	3	10	17	24	31
Saturdays.	4	11	18	25	
Sundays.	5	12	19	26	
Mondays.	6	13	20	27	
Tueſdays.	7	14	21	28	

THURSDAYS.	1	8	15	22	29
Fridays.	2	9	16	23	30
Saturdays.	3	10	17	24	31
Sundays.	4	11	18	25	
Mondays.	5	12	19	26	
Tueſdays.	6	13	20	27	
Wedneſdays.	7	14	21	28	

FRIDAYS.	1	8	15	22	29
Saturdays.	2	9	16	23	30
Sundays.	3	10	17	24	31
Mondays.	4	11	18	25	
Tueſdays.	5	12	19	26	
Wedneſdays.	6	13	20	27	
Thurſdays.	7	14	21	28	

SATURDAYS.	1	8	15	22	29
Sundays.	2	9	16	23	30
Mondays.	3	10	17	24	31
Tueſdays.	4	11	18	25	
Wedneſdays.	5	12	19	26	
Thurſdays.	6	13	20	27	
Fridays.	7	14	21	28	

19. A New CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE of Remarkable Events, Discoveries, and Inventions.

Alſo the Æra, the Country and Writings of learned Men, in the Analyſis, or Outlines of general Hiſtory, from the Creation to the preſent Time. 1781.

A. M.	A. bef. Xt.	*Remarkable Events, Diſcoveries, &c.*
0	4004	The creation of the world, and Adam and Eve.
1	4003	The birth of Cain, the firſt who was born of a woman.
987	3017	Enoch, for his piety, is tranſlated to Heaven.
1656	2348	The old world is deſtroyed by a deluge, which continued 377 days.
1757	2247	The Tower of Babel is built about this time.
		About the ſame time the ancient Chineſe monarchy is ſuppoſed to have begun by the poſterity of Noah.
1770	2234	The celeſtial obſervations are begun at Babylon, the city which firſt gave birth to learning and the ſciences.
1816	2188	Miſraim, the ſon of Ham, founds the km. of Egypt, which laſted 1663 yrs.
1945	2059	Ninus, the ſon of Belus, founds the km. of Aſſyria, which laſted about 1000 y. and out of its ruins were formed the Aſſyrians of Babylon, thoſe of Nineveh, and the km. of the Medes.
2083	1921	The covenant of God made with Abram, when he leaves Haran to go into Canaan, which begins the 430 years of ſojourning.
2107	1897	The cities of Sodom and Gomora are deſtroyed for their wickedneſs, by fire from Heaven.
2148	1856	The kingdom of Argos, in Greece, begins under Inachus.
2182	1822	Memnon, the Egyptian, invents the letters.
2289	1715	Prometheus firſt ſtruck fire from flints.
2369	1635	Joſeph dies in Egypt, which concludes the book of Geneſis, containing a period of 2369 years.
2430	1574	Aaron born in Egypt; 1490, appointed by God firſt hi. prieſt of the Iſraelites.
2433	1571	Moſes, brother to Aaron, born in Egypt, and adopted by Pharaoh's daughter, who educates him in all the learning of the Egyptians.
2448	1556	Cecrops brings a colony of Saïtes from Egypt into Attica, and begins the kingdom of Athens, in Greece.
2458	1546	Scamander comes from Crete into Phrygia, and begins the kingdom of Troy.
2511	1493	Cadmus carried the Phenician letters into Greece, and built the citadel of Thebes.
2513	1491	Moſes performs a number of miracles in Egypt, and departs from that kingdom, together with 600,000 Iſraelites, beſides children, which compleated the 430 y. of ſojourning. They miraculouſly paſs through the Red Sea, and come to the Deſart of Sinai, where Moſes receives from God, and delivers to the people, the 10 commandments, and the other laws, and ſets up the tabernacle, and in it the ark of the covenant.
2519	1485	The firſt ſhip that appeared in Greece, was brought from Egypt by Danaus, who arrived at Rhodes, and brought with him his 50 daughters.
2551	1453	The firſt Olympic games celebrated at Olympia, in Greece.
2552	1452	The Pentateuch, or five books of Moſes, are written in the land of Moab, where he died the year following.
2553	1451	The Iſraelites, after ſojourning in the wilderneſs 40 years, are led under Joſhua into the land of Canaan, where they fix themſelves, after having ſubdued the natives; and the period of the Sabbatical year commences.
2598	1406	Iron is found in Greece, from the accidental burning of woods.

A. M.	A. bef. Xt.	*Remarkable Events, Diſcoveries, &c.*
2806	1198	The rape of Helen by Paris, which, in 1193, gave riſe to the Trojan war, and ſiege of Troy, by the Greeks, which continued 10 years, when that city was taken and burnt.
2956	1048	David is ſole king of Iſrael.
3000	1004	The temple is ſolemnly dedicated by Solomon.
3108	896	Elijah, the prophet, is tranſlated to Heaven.
3110	894	Money firſt made of gold and ſilver at Argos.
3135	869	The city of Carthage, in Africa, founded by queen Dido.
3190	814	The kingdom of Macedon begins.
3251	753	Æra of the building of Rome in Italy by Romulus, firſt k. of the Romans.
3284	720	Samaria taken, after three years ſiege, and the km. of Iſrael finiſhed by Salmanazer, k. of Aſſyria, who carries the ten tribes into captivity.
		The firſt eclipſe of the moon on record.
3346	658	Byzantium (now Conſtantinople) built by the Athenians.
3400	604	By order of Necho, king of Egypt, ſome Phenicians ſailed from the Red Sea round Africa, and returned by the Mediterranean.
3404	600	Thales, of Miletus, travels into Egypt, conſults the prieſts of Memphis, acquires the knowledge of geometry, aſtronomy, and philoſophy; returns to Greece, calculates eclipſes, gives general notions of the univerſe, and maintains that an only ſupreme intelligence regulates all its motions.
		Maps, globes, and the ſigns of the Zodiac, invented by Anaximander, the ſcholar of Thales.
3407	597	Jehoiakin, king of Judah, is carried away captive by Nebuchadnezzar, to Babylon.
3417	587	The city of Jeruſalem taken, after a ſiege of 18 months.
3442	562	The firſt comedy at Athens acted upon a moveable ſcaffold.
3446	558	Sun-dials invented, the firſt erected at Rome, when time was firſt divided into hours, 293 y. before Chriſt.
3445	559	Cyrus the firſt king of Perſia.
3466	538	The kingdom of Babylon finiſhed; that city being taken by Cyrus, who, in 536, gives an edict for the return of the Jews.
3469	535	The firſt tragedy was acted at Athens, on a waggon, by Theſpis.
3478	526	Learning is greatly encouraged at Athens, and a public library firſt founded.
3489	515	The ſecond Temple at Jeruſalem is finiſhed under Darius.
3495	509	Tarquin, the laſt king of the Romans, is expelled, and Rome is governed by two conſuls, and other republican magiſtrates, till the battle of Pharſalia, being a ſpace of 461 years.
3500	504	Sardis taken and burnt by the Athenians, which gave occaſion to the Perſian invaſion of Greece.
5518	486	Æſchylus, the Greek poet, firſt gains the prize of tragedy.
3523	481	Xerxes the Great, king of Perſia, begins his expedition againſt Greece.
3546	458	Ezra is ſent from Babylon to Jeruſalem, with the captive Jews, and the veſſels of gold and ſilver, &c. being ſeventy weeks of years, or 490 years before the crucifixion of Chriſt.
3550	454	The Romans ſend to Athens for Solon's laws.
3553	451	The Decemvirs created at Rome, and the laws of the 12 tables compiled and ratified.
3574	430	The hiſtory of the Old Teſtament finiſhes about this time.
		Malachi, the laſt of the prophets.
3604	400	Socrates, the founder of moral philoſophy among the Greeks, believes the immortality of the ſoul, a ſtate of rewards and puniſhments, for which, and other ſublime doctrines, he is put to death by the Athenians, who ſoon after repent, and erect to his memory a ſtatue of braſs.
3673	331	Alexander the Great, king of Macedon, conquers Darius, king of Perſia, and other nations of Aſia. 323 dies at Babylon, and his empire is divided by his generals, into four kingdoms.
3719	285	Dionyſius, of Alexandria, began his aſtronomical æra on Monday, June 26, being the firſt who found the exact ſolar year to conſiſt of 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes.
3720	284	Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, employs 72 interpreters to tranſlate the Old Teſtament into the Greek language, which is called the *Septuagint*.
3735	269	The firſt coining of ſilver at Rome.

A.M.	A. bef. Xt.	*Remarkable Events, &c.*
3740	264	The firſt Punic war begins. The chronology of the Arundelian marbles compoſed.
3744	260	The Romans firſt concern themſelves in naval affairs, and defeat the Carthagenians at ſea.
3767	237	Hamilcar, the Carthagenian, cauſes his ſon Hannibal, at 9 y. old, to ſwear eternal enmity to the Romans.
3786	218	The ſecond Punic war begins. Hannibal paſſes the Alps, and defeats the Romans in ſeveral battles; but being amuſed by his women, does not improve his victories by the ſtorming of Rome.
3814	190	The firſt Roman army enters Aſia, and from the ſpoils of Antiochus, brings the Aſiatic luxury firſt to Rome.
3836	168	Perſeus defeated by the Romans, which ends the Macedonian kingdom.
3837	167	The firſt library erected at Rome, of books brought from Macedonia.
3841	163	The government of Judea under the Maccabees begins, and continues 126 y.
3858	146	Carthage, the rival of Rome, is razed to the ground by the Romans.
3869	135	The hiſtory of the Apocrypha ends.
3952	52	J. Cæſar makes his firſt expedition into Britain.
3957	47	The battle of Pharſalia, between Cæſar and Pompey, in which the latter is defeated.
		The Alexandrian library, conſiſting of 400,000 valuable books, burnt by accident.
3959	45	The war of Africa, in which Cato kills himſelf.
		The ſolar year introduced by Cæſar.
3960	44	Cæſar, the greateſt of the Roman conquerors, after having fought fifty pitched battles, and ſlain 1,192,000 men, is killed in the Senate-houſe by conſpirators.
3973	31	The battle of Actium fought, in which Mark Anthony and Cleopatra are totally defeated by Octavius, nephew to Julius Cæſar.
3974	30	Alexandria, in Egypt, is taken by Octavius; upon which Anthony and Cleopatra put themſelves to death, and Egypt is reduced to a Roman province.
3977	27	Octavius, by a decree of the Senate, obtains the title of Auguſtus Cæſar, and an abſolute exemption from the laws, and is properly the firſt Rom. Emperor.
3979	25	Coin firſt uſed in Britain.
3996	8	Rome at this time is 50 miles in circumference, and contains 463,000 men fit to bear arms.
		The temple of Janus is ſhut by Auguſtus, as an emblem of univerſal Peace, and
4004	A.D	Jeſus Chriſt is born on Monday, December 25.
4016	12	—— diſputes with the doctors in the Temple.
4031	27	—— is baptiſed in the wilderneſs by John,
4037	33	—— and crucified on Friday, April 3, at 3 o'clock, P. M. His reſurrection on Sunday, April 5; his Aſcenſion, Thurſday, May 14.

A. M.	A. D.	*Remarkable Events, &c.*
4040	36	St. Paul converted.
4043	39	St. Matthew writes his goſpel.
		Pontius Pilate kills himſelf.
4044	40	The name of chriſtians firſt given at Antioch, to the followers of Chriſt.
4047	43	Claudius Cæſar's expedition into Britain.
4048	44	St. Mark writes his Goſpel.
4053	49	London is founded by the Romans; 368, ſurrounded by ditto with a wall, ſome parts of which are ſtill obſervable.
4055	51	Caractacus, the Britiſh king, is carried in chains to Rome.
4056	52	The council of the apoſtles at Jeruſalem.
4059	55	St. Luke writes his goſpel.
4063	59	Nero puts his mother and brothers to death.
		—— perſecutes the Druids in Britain.
4065	61	Boadicia, the Britiſh queen, defeats the Romans, but is conquered ſoon after by Suetonius, governor of Britain.
4066	62	St. Paul is ſent in bonds to Rome—writes his epiſtles between 51 and 66.
4067	63	The Acts of the Apoſtles written.
		Chriſtianity is ſuppoſed to be introduced into Britain by St. Paul, or ſome of his diſciples about this time.
4068	64	Rome ſet on fire, and burned for 6 days; upon which began (under Nero) the firſt perſecut. againſt the Chriſtians.
4071	67	St. Peter and St. Paul put to death.
4074	70	Whilſt the factious Jews are deſtroying one another with mutual fury, Titus, the Roman general, takes Jeruſalem, which is raſed to the ground, and the plough made to paſs over it.
4087	83	The philoſophers expelled Rome by Do-

A. M.	A. D.	*Remarkable Events, &c.*
		mitian.
4089	85	Jul. Agricola, governor of S. Britain, to protect the civilized Britons from the incurſions of the Caledonians, builds a line of forts between the rivers Forth and Clyde; defeats the Caledonians under Galgacus, on the Grampian Hills; and firſt ſails round Britain, which he diſcovers to be an iſland.
4100	96	St. John the Evangeliſt wrote his revelation. His goſpel in 97.
4125	121	The Caledonians reconquer from the Romans all the South parts of Scotland, upon which the Emperor Adrian builds a wall, between Newcaſtle and Carliſle, but this alſo proving ineffectual, Pollius Urbicus, the Rom. general, about the year 144, repairs Agricola's forts, which he joins by a wall four yards thick.
4139	135	The ſecond Jewiſh war ends, when they were all baniſhed Judea.
4143	139	Juſtin writes his firſt apology for the chriſtians.
4145	141	A number of hereſies appear about this time.
4156	152	The Emperor Antoninus Pius, ſtops the perſecution againſt the Chriſtians.
4221	217	The Septuagint found in a caſk.
4226	222	About this time the Rom. empire begins to ſink under its own weight. The Barbarians begin their eruptions, and the Goths have annual tribute not to moleſt the empire.
4264	260	Valerius is taken priſoner by Sapor, king of Perſia, and flead alive.
4278	274	Silk firſt brought from India; the manufactory of it introduced into Europe by ſome monks, 551; firſt worn by the clergy in England, 1534.
4295	291	Two Emperors and two Cæſars march to defend the 4 quarters of the empire.
4310	306	Conſtantine the Great begins his reign.
4312	308	Cardinals firſt began.
4317	313	The tenth perſecution ends by an edict of Conſtantine, who favours the Chriſtians, and gives full liberty to their religion.
4318	314	Three biſhops, or fathers, are ſent from Britain to aſſiſt at the council of Arles.
4329	325	The firſt general council at Nice, when 318 fathers attended againſt Arius, the founder of Arianiſm, where was compoſed the famous Nicene creed, which we attribute to them.
4332	328	Conſtantine removes the ſeat of the Empire from Rome to Byzantium, which is thereafter called Conſtantinople.
4335	331	Conſtantine orders all the heathen temples to be deſtroyed.
4367	363	The Roman Emperor Julian, ſurnamed the Apoſtate, endeavours in vain to rebuild the temple of Jeruſalem.
4368	364	The Roman empire is divided into the Eaſtern, (Conſtantinople the capital) and Weſtern, (of which Rome continued to be the capital) each being now under the government of different emperors.
4404	400	Bells invented by Biſhop Paulinus, of Campagnia.
4408	404	The kingdom of Caledonia, or Scotland, revives under Fergus.
4410	406	The Vandals, Alans, and Suevi, ſpread into France and Spain, by a conceſſion of Honorius, Emperor of the Weſt.
4414	410	Rome taken and plundered by Alaric, king of the Viſi-Goths.
4416	412	The Vandals begin their km. in Spain.
4424	420	The km. of the French begins upon the Lower Rhine, under Pharamond.
4430	426	The Romans, reduced to extremities at home, withdraw their troops from Britain, and never return; adviſing the Britons to arm in their own defence, and truſt to their own valour.
4450	446	The Britons, now left to themſelves, are greatly harraſſed by the Scots and Picts, upon which they once more make their complaints to the Romans, (which they entitle the groans of the Britons) but receive no aſſiſtance from that quarter.
4451	447	Attila (ſurnamed the Scourge of God) with his Huns, ravage the Roman empire.
4453	449	Vortigern, king of the Britons, invites the Saxons into Britain, againſt the Scots and Picts.
4459	455	The Saxons having repulſed the Scots and Picts, invite over more of their countrymen, and begin to eſtabliſh themſelves in Kent, under Hengiſt.
4480	476	The Weſtern empire is finiſhed, 523 y.

A.M.	A. D.	*Remarkable Events, &c.*
		after the battle of Pharſalia; upon the ruins of which ſeveral new ſtates ariſe in Italy and other parts, conſiſting of Goths, Vandals, Huns, and other barbarians, under whom literature is extinguiſhed, nd the works of the learned are deſtroyed.
4500	496	Clovis, k. of France, baptized, and chriſtianity begins in that kingdom.
4512	508	Prince Arthur begins his reign over the Britons.
4517	513	Conſtantinople beſieged by Vitalianus, whoſe fleet is burnt by a ſpeculum of braſs.
4520	516	The computing of time by the chriſtian æra, is introduced by Dionyſius the Monk.
4533	529	The codex of Juſtinian, the Eaſtern emperor, is publiſhed.
4561	557	A terrible plague all over Europe, Aſia, and Africa, which continues near 50 years.
4584	580	Latin ceaſed to be ſpoken about this time in Italy.
4600	596	Auguſtin, the Monk, comes into England with 40 Monks.
4610	606	Here begins the power of the Popes, by the conceſſions of Phocas, emperor of the Eaſt.
4626	622	Mahomet, the falſe Prophet, flies from Mecca to Medina, in Arabia, in the 44th year of his age, and 10th of his miniſtry, when he laid the foundation of the Saracen empire, and from whom the Mahometan princes to this day claim their deſcent.
4641	637	Jeruſalem is taken by the Saracens, or followers of Mahomet.
4644	640	Alexandria in Egypt is taken by ditto, and the grand library there burnt by order of Omar, their caliph or prince.
4657	653	The Saracens now extend their conqueſts on every ſide, and retaliate the barbarities of the Goths and Vandals upon their poſterity.
4668	664	Glaſs invented in England by Benalt, a Monk.
4689	685	The Britons, after a brave ſtruggle of near 150 y. are totally expelled by the Saxons, and drove into Wales and Cornwall.
4717	713	The Saracens conquer Spain.
4730	726	The controverſy about images begins, and occaſions many inſurrections in the Eaſtern empire.
4752	748	The computing of years from the birth of Chriſt, began to be uſed in hiſtory.
4753	749	The race of Abbas became caliphs of the Saracens, and enourage learning.
4764	762	The city of Bagdad, upon the Tygris, is made the capital for the caliphs of the houſe of Abbas.
4804	800	Charlemagne, k. of France, begins the Emp. of Germany, afterwards called the Weſtern empire; gives the preſent names to the winds and months; endeavours to reſtore learning in Europe, but mankind are not yet diſpoſed for it, being ſolely engroſſed in military enterprizes.
4830	826	Harold, k. of Denmark, dethroned by his ſubjects for being a chriſtian.
4832	828	Egbert, k. of Weſſex, unites the heptarchy, by the name of Anglo-Land now England.
4840	836	The Flemings trade to Scotland for fiſh.
4842	838	The Scots and Picts have a deciſive battle, in which the former prevail, and both kms. are united by Kenneth, which begins the ſecond period of the Scottiſh hiſtory.
4871	867	The Danes begin their ravages in England.
4900	896	Alfred the Great, after ſubduing the Daniſh invaders, (againſt whom he fought 56 battles by ſea and land) compoſes his body of laws; divides England into counties, hundreds, tythings; erects county courts, and founds the Univerſity of Oxford about this time.
4919	915	The Univerſity of Cambridge founded.
4940	936	The Saracen empire is divided by uſurpation, into 7 kingdoms.
4979	975	Pope Boniface VII. is depoſed and baniſhed for his crimes.
4983	979	Coronation oath firſt uſed in England. Juries firſt inſtituted in ditto.
4995	991	The figures in arithmetic are brought into Europe by the Saracens from Arabia. Letters of the Alphabet were hitherto uſed.
5000	996	Otho III. makes the emp. of Germany elective.
5003	999	Boleſlaus, the firſt k. of Poland.
5004	1000	Paper made of cotton rags was in uſe; that of linen rags in 1170, the manufactory introduced into England at

A. M.	A. D.	*Remarkable Events, &c.*
		Dartford, in 1588.
5009	1005	All the old churches are rebuilt about this time, in a new manner of architecture.
5019	1015	Children forbidden by law to be ſold by their parents in England.
5021	1017	Canute, k. of Denmark, gets poſſeſſion of England.
5044	1040	The Danes, after ſeveral engagements with various ſucceſs, are about this time driven out of Scotland, and never again return in a hoſtile manner.
5045	1041	The Saxon line reſtored under Edward the confeſſor.
5047	1043	The Turks (a nation of adventurers from Tartary, ſerving hitherto in the armies of contending princes) become formidable, and take poſſeſſion of Perſia.
5058	1054	Leo IX. the firſt Pope that kept up an army.
5061	1057	Malcolm III. King of Scotland, kills the tyrant Macbeth at Dunſinane, and marries the Princeſs Margaret, ſiſter to Edgar Atheling.
5069	1065	The Turks take Jeruſalem from the Saracens.
5070	1066	The conqueſt of England by William, D. of Normandy, in the battle of Haſtings, where Harold is ſlain.
5074	1070	William introduces the feudal law.
		Muſical notes invented.
5079	1075	Henry IV. Emperor of Germany, and the Pope, quarrel about the nomination of the German Biſhops.
		Henry, in penance, walks barefooted to the Pope, towards January.
5080	1076	Juſtices of the peace firſt appointed in England.
5084	1080	Doomſday book began to be compiled by order of William, from a ſurvey of all the eſtates in England, and finiſhed in 1086.
		The Tower of London built by William, to curb his Engliſh ſubjects, numbers of whom fly to Scotland, where they introduce the Saxon or Engliſh language, are protected by Malcolm, and have lands given them.
5095	1091	The Saracens in Spain being hard preſſed by the Spaniards, call to their aſſiſtance Joſeph, King of Morocco, by which the Moors get poſſeſſion of all the Saracen dominions in Spain.
5100	1096	The firſt cruſade to the Holy Land, is begun under ſeveral chriſtian Princes, to drive the infidels from Jeruſalem.
5114	1110	Edgar Atheling, the laſt of the Saxon Princes, dies in England, where he had been permitted to reſide as a ſubject.
5122	1118	The order of the Knights Templars inſtituted to defend the ſepulchre at Jeruſalem, and to protect chriſtian ſtrangers.
5155	1151	The canon law collected by Gratian, a monk of Bologna.
5167	1163	London bridge, conſiſting of 19 ſmall arches, firſt built of ſtone.
5168	1164	The Teutonic order of religious Knights, begins in Germany.
5176	1172	Henry II. King of England, (and firſt of the Plantagenets) takes poſſeſſion of Ireland, which, from that period, has been governed by an Engliſh Viceroy.
5180	1176	England is divided by Henry, into ſix circuits, and juſtice is diſpenſed by itinerant judges.
5184	1180	Glaſs windows began to be uſed in houſes in England.
5185	1181	The laws of England are digeſted about this time, by Glanville.
5186	1182	Pope Alexander III. compelled the Kings of England and France to hold the ſtirrups of his ſaddle, when he mounted his horſe.
5190	1186	The great conjunction of the ſun and moon, and all the planets in Libra, happened in September.
5196	1192	The battle of Aſcalon, in Judea, in which Richard, King of England, defeats Saladin's army, conſiſting of 300,000 combatants.
5198	1194	*Dieu et mon Droit*, firſt uſed as a motto by Richard I. on a victory over the French.
5204	1200	Chimnies were not known in England.
		Surnames now began to be uſed, firſt among the nobility.
5212	1208	London incorporated, and obtained their firſt charter for electing their Lord Mayor, and other Magiſtrates, from King John.
5219	1215	Magna Charta is ſigned by King John, and the Barons of England.
		Court of Common Pleas eſtabliſhed.
5231	1227	The Tartars, a new race of heroes,

A. M.	A. D.	*Remarkable Events, &c.*
		under Gingis-Kan, emerge from the northern parts of Aſia, over-run all the Saracen empire, and, in imitation of former conquerors, carry death and deſolation wherever they march.
5237	1233	The inquiſition begun in 1204, is now truſted to the Dominicans.
		The houſes of London, and other cities in England, France, and Germany, ſtill thatched with ſtraw.
5257	1253	The famous aſtronomical tables are compoſed by Alonſo, King of Caſtile.
5262	1258	The Tartars take Bagdad, which finiſhes the empire of the Saracens.
5267	1263	Acho, King of Norway, invades Scotland with 160 ſail, and lands 20,000 men at the mouth of the Clyde, who are cut to pieces by Alexander III. who recovers the Weſtern iſles.
5268	1264	The commons of England firſt ſummoned to parliament about this time.
5273	1269	The Hamburgh company incorporated in England.
5277	1273	The empire of the preſent Auſtrian family begins in Germany.
5286	1282	Lewellyn, Prince of Wales, defeated and killed by Edward I. who unites that principality to England.
5288	1284	Edward II. born at Carnarvon, is the firſt Prince of Wales.
5289	1285	Alexander III. King of Scotland, dies, and that kingdom is diſputed by 12 candidates, who ſubmit their claims to the arbitration of Edward, King of England, which lays the foundation to a long and deſolating war between both nations.
5297	1293	There is a regular ſucceſſion of Engliſh parliaments from this year, being the 22d of Edward I.
5302	1298	The preſent Turkiſh empire begins in Bithynia, under Ottoman.
		Silver-hafted knives, ſpoons, and cups, a great luxury.
		Tallow candles ſo great a luxury, that ſplinters of wood were uſed for lights.
		Wine ſold by apothecaries, as a cordial.
5306	1302	The mariner's compaſs invented, or improved by Givia, of Naples.
5311	1307	The beginning of the Swiſs cantons.
5312	1308	The Popes remove to Avignon, in France, for 70 years.
5314	1310	Lincoln's Inn ſociety eſtabliſhed.
5318	1314	The battle of Bannockburn, between Edward II. and Rebert Bruce, which eſtabliſhes the latter on the throne of Scotland.
		The Cardinals ſet fire to the Conclave and ſeparate. A vacancy in the papal chair for two years.
5324	1320	Gold firſt coined in Chriſtendom; 1344, ditto in England.
5340	1336	Two Brabant weavers ſettle at York, which, ſays Edward III. may prove of great benefit to us and our ſubjects.
5341	1337	The firſt Comet whoſe courſe is deſcribed with an aſtronomical exactneſs.
5344	1340	Gunpowder and guns firſt invented by Swartz, a monk of Cologn; 1346 Edward III. had four pieces of cannon, which gained him the battle of Creſſy; 1346 bombs and mortars were invented.
		Oil painting firſt made uſe of by John Vaneck.
		Herald's college inſtituted in England.
5348	1344	The firſt creation to titles by patents, uſed by Edward III.
5350	1346	The battle of Durham, in which David, King of Scots, is taken priſoner.
5353	1349	The order of the garter inſtituted in England by Edward III. altered in 1557, and conſiſts of 26 Knights.
5356	1352	The Turks firſt enter Europe.
5358	1354	The money in Scotland, till now, the ſame as in England.
5360	1356	The battle of Poitiers, in which King John of France, and his ſon, are taken priſoners by Edward the Black Prince.
5361	1357	Coals firſt brought to London.
5362	1358	Arms of England and France firſt quartered by Edward III.
5366	1362	The law pleadings in England changed from French to Engliſh, as a favour of Edward III to his people.
		John Wickliffe, an Engliſhman, begins to call in queſtion the doctrine of the church of Rome about this time, whoſe followers are called *Lollards*.
5390	1386	A company of linen weavers from the Netherlands, eſtabliſhed in London.
		Windſor Caſtle built by Edward III.
5392	1388	The battle of Otterburn, between Hotſpur and the Earl of Douglas.
5395	1391	Cards invented in France, for the King's

A. M.	A. D.	Remarkable Events, &c.
		amuſement.
5403	1399	Weſtminſter Abbey rebuilt and enlarged. Weſtminſter Hall ditto.
		Order of the Bath inſtituted at the coronation of Henry IV. renewed in 1725, conſiſting of 38 Knights.
5414	1410	Guildhall, London, built.
5415	1411	The Univerſity of St. Andrews, in Scotland, founded.
5419	1415	The battle of Agincourt gained over the French, by Henry V. of England.
5432	1428	The ſiege of Orleans, the firſt blow to the Engliſh power in France.
5444	1440	Printing invented by L. Kofter, at Harlaem, in Holland; brought to London by William Caxton, a mercer of London, 1471.
5450	1446	The Vatican Library founded at Rome.
		The ſea breaks in at Dort, in Holland, and drowns 100,000 people.
5457	1453	Conſtantinople taken by the Turks, which ends the Eaſtern empire, 1123 years from its dedication by Conſtantine the Great, and 2206 years from the foundation of Rome.
5458	1454	The Univerſity of Glaſgow, in Scotland, founded.
5464	1460	Engraving and etching on copper invented.
5481	1477	The Univerſity of Aberdeen, in Scotland, founded.
5487	1483	Richard III. King of England, and laſt of the Plantagenets, is defeated and killed at the battle of Boſworth, by Henry (Tudor) VII. which puts an end to the civil wars between the Houſes of York and Lancaſter, after a conteſt of 30 years, and the loſs of 100,000 men.
		Henry VII. eſtabliſhes 50 yeomen of the guards, the firſt ſtanding army.
5493	1489	Maps and ſea charts firſt brought to England, by Barth. Columbus.
5495	1491	William Groceyn introduces the ſtudy of the Greek language into England.
		The Moors, hitherto a formidable enemy to the native Spaniards, are entirely ſubdued by Ferdinand, and become ſubjects to that prince on certain conditions, which are ill obſerved by the Spaniards, whoſe clergy uſe the inquiſition in all its tortures; and in 1609, near one million of the Moors are driven from Spain to the oppoſite coaſt of Africa, from whence they originally came.
5496	1492	America firſt diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus, a Genoeſe, in the ſervice of Spain.
5498	1494	Algebra firſt known in Europe.
5501	1497	The Portugueſe firſt ſail to the Eaſt Indies, by the Cape of Good Hope.
		South America diſcovered by *Americus* Veſpuſius, from whom it has its name.
5503	1499	North America diſcovered for Henry VII. by Cabot, a Venetian.
5504	1500	Maximilian divides the Empire of Germany into ſix circles, and adds four more in 1512.
5509	1505	Shillings firſt coined in England.
5513	1509	Gardening introduced into England from the Netherlands, from whence vegetables were imported hitherto.
5517	1513	The battle of Flowden, in which James IV. King of Scotland, is killed, with the flower of his nobility.
5521	1517	Martin Luther began the reformation.
		Egypt is conquered by the Turks.
5522	1518	Magellan, in the ſervice of Spain, firſt diſcovers the Straits of that name, in S. Amer. and is the firſt circumnavigator.
5524	1520	Henry VIII. for his writings in favour of popery, receives the title of Defender of the Faith, from his holineſs.
5533	1529	The name of *Proteſtant* takes its riſe from the reformed *proteſting* againſt the church of Rome, at the diet of Spires, in Germany.
5538	1534	The reformation takes place in England, under Henry VIII.
5541	1537	Religious houſes diſſolved by ditto.
5543	1539	The firſt Engliſh edition of the Bible authoriſed; the preſent tranſlation finiſhed in 1611.
		About this time cannon began to be uſed in ſhips.
5547	1543	Silk ſtockings firſt worn by the French King; firſt worn in England by Q. Elizabeth, 1561. The ſteel frame for weaving, invented by the Rev. Mr. Lee, of St. John's college, Cambridge, 1589.
		Pins firſt uſed in England, before which time, the ladies uſed ſkewers.
5548	1544	Good lands let in England at 1s. per acre.

A.M.	A. D.	*Remarkable Events, &c.*
5549	1545	The famous council of Trent begins, and continues 18 years.
5550	1546	Firſt law in England, eſtabliſhing the intereſt of money, and at 10 per cent.
5553	1549	Lords Lieutenants of counties inſtituted in England.
5554	1550	Horſe guards inſtituted in England.
5559	1555	The Ruſſia company eſtabliſhed in England.
5562	1558	Queen Elizabeth begins to reign.
5564	1560	The reformation in Scotland completed by John Knox.
5567	1563	Knives firſt made in England.
5573	1569	Royal Exchange firſt built.
5576	1572	The great maſſacre of Proteſtants at Paris.
5583	1579	The Dutch ſhake off the Spaniſh yoke, and the republick of Holland begins.
		Engliſh Eaſt India Company incorporated.—Eſtabliſhed in 1600.
		Engliſh Turky company incorporated.
5584	1580	Sir Francis Drake returns from his voyage round the world, being the firſt Engliſh circumnavigator.
		Parochial regiſter firſt appointed in England.
5586	1582	Pope Gregory introduces the new ſtile in Italy, the 5th of October being counted 15.
5587	1583	Tobacco firſt brought from Virginia into England.
5591	1587	Mary, Queen of Scots, is beheaded by order of Elizabeth, after 18 years impriſonment.
5592	1588	The Spaniſh Armada deſtroyed by Drake, and other Engliſh admirals.
5593	1589	Coaches firſt introduced into England; hackney act 1693, increaſed to 1000, in 1770.
5594	1590	Band of penſioners inſtituted in England.
5595	1591	Trinity college, Dublin, founded.
5601	1597	Watches firſt brought into England, from Germany.
5606	1602	Decimal arithmetic invented at Bruges.
5607	1603	Queen Elizabeth (the laſt of the Tudors) dies, and nominates James VI. of Scotland, (and firſt of the Stuarts) as her ſucceſſor, which unites both kingdoms under the name of Great Britain.
5609	1605	The Gunpowder-plot diſcovered at Weſtminſter, being a project of the Roman Catholics, to blow up the King and both houſes of parliament.
5610	1606	Oaths of allegiance firſt adminiſtered in England.
5612	1608	Galileo, of Florence, firſt diſcovers the ſatellites about the planet Saturn, by the teleſcope, then juſt invented in Holland.
5614	1610	Henry IV. is murdered at Paris, by Ravaillac, a prieſt.
5615	1611	Baronets firſt created in England, by James I.
5618	1614	Napier, of Marcheſton, in Scotland, invents the logarithms.
		Sir Hugh Middleton brings the new river to London from Ware.
5620	1616	The firſt permanent ſettlement in Virginia.
		Henry IV. paſſes the edict of Nantes, tolerating the Proteſtants.
5623	1619	W. Harvey, an Engliſhman, confirms the doctrine of the circulation of the blood, which had been firſt broached by Servetius, a French phyſician, in 1553.
5624	1620	The broad ſilk manufactory from raw ſilk, introduced into England.
5625	1621	New England planted by the Puritans.
5629	1625	King James dies, and is ſucceeded by his ſon, Charles I.
		The iſland of Barbadoes, the firſt Engliſh ſettlement in the Weſt Indies, is planted.
5636	1632	The battle of Lutzen, in which Guſtavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, and head of the Proteſtants in Germany, is killed.
5639	1635	Province of Maryland planted by Lord Baltimore.
		Regular poſts eſtabliſhed from London to Scotland, Ireland, &c.
5644	1640	King Charles diſobliges his Scottiſh ſubjects, on which their army, under General Leſley, enters England, and takes Newcaſtle, being encouraged by the malecontents in England.
		The maſſacre in Ireland, when 40,000 Engliſh Proteſtants were killed.
5646	1642	King Charles impeaches five refractory members, which begins the civil wars in England.
5647	1643	Exciſe on beer, ale, &c. firſt impoſed by parliament.
5653	1649	Charles I. beheaded by Cromwell, at Whitehall, January 30, aged 49.
5658	1654	Cromwell aſſumes the Protectorſhip.

A. M	A. D	*Remarkable Events, &c.*
5659	1655	The Engliſh, under Admiral Penn, take Jamaica from the Spaniards.
5662	1658	Cromwell dies, and is ſucceeded in the Protectorſhip by his ſon Richard.
5664	1660	King Charles II. is reſtored by Monk, Commander of the army, after an exile of 12 years, in France and Holland.
		The people of Denmark, being oppreſſed by the nobles, ſurrender their privileges to Frederic III. who becomes abſolute.
5666	1662	The Royal Society eſtabliſhed at London, by Charles II.
5667	1663	Carolina planted; 1728 divided into two ſeparate governments.
5668	1664	The New Netherlands, in North America, conquered from the Swedes and Dutch, by the Engliſh.
5669	1665	The plague rages in London, and carries off 68,000 perſons.
5670	1666	The great fire of London began Sept. 2, and continued three days, in which were deſtroyed 13,000 houſes, and 400 ſtreets.
		Tea firſt uſed in England.
5671	1667	The peace of Breda, which confirms to the Engliſh the New Netherlands, now known by the names of Penſylvania, New York, and New Jerſey.
5672	1668	The peace of Aix-la-Chappelle.
		St. James's Park planted, and made a thoroughfare for public uſe, by Charles II.
5674	1670	The Engliſh Hudſon's Bay company incorporated.
5676	1672	Lewis XIV. over-runs great part of Holland, when the Dutch opened their ſluices, being determined to drown their country, and retire to their ſettlements in the Eaſt Indies.
		African company eſtabliſhed.
5682	1678	The peace of Nimeguen.
		The Habeas Corpus act paſſed.
5684	1680	A great comet appeared, and from its nearneſs to our earth, alarmed the inhabitants. It continued viſible from Nov. 3, to March 9.
		W. Penn, a Quaker, receives a charter from planting Penſylvania.
5687	1683	India ſtock ſold from 360 to 500 per cent.
5689	1685	Charles II. dies, aged 55, and is ſucceeded by his brother, James II.
		The Duke of Monmouth, natural ſon to Charles II. raiſes a rebellion, but is defeated at the battle of Sedgmore, and beheaded.
		The edict of Nantes is revoked by Lewis XIV. and the Proteſtants are greatly diſtreſſed.
5691	1687	The Palace of Verſailles, near Paris, finiſhed by Lewis XIV.
5692	1688	The revolution in Great Britain begins Nov. 5, King James abdicates, and retires to France, Decemb. 3.
		King William and Queen Mary, daughter and ſon in law to James, proclaimed Feb. 16.
		Viſcount Dundee ſtands out for James in Scotland, but is killed by General Mackay, at the battle of Killycrankie, upon which the Highlanders, wearied with repeated misfortunes, diſperſe.
5693	1689	The land tax paſſed in England.
		The toleration act paſſed in ditto.
		Several Biſhops are deprived for not taking the oaths to William III.
		W. Fuller, who pretended to prove the Pr. of Wales ſpurious, was voted by the Commons to be a notorious cheat, impoſter, and falſe accuſer.
5694	1690	The battle of the Boyne, gained by William againſt James, in Ireland.
5695	1691	The war in Ireland finiſhed, by the ſurrender of Limerick to William III.
5696	1692	The Engliſh and Dutch fleets, commanded by Admiral Ruſſel, defeat the French fleet off La Hogue.
5697	1693	Bayonets at the end of loaded muſkets, firſt uſed by the French, againſt the confederates, in the battle of Turin.
		The Duchy of Hanover made the 9th electorate.
		Bank of England eſtabliſhed by King William.
		The firſt public lottery was drawn this year.
		Maſſacre of Highlanders, at Glencoe, by King William's army.
5698	1694	Queen Mary dies at the age of 33, and William reigns alone.
		Stamp duties inſtituted in England.
5700	1696	The peace of Ryſwick.
5703	1699	The Scots ſettled a colony at the Iſthmus of Darien, or Panama, in America, and called it Caledonia.

A. M.	A. D.	*Remarkable Events, &c.*
5704	1700	Charles XII. of Sweden, begins his reign.
		King James II. dies at St. Germains, in the 68th year of his age.
5705	1701	Pruſſia erected into a kingdom.
		Society for the propagation of the goſpel in foreign parts, eſtabliſhed.
5706	1702	King William dies, aged 50, and is ſucceeded by Queen Ann, daughter to James II. who, with the Emperor and States General, renews the war againſt France and Spain.
5708	1704	Gibraltar taken from the Spaniards by Admiral Rooke.
		The battle of Blenheim, won by the Duke of Marlborough and allies, againſt the French.
		The Court of Exchequer inſtituted in England.
5710	1706	The treaty of union between England and Scotland, ſigned July 22.
		The battle of Ramilies won by Marlborough, and the allies.
5711	1707	The firſt Britiſh parliament.
5712	1708	Minorca taken from the Spaniards by General Stanhope.
		The battle of Oudenarde won by Marlborough and the allies.
		Sardinia erected into a kingdom, and given to the Duke of Savoy.
5713	1709	Peter the Great, Czar of Muſcovy, defeats Charles XII. at Pultowa, who flies to Turky.
		The battle of Malplaquet won by Marlborough and the allies.
5714	1710	Queen Ann changes the whig miniſtry for others more favourable to the intereſt of her brother, the late Pretender.
		The cathedral church of St. Paul, London, rebuilt by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, in 37 years, at one million expence, by a duty on coals.
		The Engliſh South-Sea company began.
5716	1712	Duke Hamilton and Lord Mohun killed in a duel in Hyde-Park.
5717	1713	The peace of Utrecht, whereby Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Britain, and Hudſon's Bay, in North America, were yielded to Great Britain; Gibraltar and Minorca were alſo confirmed to the ſaid crown by this treaty.
5718	1714	Queen Ann dies, at the age of 50, and is ſucceeded by George I.
		Intereſt reduced to 5 per cent.
5719	1715	Lewis XIV. dies, and is ſucceeded by his great grandſon, late K. of France.
		The rebellion in Scotland begins in September, under the Earl of Mar, in favour of the Pretender. The action of Sheriff Muir, and the ſurrender of Preſton, both in November, when the rebels diſperſe.
5720	1716	The Pretender married the Princeſs Sobieſka, grand-daughter of John Sobieſki, late King of Poland.
		An act paſſed for ſeptennial parliaments.
5723	1719	The Miſſiſſipi ſcheme at its height in France.
		Lombes's ſilk-throwing machine, containing 26,586 wheels, erected at Derby, takes up one-eighth of a mile; one water-wheel moves the reſt, and in 24 hours it works 318,504,960 yards of organzine ſilk thread.
		The South-Sea ſcheme in England, began April 7, was in its height at the end of June, and quite ſunk about Sept. 29.
5731	1727	King George dies, in the 68th year of his age, and is ſucceeded by his only ſon, George II.
		Inoculation firſt tryed on criminals, with ſucceſs.
		Ruſſia, formerly a dukedom, is now eſtabliſhed as an empire.
5736	1732	Kouli Khan uſurps the Perſian throne, conquers the Mogul empire, and returns with 231 millions ſterling.
		Several public-ſpirited gentlemen begin the ſettlement in Georgia, in North America.
5740	1736	Capt. Porteus having ordered his ſoldiers to fire upon the populace, at an execution of a ſmuggler, is himſelf hanged by the mob at Edinburgh.
5742	1738	Weſtminſter bridge, conſiſting of 15 arches, begun; finiſhed in 1750, at the expence of 389,000l. defrayed by Parliament.
5743	1739	Letters of marque iſſued out in Britain, againſt Spain, July 21, and war declared October 23.
5747	1743	The battle of Dettingen won by the Engliſh and Allies, in favour of the Queen of Hungary.
5748	1744	War declared againſt France. Commodore Anſon returns from his voyage round the world.

A. M.	A. D.	*Remarkable Events, &c.*
5749	1745	The allies loſe the battle of Fontenoy.
		The rebellion breaks out in Scotland, and the Pretender's army defeated by the D. of Cumberland, at Culloden, April 16, 1746.
5750	1746	Britiſh linen company erected.
5752	1748	The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, by which a reſtitution of all places taken during the war, was to be made on all ſides.
5753	1749	The intereſt on the Britiſh funds, reduced to 3 per cent.
		Britiſh herring fiſhery incorporated.
5755	1751	Frederick, Pr. of Wales, father to his preſent Majeſty, Geo. III. died.
		Antiquarian ſociety at London, incorporated.
5756	1752	The new ſtile introduced into Great Britain; the 3d of September being counted the 14th.
5757	1753	The Britiſh Muſeum erected at Montague houſe.
		Society of arts, manufactures, and commerce, inſtituted in London.
5759	1755	Liſbon deſtroyed by an earthquake.
5760	1756	One hundred and forty-ſix Engliſhmen are confined in the black hole at Calcutta, in the Eaſt Indies, by order of the Nabob, and 123 found dead the next morning.
		Marine ſociety eſtabliſhed at London.
5761	1757	Damien attempted to aſſaſſinate the King of France.
5763	1759	General Wolf is killed in the battle of Quebec, which is gained by the Engliſh.
5764	1760	King Geo. II. dies Oct. 25, in the 77th year of his age, and is ſucceeded by his preſent Majeſty, Geo. III. who, on the 22d of September, 1761, married the Princeſs Charlotte, of Mecklenburgh Strelitz.
		Black-friars Bridge, conſiſting of nine arches, begun; finiſhed 1770, at the expence of 152,840l. to be diſcharged by a toll.
5766	1762	War declared againſt Spain.
		Peter III. Emperor of Ruſſia, is depoſed, impriſoned, and murdered.
		American philoſophical ſociety eſtabliſhed in Philadelphia.
		George Auguſtus Frederic, Prince of Wales, born Auguſt 12.
5767	1763	The definitive treaty of peace between Gr. Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal, concluded at Paris, Feb. 10, which confirms to Great Britain the extenſive provinces of Canada, E. and W. Florida, and part of Louiſiana, in North America; alſo the iſlands of Granada, St. Vincent, Dominica, and Tobago, in the W. Indies.
5768	1764	The parliament granted 10,000l. to Mr. Harriſon, for his diſcovery of the longitude by his time-piece.
5769	1765	His Majeſty's royal charter paſſed for incorporating the ſociety of artiſts.
		An act paſſed, annexing the ſovereignty of the iſland of Man, to the crown of Great Britain.
5770	1766	April 21, a ſpot, or macula of the ſun, more than thrice the bigneſs of our earth, paſſed the ſun's center.
5772	1768	Academy of painting eſtabliſhed in Lond.
5775	1771	Dr. Solander, and Mr. Banks, in his Majeſty's ſhip the Endeavour, Lieut. Cooke, return from a voyage round the world, having made ſeveral important diſcoveries in the South-Seas.
5776	1772	The King of Sweden changes the conſtitution from Ariſtocracy, to a limited monarchy.
		The Pretender marries a Princeſs of Germany, grand-daughter of Thomas, late Earl of Ayleſbury.
		The Emperor of Germany, Empreſs of Ruſſia, and the King of Pruſſia, ſtrip the King of Poland of a great part of his dominions, which they divide among themſelves, in violation of the moſt ſolemn treaties.
5777	1773	Capt. Phipps is ſent to explore the North Pole, but having made 81 degrees, is in danger of being locked up by the ice, and his attempt to diſcover a paſſage in that quarter, proves fruitleſs.
		The Jeſuits expelled from the Pope's dominions.
		The Engliſh Eaſt India company having, by conqueſt or treaty, acquired the extenſive provinces of Bengal, Orixa, and Barar, containing 15 millions of people, great irregularities are committed by their ſervants abroad, upon which government interferes, and ſends out judges, &c. for the better

A. M.	A. D.	*Remarkable Events, &c.*
		adminiſtration of juſtice.
		The war between the Ruſſians and Turks, proves diſgraceful to the latter, who loſe the iſlands in the Archipelago, and by ſea are every where unſucceſsful.
5778	1774	Peace is proclaimed between the Ruſſians and Turks.
		The Britiſh parliament having paſſed an act, laying a duty of three-pence per pound upon all teas imported into America, the Coloniſts, conſidering this as a grievance, deny the right of Britiſh parliament to tax them.
5779	1775	Deputies from ſeveral American Colonies, meet at Philadelphia, and aſſume the title of "The Congreſs of the thirteen United Provinces, or Colonies of America," and all the powers of government.
		April 19, the firſt action happens in America, between the King's troops and the Provincials at Lexington.
		June 17, a bloody action at Bunker's Hill, between the royal troops and the Americans.
5780	1776	March 17, the town of Boſton evacuated by the King's troops.
		An unſucceſsful attempt in July, made by Commodore Sir P. Parker, and Gen. Clinton, upon Charles Town, in South Carolina.
		The Congreſs declare the American Colonies Free and Independent States.
		The Americans are driven from Long Iſland. New York, in Auguſt, with great loſs, and great numbers of them taken priſoners; and the city of New York is afterwards taken poſſeſſion of by the King's troops.
		December 25, General Waſhington takes 900 of the Heſſians priſoners, at Trenton.
5781	1777	Gen. Howe takes poſſeſſion of Philadelphia.
		Lieutenant General Burgoyne is obliged to ſurrender his army at Saratoga, in Canada, by convention, to the American army, under the command of the Generals Gates and Arnold, Oct. 17.
5782	1778	A treaty of alliance concluded at Paris, between the French King, and the 13 United American Colonies, in which their independence is acknowledged by the Court of France, February 6.
		Hoſtilities between the French and Engliſh, on account of the former declaring the Americans independent.
		The remains of the Earl of Chatham interred at the public expence, in Weſtminſter Abbey, June 9, in conſequence of a vote of parliament.
		The Earl of Carliſle, William Eden, Eſq. and George Johnſtone, Eſq. arrive at Philadelphia, in June, as Commiſſioners for reſtoring peace between Great Britain and America.
		Philadelphia evacuated by the King's troops, June 18.
		The Congreſs refuſe to treat with the Britiſh Commiſſioners, unleſs the independence of the American Colonies was firſt acknowledged, or the King's fleets and armies withdrawn from America.
5783	1779	Spain alſo declares America independent, which cauſes hoſtilities between Spain and England.
5784	1780	An alarming inſurrection happened at London, on account of an act paſſed in favour of the Papiſts, June 5, 6, 7.
		The torture is aboliſhed in France, Auguſt 25, the name day of Lewis XVI.
		A battle fought near Camden, in North America, in which the rebels are defeated, and loſe near 900 men, cannons, waggons, &c.
		Hoſtilities begun with the Dutch, December 20.
5785	1781	St. Euſtatia, St. Martin, Saba, Demerary, Iſequibo, in the Weſt Indies, taken by Admiral Rodney and Gen. Vaughan, in February and March.

20. The moſt remarkable EPOCHAS, from the Creation to the preſent Time.

A. M	A. Bf. Xt.	*Remarkable Epochas, &c.*
		Firſt Age of the World.
0	4004	1ſt Epocha. The creation of the world.
		Second Age of the World.
1656	2348	2d Epocha. The Deluge.
		Third Age of the World.
2083	1921	3d Epocha. The calling of Abraham.
		Fourth Age of the World.
2513	1491	4th Epocha. The giving of the law, or the 10 commandments.
2806	1198	5th Epocha. The ſiege of Troy.
		Fifth Age of the World.
3000	1004	6th Epocha. The dedication of the Temple of Solomon.
3228	776	7th Epocha. The beginning of the Olympiads.
3251	753	8th Epocha. The foundation of Rome.
3257	747	9th Epocha. The æra of Nabonaſſar.
		Sixth Age of the World.
3468	536	10th Epocha. Cyrus, or the deliverance of the Jews.
3681	323	11th Epocha. The death of Alexander the Great.
3802	202	12th Epocha. Scipio, or Carthage taken.
	A.D.	*Seventh and laſt Age of the World.*
4004	0	13th Epocha. The birth of CHRIST.
4288	284	14th Epocha. The æra of Diocletian, or of the Martyrs.
4316	312	15th Epocha. Conſtantine the Great, or the peace of the church.
4626	622	16th Epocha. The hegira of the Turks.
4636	632	17th Epocha. The jeſdegird of the Perſians.
4804	800	18th Epocha. Charlemagne, the firſt Emperor of Germany.

Theſe are the moſt remarkable Epochas in univerſal hiſtory; but each country in particular, may have its Epocha, or æra; for, every thing very remarkable, may be called an Epocha; ſuch as the beginning of the kingdom of France, in the year 420.—When Egbert conquered the Saxon kingdoms, called the Heptarchy, and called the whole by the name of Anglo-Land, now England, in 828.—When the Dutch ſhook off the Spaniſh yoke, and the ſeven Provinces became a Republick, in 1579, &c. &c.

21. The following TABLE, which is a very accurate Calculation of the Proportion and Territory that the ſeveral States of Europe bear to each other, will give our Readers, at one Glance, ſome idea of their comparative ſtrength. The whole is taken in ſquare Leagues.

	Sq. Leagues.
Ruſſia,	57,600
Poland and Lithuania,	12,000
Sweden and Finland,	12,000
Germany,	11,246
Turky and Crimea,	10,000
France,	10.000
Spain,	8,000
Denmark and Norway,	6,150
Great Britain and Ireland,	6,000
Hungary, &c.	4,760
Portugal,	1,875
Naples and Sicily,	1,836
Sardinia and Savoy,	1,224
Eccleſiaſtic State,	800
Pruſſian Dominions,	722
The ſeven United Provinces,	625
Venetian Territory,	615
Tuſcany,	400
Genoa,	90
Corſica,	200

22. The moſt remarkable Greek and Latin AUTHORS, generally called CLASSICAL AUTHORS.

For their Birth Places, Lives, and other Obſervations, ſee the Biographical Books we mentioned in our Preface, and elſewhere.

Anno before Chriſt.

907 Homer, the firſt prophane writer, and Greek poet, fl. *Pope.*
Heſiod, the Greek poet, ſuppoſed to live near the time of Homer. *Cooke.*
884 Lycurgus, the Spartan Lawgiver.
600 Sappho, the Greek Lyric poeteſs, fl. *Fawkes.*
558 Solon, Lawgiver of Athens.
556 Æſop, the firſt Greek fabuliſt. *Croxal.*
548 Thales, the firſt Greek Aſtronomer and Geographer.
497 Pythagoras, founder of the Pythagorean Philoſophy, in Greece. *Rowe.*
474 Anacreon, the Gr. lyric poet. *Fawkes, Addiſon.*
456 Æſchylus, the firſt Greek tragic poet.
435 Pindar, the Gr. lyric poet. *Weſt.*
413 Herodotus, of Greece, the firſt writer of prophane hiſtory. *Littlebury.*
407 Ariſtophanes, the Gr. comic poet, fl. *White.*
Euripides, the Greek tragic poet.
406 Sophocles, ditto. *Franklin.*
Confucius, the Chineſe philoſopher, fl.
400 Socrates, the founder of moral philoſophy in Greece. *Burſhe.*
391 Thucydides, the Gr. hiſtorian. *Smith. Hobbes.*
361 Hippocrates, the Greek phyſician. *Cliſton.*
Democritus, the Greek philoſopher.
359 Xenophon, ditto and hiſtorian. *Smith, Spelman, Aſhly.*
348 Plato, the Greek philoſopher, and diſciple of Socrates. *Sydenham.*
336 Iſocrates, the Greek orator. *Dimſdale.*

Anno before Chriſt.

332 Ariſtotle, the Gr. philoſopher, and diſciple of Plato. *Hobbes*
313 Demoſthenes, the Athenian orator, poiſoned himſelf. *Leland.*
288 Theophraſtus, the Greek philoſopher, and ſcholar of Ariſtotle. *Budgel.*
285 Theocritus, the firſt Gr. paſtoral poet, fl. *Fawkes.*
277 Euclid, of Alexandria, in Egypt, the mathematician, fl. *R. Simpſon.*
270 Epicurus, founder of the Epicurean philoſophy in Greece. *Digby.*
264 Xeno, founder of the Stoic philoſophy, in ditto.
244 Callimachus, the Greek elegiac poet.
208 Archimedes, the Greek geometrician.
184 Plautus, the Roman comic poet. *Thornton.*
159 Terence, of Carthage, the Latin comic poet. *Colman.*
155 Diogenes, of Babylon, the Stoic philoſopher.
124 Polybius, of Greece, the Greek and Roman hiſtorian. *Hampton.*
54 Lucretius, the Roman poet. *Creech.*
44 Julius Cæſar, the Roman hiſtorian and commentator, killed. *Duncan.*
Diodorus Siculus, of Greece, the univerſal hiſtorian, fl. *Booth.*
Vitruvius, the Roman architect, fl.
43 Cicero, the Roman orator and philoſopher, put to death. *Guthrie, Melmoth.*
Cornelius Nepos, the Roman biographer, fl. *Rowe.*
34 Salluſt, the Roman hiſtorian. *Gordon.*

Anno before Chriſt. [fl. *Spelman.*

30 Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſus, the Roman hiſtorian,
19 Virgil, the Roman epic poet. *Dryden, Warton.*
11 Catullus, Tibullus, and Propertius, Roman poets. *Grainger. Dart.*
8 Horace, the Roman lyric and ſatiric poet. *Francis.*

A. D.

17 Livy, the Roman hiſtorian. *Hay.*
19 Ovid, the Roman elegiac poet. *Garth.*
20 Celſus, the Roman philoſopher and phyſician, fl. *Grieve.*
25 Strabo, the Greek geographer.
31 Phædrus, the Roman fabuliſt. *Stirling.*
45 Paterculus, the Roman hiſtorian, fl. *Newcome.*
62 Perſius, the Roman ſatiric poet. *Brewſter.*
64 Quintus Curtius, a Roman, hiſtorian of Alexander the Great, fl. *Digby.*
Seneca, of Spain, the philoſopher and tragic poet, put to death. *L'Eſtrange.*
65 Lucan, the Roman epic poet, put to death. *Rowe.*
79 Pliny, the elder, the Roman natural hiſtorian. *Holland.*
93 Joſephus, the Jewiſh hiſtorian. *Whiſton.*
94 Epictetus, the Greek ſtoic philoſopher, fl. *Mrs. Carter.*
95 Quintilian, the Roman orator and advocate. *Guthrie.*
96 Statius, the Roman epic poet. *Lewis.*
98 Lucius Florus, of Spain, the Roman hiſtorian, fl.
99 Tacitus, the Roman hiſtorian. *Gordon.*
104 Martial, of Spain, the epigrammatic poet. *Hay.*
Valerius Flaccus, the Roman epic poet.
116 Pliny the younger, hiſtorical letters. *Melmoth.*
117 Suetonius, the Roman hiſtorian. *Hughes.*

A. D.
119 Plutarch, of Greece, the Biographer. *Dryden, Langborne.*
128 Juvenal, the Roman ſatiric Poet. *Dryden.*
140 Ptolemy, the Egyptian Geographer, Mathematician, and Aſtronomer, fl.
150 Juſtin, the Roman Hiſtorian, fl. *Turnbul.*
161 Arrian, the Roman Hiſtorian and Philoſopher, fl. *Rooke.*
167 Juſtin, of Samaria, the oldeſt Chriſtian author after the Apoſtles.
180 Lucian, the Roman Philologer. *Dimſdale, Dryden.*
Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, Roman Emperor and Philoſopher. *Elphinſtone.*
193 Galen, the Greek Philoſopher and Phyſician.
200 Diogenes Laertius, the Greek Biographer, fl.
229 Dion Caſſius, of Greece, the Roman Hiſtorian, fl.
254 Origen, a Chriſtian Father of Alexandria.
Herodian, of Alexandria, the Roman Hiſtorian, fl. *Hart.*
258 Cyprian, of Carthage, ſuffered martyrdom. *Marſhal.*
273 Longinus, the Greek Orator, put to death by Aurelian. *Smith.*
320 Lactantius, a Father of the Church, fl.
336 Arius, a prieſt of Alexandria, founder of the ſect of Arians.
342 Euſebius, the eccleſiaſtical Hiſtorian and Chronologer. *Hanmer.*
379 Baſil, Biſhop of Cæſarea.
389 Gregory Nazienzen, Biſhop of Conſtantinople.
397 Ambroſe, Biſhop of Milan.
415 Macrobius, the Roman Grammarian.
428 Eutropius, the Roman Hiſtorian.
524 Boetius, the Roman Poet, and Platonic Philoſopher. *Bellamy, Preſton.*
529 Procopius, of Cæſarea, the Roman Hiſtorian. *Holeroft.*

Here ends the illuſtrious liſt of antient, or, as they are ſtiled, *Claſſic Authors*, for whom mankind are indebted to Greece and Rome, thoſe two great theatres of human glory; but it will ever be regretted, that a ſmall part only of their writings, have come to our hands. This was owing to the barbarous policy of thoſe fierce illiterate Pagans, who, in the 5th century, ſubverted the Roman empire, and in which practices they were joined ſoon after by the Saracens, or followers of Mahomet. Conſtantinople alone, had eſcaped the ravages of the Barbarians; and to the few literari who ſheltered themſelves within its walls, is chiefly owing the preſervation of thoſe valuable remains of antiquity. To learning, civility, and refinement, ſucceeded a worſe than Gothic ignorance; Europe, therefore, produces few names worthy of record, during the ſpace of one thouſand years; a period which hiſtorians, with great propriety, donominate the dark, or Gothic ages.

The invention of printing, contributed to the revival of learning in the 16th century, from which memorable æra, a race of men have ſprung up in a new ſoil, France, Germany, and Britain; who, if they do not exceed, at leaſt equal the greateſt genius's of antiquity. Of theſe, the Engliſh have the reputation of the firſt rank, with whoſe names we finiſh our liſt.

23. ENGLISH AUTHORS.

A. D.
735 Bede, a Prieſt, Hiſtory of the Saxons, Scots, &c.
901 King Alfred; hiſtory, philoſophy, and poetry.
1259 M. Paris; hiſtory of England.
1292 R. Bacon; natural philoſophy.
1308 J. Fordun; hiſtory of Scotland.
1400 G. Chaucer; the father of Engliſh poetry.
1402 Sir J. Gower; the poet.
1552 J. Leland; lives and antiquities.
1572 Rev. J. Knox, the Scotch reformer; hiſtory of the church of Scotland.
1582 G. Buchannan; hiſtory of Scotland, pſalms of David.
1598 E. Spencer; Fairy Queen, and other poems.
1615, 25. Beaumont and Fletcher; fifty-three dramatic pieces.

A. D.
1616 W. Shakeſpeare; forty-two tragedies and comedies.
1622 J. Napier; diſcoverer of logarithms.
1626 Lord Chancellor Bacon; natural philoſophy, and literature in general.
1634 Lord chief Juſtice Coke; laws of England.
1638 B. Johnſon; fifty-three dramatic pieces.
1654 J. Selden; antiquities and laws.
1657 Dr. W. Harvey; diſcovered the circulation of the blood.
1667 A. Cowley; miſcellaneous poetry.
1674 J. Milton; Paradiſe Loſt, Regained, and other poems.
Hyde, Earl of Clarendon; hiſtory of the civil wars in England.
1675 J. Gregory; mathematics, geometry, and optics.
1677 Rev. I. Barrow; natural philoſophy, mathematics, and ſermons.
1680 S. Butler; Hudibraſs, a burleſque poem.
1685 T. Otway; ten tragedies and comedies, with other poems.
1687 E. Waller; poems, ſpeeches, letters, &c.
1689 Dr. T. Sydenham; hiſtory of phyſic.
1690 N. Lee; eleven tragedies.
R. Barclay; apology for the Quakers.
1691 Hon. R. Boyle; natural and experimental philoſophy.
Sir G. M'Kenzie; antiquities and laws of Scotland.
1694 J. Tillotſon, Archbiſhop of Canterbury; 254 Sermons.
1701 J. Dryden; 27 tragedies and comedies, ſatiric poems. *Virgil.*
1704 J. Locke; philoſophy, government, comment on the Scripture.
1707 G. Farquhar; eight comedies.
1713 Ant. Aſh. Cooper, Earl of Shafteſbury; characteriſticks.
1714 G. Burnet, Biſhop of Saliſbury; thirty-nine Articles, hiſtory, &c.
1718 N. Rowe; ſeven tragedies, tranſlation of Lucan's Pharſalia.
1719 Rev. J. Flamſted; mathematics and aſtronomy.

A. D.

1719 J. Addiſon; Spectator, Guardian, poems, politics.
J. Keil; mathematics and aſtronomy.
1721 M. Prior, poems and politics.
1727 Sir I. Newton; mathematics, geometry, aſtronomy, optics.
1729 Rev. S. Clarke; mathematics, ſermons, paraphraſe of the Evangeliſts.
Sir R. Steele; four comedies, papers in Tatler, &c.
W. Congreve; ſeven dramatic pieces.
1732 J. Gay; poems, fables, and eleven dramatic pieces.
1734 Dr. John Arbuthnot; medicine, coins, politics.
1742 E. Halley; natural philoſophy, aſtronomy, navigation.
1744 A. Pope; poems, letters, tranſlations of Homer.
1745 Rev. J. Swift; poems, politics, and letters.
1746 Colin M'Lawrin; Algebra, view of Newton's philoſophy.
1748 J. Thomſon; Seaſons, and other poems, five tragedies.
Rev. I. Watts; pſalms, hymns, ſermons, &c.
F. Hutcheſon; ſyſtem of moral philoſophy.
1750 Rev. C. Middleton; life of Cicero, &c.
1751 H. St. John, Lord Bolingbroke; philoſophy, metaphyſics and politics.
Dr. A. Monroe; anatomy of the human body.
1754 Dr. R. Mead; on poiſons, plague, ſmall pox, medicine, precepts.
1757 Colley Cibber; twenty-five tragedies and comedies.
1761 T. Sherlock, Biſhop of London; ſixty-nine ſermons, &c.
B. Hoadly, Biſhop of Wincheſter; ſermons and controverſy.
S. Richardſon; Grandiſon, Clariſſa, Pamela.
Rev. J. Leland; anſwer to Deiſtical writers.
1765 Rev. E. Young; Night Thoughts, and other poems, three tragedies.
R. Simpſon; conic ſections, Euclid, Appollonius.
1768 Rev. L. Sterne; 45 ſermons, Sentimental Journey, Triſtram Shandy.
A. D.
1769 R. Smith; harmonics and optics.
1770 Rev. Dr. Jortin; life of Eraſmus, and ſermons.
T. Smollet; hiſtory of England, novels, and tranſlations.
1771 T. Grey, profeſſor of modern hiſtory; poems.
1773 P. Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Cheſterfield; letters.
Geo. Lord Lyttleton; hiſtory of England.
1774 O. Goldſmith; poems.
Z. Pearce, Biſhop of Rocheſter; annotations on the New Teſtament.
1775 Dr. J. Hawkeſworth; eſſays.
1776 D. Hume; hiſtory of England; eſſays.
J. Ferguſon; aſtronomy.
1778 W. Warburton, Biſhop of Gloceſter; divine legation of Moſes, &c.

N. B. By the dates, is implied the time when the above writers died; but when that period happens not to be known, the age in which they flouriſhed is ſignified by fl. The names in italic are thoſe who have given the beſt Engliſh tranſlations, excluſive of ſchool books.

24. *The ſeven* SAGES *of* GREECE.

Bias, of Priene, in Caria.
Chilo, of Lacedemon, in Greece.
Cleobulus, of Lindus, in Rhodes.
Periander, of Corinth, in Greece.
Pittacus, of Mytilene, in Leſbos.
Solon, of Athens, in Greece.
Thales, of Miletus, in Ionia.

See more of them, in a biographical dictionary.

25. *The* MUSES.

The nine Muſes were daughters of Jupiter and Mnemoſyne, Miſtreſſes of all the Sciences, Preſidents of Muſicians and Poets, and Governeſſes of the Feaſts of the Gods. Their Names, Preſidency, Dreſs, &c. are as follows:

1. Calliope, the muſe and goddeſs, preſiding over eloquence and heroic poetry. The word in Greek ſignifies *fine, or good voice.* The poets repreſent her a young maid, crowned with laurel, and adorned with garlands; with a majeſtic air, holding a trumpet in her right-hand, and in her left a book, with three others near her, which are, the Iliad, the Odyſſes, and the Æneid.
2. Clio, the muſe, &c. preſiding over hiſtory. The word in Greek, ſignifies *glory, renown.* She is always repreſented by the figure of a young woman, crowned with laurel, holding a trumpet in her right-hand, and a book in her left.
3. Erato, the muſe, &c. of love poems. The word in Greek, ſignifies, *I love.* She is repreſented under the form of a young, chearful girl, crowned with myrtle and roſes, holding a lyre in one hand, and a fiddle-ſtick in the other, and on her ſide, a winged Cupid, with his bow and quiver.
4. Euterpe, the muſe, &c. preſiding over muſic, and the inventreſs of the flute. The word in Greek, ſignifies to *delight well.* She is repreſented under the figure of a young virgin, crowned with flowers, holding muſical papers in her hand, with a flute, hautbois, and other muſical inſtruments round her.
5. Melpomene, the muſe, &c. preſiding over tragedy, and the inventreſs of ſinging. The word in Greek, ſignifies *I ſing, I celebrate in verſes.* She is repreſented under the figure of a young virgin, with a ſerious countenance, magnificently dreſſed, with buſkins on her legs, and ſcepters and crowns in one hand, and a poniard in the other.
6. Polyhymnia, the muſe, &c. of rhetoric, and preſiding over the Lyre. Plutarch ſays, Hiſtory is alſo of her province, becauſe ſhe preſided over memory. The word in Greek, ſignifies *many a hymn.* She is repreſented in white robes, with a crown of pearls on her head, and a ſcepter in her left hand, the right being ſtretched out as if ſhe was going to harangue.
7. Terpſichore, the muſe, &c. of muſic and dancing. The word in Greek, ſignifies *delighting in choirs and in dancing.*

She is repreſented under the figure of a virgin, crowned with garlands, holding a harp in one hand, and inſtruments of muſic round her.

8. Thalia*, the muſe, &c. of comedy and lyric poetry. She invented geometry and agriculture; ſome pretend ſhe was alſo the goddeſs of feaſts. The word in Greek, ſignifies *bud* and *feaſt*. She is repreſented under the figure of a young maid, crowned with ivy, holding a maſk in her hand, and with buſkins on her feet.

9. Urania, i. e. celeſtial Venus; the muſe, &c. of Aſtronomy. She is repreſented under the figure of a young maid, in azure robes, crowned with ſtars, holding a globe in both her hands, and round her are ſeveral mathematical inſtruments.

26. *The five principal* TEMPLES *of the* GREEKS.

The Temple of Diana, at Epheſus, in Aſia Minor.
The Temple of Apollo, at Miletus, in Ionia.
The Temple of Ceres and Proſerpine, at Eleuſis, in Greece.
The Temple of Jupiter Olympius, at Athens, in ditto.
The Temple of Apollo, at Delphes, in Phocis.

27. *The ſeven* WONDERS *of the* WORLD *explained.*

1. Pyramids of Egypt, were ſeveral ſtately buildings, within nine miles of Cairo, on the other ſide of the Nile, eſteemed by the Ancients to be one of the Seven Wonders of the World, whereof there are three principal ones, differing both in height and thickneſs; the two firſt are ſhut up, and the third, which is the largeſt, is open, which has 208 ſtone ſteps, each ſtone about three feet thick, being every way extraordinary large and high; they are ſuppoſed to have been built by the children of Iſrael, during their bondage, for ſepulchres for the kings of Egypt; it is about 4000 years ſince they were erected. The top of theſe Pyramids, eſpecially the higheſt, which, from the bottom, appears like the top of a ſteeple, was a fine platform, each ſide thereof was 16 or 17 feet wide, and, where ſome imagine, the Egyptian prieſts made their aſtronomical obſervations. They were ten years in cutting the ſtones, twenty years in building the largeſt, and 366,000 workmen were employed in it. Among the Egyptians, the pyramid is ſaid to have been a ſymbol of human life; the beginning whereof, is repreſented by the baſe; and the end (or death) by the apex; on which account it was, that they uſed to erect them on ſepulchres.

2. Mauſoleum. The word comes from *Mauſolus*, the name of a king of Caria, in Aſia Minor, to whom Artemiſa, his widow, erected a moſt ſtately monument, calling it, from his name, *Mauſoleum*. It is ſaid Artemiſa carried her love ſo far for her deceaſed huſband, that ſhe uſed to mix his aſhes in her drink.

3. Temple of Diana, at Epheſus, in Aſia Minor. This famous temple was 200 years in building; it was burned by a villain, named Heroſtratus (who did it to make himſelf talked of) the ſame day that Alexander the Great was born, in the 106th Olympiad. The ancient Chriſtians had turned it into a church; but it is now ſo intirely ruined, that it is no eaſy matter to find the ground plot; however, there are ſome ruins of the walls, and of five or ſix marble columns, all of a piece, 40 feet in length, and ſeven in diameter.

4. Walls and hanging Gardens of Babylon. Theſe walls were built of brick and bitumen, 50 miles in circumference, 350 feet high, and 87 thick; were flanked or defended with 250, or 300 large towers, and adorned with 100 gates, made of ſolid braſs. They were ſo large, as to admit two or three coaches to ride a-breaſt round the city, from whence there was a very extenſive proſpect.

The hanging gardens were of a ſquare form, every ſide of which, was 400 feet long; they were carried up into the air, in the manner of ſeveral large terraſſes, one above another, till the height equalled that of the walls of the city. The aſcent was from terraſs to terraſs, by ſtairs 10 feet wide; and the whole pile was ſuſtained by vaſt arches, raiſed upon other arches, one above another, and ſtrengthened by a wall, ſurrounding it on every ſide, 22 feet thick. On the top of theſe arches were laid large flat ſtones, 16 feet long, and four broad; theſe were lined with bricks, cloſely cemented together with plaſter, and that covered with ſheets of lead, upon which lay the mould of the garden, where there were large trees planted, with all other ſorts of vegetables, particularly flowers. Four of theſe hanging gardens contained each four acres of land, and were ſupported by vaſt columns, at the top of a palace, 2500 paces in circumference. They were diſpoſed in the form of an amphitheatre.

5. Coloſſus, or brazen image of the Sun, at Rhodes. A ſtatue to Apollo. It was erected at the entrance of the harbour of Rhodes, capital of the iſland of the ſame name. Its feet ſtood upon two rocks, which were ſo far from one another, that ſhips paſſed with full ſail between its legs. It was ſeventy cubits high, i. e. about 126 feet of our meaſure; few could embrace, or gird its thumb. The baſis that ſupported it, was of a triangular figure; its extremities were ſuſtained with 60 pillars of marble; there was a winding ſtair-caſe to go up to the top of it, from whence one might diſcover Syria, and the ſhips that went into Egypt, in a great looking-glaſs, that was hung about the neck of the ſtatue. After it had ſtood 1360 years, an earthquake overthrew it; it was of ſo great a bulk, that when the Saracens took Rhodes, in 667, and finding the ſtatue proſtrate on the ground, they ſold it to a jew, who loaded 900 camels with the braſs that made it.—N. B. A camel is ſaid to carry three horſes load.—This ſtatue was the workmanſhip of Chares, a diſciple of Lyſippus, who ſpent twelve years in making it.

6. The Statue of Jupiter Olympius, at Rome. There were ſeven ſtatues or coluſſes in all, but this is ranked among the ſeven Wonders of the World, for its ſize. The ſix other ſtatues were, another of Jupiter, two of Apollo, one of Nero, one of Domitian, and one of the Sun.

7. The Pharos, or Watch-Tower of Ptolemy Philadelphus, at Alexandria, in Egypt, built in a ſmall iſland at

* Alſo one of the Graces; the three Graces were Aglaia, Euphroſyne, and Thalia, daughters of Jupiter and Eurynone; they are attendants on Venus, the Muſes, and Mercury.

the Mouth of the Nile; was anciently very famous, insomuch as to communicate its name to all the reſt.—The coloſſus of Rhodes, alſo ſerved as a Pharos, or Light-houſe; and Ozanam ſays, Pharos anciently ſignified a Streight; as the Pharos, or Pharo of Meſſina, &c.—Some authors add an eighth Wonder of the World, called the Labyrinth of Crete, now Candia; it was built by Dædalus; and it was hence that Theſeus made his eſcape, by means of Ariadne's clue.

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28. *We have* obſerved that ſeveral young people do not know why the twelve ſigns of the Zodiac were called by the names of animals, &c. by the Egyptians, Greeks, &c. to oblige them, we ſhall explain them here, as we found them in Le Spectacle de la Nature.

The learned are of opinion that the Chaldeans and Egyptians gave to the twelve Signs of the Zodiac, the names of as many different animals; and this they did according to their cuſtom of diſguiſing remarkable things, under the ſymbol or form of ſome animal, or known object, that had any relation to the thing diſguiſed. For inſtance, it is probable to believe that they repreſented GOD and his attributes, ſuch as his immenſity, his omnipotence, his fecundity and purity, under the ſymbol of the Sun; and that they repreſented nature, or matter which is intirely dependent on the Deity, and perpetually diverſified, under the image of the moon, which derives its light from the ſun, and conſtantly varies its appearance; and this, perhaps, might be one of the principal cauſes of idolatry; men, by degrees, growing forgetful of GOD, and confining their attention to the Sun, or even conſidering it as his repreſentative. But however the fact may be, it is certain that the Egyptians were extremely devoted to hieroglyphics, and that the twelve portions of the Zodiac were always called by the names of different animals, entirely conformable to the Egyptian method and taſte, and they are capable of ſome reaſonable explications. But for the generality of the other ſtars of the ſphere, Greece, in mere caprice, aſſigned names to them, but for what reaſon, we muſt not attempt to diſcover. The Greeks imitated the Egyptians, in giving the names of men or animals to the ſtars, with this difference, that the old Egyptians gave ſymbolical names to ſome ſtars, on account of ſome conformity between the ſymbol and the conſtellation; whereas the Grecians, who were unacquainted with this ſimilitude, and ſtruck with admiration at the wiſdom of the Orientals, but had a depraved taſte for fable, invented an hundred wretched conceits concerning the origin of the animals of the zodiac, and applied to the other ſtars the names of animals and heroes, that were moſt known in their ridiculous metamorphoſes.

The old Egyptians, after they had obſerved the four natural portions of the year, ſaw that the ſun in each of theſe ſeaſons was placed ſucceſſively under different ſtars. For the greater exactneſs then, and to parcel out the year in a commodious and invariable manner, they divided each of the four ſeaſons by three cantons of different ſtars; and the whole year into twelve houſes, or ſtations of the ſun, to which they gave the names of twelve animals, who were relative to what paſſed on the earth in every one of theſe portions of the year.

The ſun, in ſpring, covers the earth with bleſſings, and thoſe which the ancients were moſt deſirous of obtaining, and for which they had the greateſt regard, were *ſheep*, *kine*, and *goats*. To adumbrate the benefits and fecundity reſtored to them by the ſpring, thy gave to the three conſtellations, through which the ſun took his progreſs in that ſeaſon, the names of theſe three ſpecies of animals. The firſt conſtellation under which the ſun is diſcovered at the cloſe of the winter, when the days and nights are equal, had the title of the firſt animal, who is commonly born at that period, I mean the lamb, or the parent of that creature, which is the *Ram*, *Aries* ♈. March 21.

To the ſecond they gave the name of the *Bull*, *Taurus* ♉. April 21.

And as the goats, who are hot in November, and pregnant for the ſpace of five months, bring forth at the expiration of that time, two young ones, for the generality; they aſſigned to this third conſtellation of the ſpring, the name of the twins, or the kids, inſtead of which the Greeks, without the leaſt reaſon, have ſubſtituted the two brothers, *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, viz. *Twins*, *Gemini* ♊. May 21.

When the ſun is arrived at the ſummer ſolſtice, he diſcontinues his progreſs towards the pole, and begins to return with a retrograde motion, to the equator, for which reaſon the Egyptians thought fit to appropriate the name of the *crab*, to the ſtars under which he then appears; every one knows the march of this animal, and nothing could more properly intimate the retrogadation of the ſun. *Crab*, *Cancer* ♋. June 21.

The exceſſive heats that follow, made the ſun to be then thought in his full vigour, which they delineated, by giving the conſtellation under which he then moves, the name of the *lion*, the moſt formidable of all animals. *Lion*, *Leo* ♌. July 21.

The harveſt, which immediately ſucceeds, made the 6th conſtellation to be characterized by the figure of a young female reaper, bearing an ear of corn. The ſymbol is taken from thoſe young damſels who gained their living by gleaning after reapers; and nothing could better mark out that ſeaſon of the year, when Providence ſupplies the rich and poor with their neceſſary proviſions. *Virgin*, *Virgo* ♍. Auguſt 21.

The conſtellation under which the equinox happens, which equals the days and nights, could not be expreſſed by any thing better than the idea of a ballance in *Equilibrio*.—*Ballance*, *Libra* ♎. September 22.

The diſtempers cauſed by the ſun in his retreat, or which break out in the middle of autumn, gave the next ſet of ſtars the name of the *Scorpion*, becauſe this animal bears a ſting, and a bag of poiſon in his tail, and makes uſe of both in his flight. *Scorpion*, *Scorpio* ♏. October 21.

The *Sagitary*, or Archer, who comes next, has a relation to hunting, which is a diverſion chiefly followed after the fall of the leaf. The Greeks, inſtead of a hunter, have ſubſtituted the fabulous idea of a Centaur. *Sagitary*, *Sagitarius* ♐. November 22.

As the crab, who marches backwards, repreſented the

ſummer ſolſtice, after which the ſun always returns to the equator; ſo on the contrary, in order to deſcribe the winter ſolſtice, after which the ſun aſcends, and continues mounting to the other tropic; the name of the *goat*, or *Capricorn*, was choſen, becauſe theſe animals generally climb when they are feeding, and, as they aſcend, always continue browzing, till they have gained the ſummit of rocks and mountains. *Goat, Capricornus* ♑. December 22.

The *Water-Pot*, or *Cup-Bearer*, may very well repreſent rains and ſnows, and the melancholy ſeaſon of winter. *Aquarius* ♒. January 22.

Laſtly, the two fiſh, which are united by a band, ſeem to relate to the generation of thoſe animals who appear about the end of winter, at which ſeaſon the fiſhery begins to be good. *Fiſhes, Piſces* ♓. February 22.

29. *The twelve* LABOURS *of* HERCULES.

Many young people do not know what is meant by the *Labours of Hercules*: to oblige them, we add them in this miſcellany.

Hercules was the ſon of Jupiter and Alcmena; among his great exploits or labours, the twelve following are the chieſeſt, viz.

1. He overcame the *Lion* of Nemæa, whoſe ſkin he wore continually afterwards, for which reaſon painters, ſculptors, &c. commonly repreſent him ſo dreſſed.

2. He deſtroyed the *Hydra*, or monſter with ſeven heads, in the foreſt, or moraſs of Lerna.

3. He conquered the Erymanthean *Boar* in Arcadia.

4. He caught a *Hind* with golden horns, and brazen hoofs, in the foreſt of Parthenia, in Arcadia, after a year's hunting.

5. He deſtroyed the *Harpies*.

6. He ſubdued the *Amazons*, took their Queen's girdle, and obliged her to marry his friend Theſeus.

7. He cleanſed *Augia's* ſtable, after having made the river Alpheus to run through it.

8. He overcame the *Cretan Bull*, Paſiphae's gallant, who vomited fire, which Neptune, in his anger, had made for the entire ruin of Greece.

9. He killed *Diomedes*, and his horſes, which he fed with men's fleſh.

10. He ſubdued the *Spaniſh Geryon*, who had three bodies, and carried away his flock.

11. He took away the golden apples from the garden of the *Heſperides*, and killed the dragon that watched them.

12. He brought and delivered *Theſeus* from hell, chained Cerberus with the three heads, and made him follow.

Beſides theſe, which are called his twelve Labours, he conquered the Centaurs, cruſhed the giant Antheus to death, between his arms; carried the axle-tree of the heavens, to relieve Atlas; vanquiſhed the river Achelous, from which he tore a horn, which was afterwards called the horn of plenty, *Cornu-copiæ*; ſlew ſeveral other monſters, killed the vulture which devoured the liver of Prometheus; ſeparated the two mountains Calpe and Abyla, and by that means joined the ocean to the Mediterranean; thinking himſelf at the end of the world, he there erected two columns, ſince called the pillars of Hercules, and on which he inſcribed, *ne plus ultra*; &c.

For the above names of Hercules, Jupiter, Alcmena, &c. &c. ſee a book on Mythology; and for the names of places, ſee Macbean's Dictionary of ancient Geography, ſold at Mr. Dilly's, Poultry.

30. A TABLE of the preſent Sovereigns, Queens, Succeſſors, their Conſorts, and other Princes and Princeſſes now living in Europe, for the Year 1781—N. B. As this Book is not like Almanacks and Royal Calanders, publiſhed every year, great care muſt be taken to correct this Table when any of the following Princes die, or others are born.—Abbreviations explained; *a.* ſtands for acceſſion. *AA.* Arch-duke or Arch-ducheſs of Auſtria; *b.* born; *D.* Duke or Ducheſs; *m.* married; *Pr.* Prince or Princeſs; *Q.* Queen; *Q. Dow.* Queen Dowager.

Countries, Sovereigns, their age, acceſſion, marriage, &c.	Sovereigns Conſorts, their age, &c.	Succeſſors; their age, &c. Their conſorts and age, when any.	Sovereigns children, beſides the ſucceſſors; their age.	Sovereigns brothers and ſiſters; their age, &c.
RUSSIA. Catherine II. Empreſs. b. - - 1729 m. - - 1745 a. - - 1762 Widow, - - 1762	Dead. 1762.	Paul Petrowitz, Grand D. of Ruſſia. b. - - 1754 m. - - 1776 To Mary Frederouna, of Wurtemberg-Stuttgard. b. - - 1759		
GERMANY. Joſeph II. Emperor, king of Hungary and Bohemia. A. A. b. - - - 1741 a. - - - 1765 m. Twice. Widower.	Both dead.	A King of the Romans.	Thereſa Elizabeth. b. - - 1762	Peter Leopold, AA. Grand Duke of Tuſcany, born - - 1747 Ferdinand Charles, AA. born — — — 1754 Maximilian Franſis, AA. born — — — 1756 Mary Anne, AA. born — — — 1738 Mary Chriſtina, AA. Dutcheſs of Teſchen, born - - 1742 Mary Elizabeth, AA. born — — — 1743 Mary Amelia, AA. Dutcheſs of Parma, born — — 1746 Charlotte Louiſa, AA. Queen of Naples, born — — 1751 Mary Antonietta, AA. Queen of France, born — — 1755
TURKY. Abdul-Hamed. Sultan. b. - - 1719 a. - - 1774	The young beautiful ladies in the Seraglio.			

PRUSSIA. Frederick III. King. b. - - 1712 m. - - 1733 d. - - 1740	Eliz. Chriſtina of Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttel. b. - 1715 m. - 1733	Frederic-William, Prince Royal. b. - - 1744 m. - - 1769 to Frederica Louiſa, of Heſſe Darmſtadt. b. - - 1751		Frederick-Henri, of Pruſſia, born — — 1726 Auguſtus-Ferdinand, of Pruſſia, born — — 1730 Frederica-Louiſa, of Pruſſia, Dowager of the Margrave of Brandenburgh-Anſpach, born — — — 1714 Philippina-Charlotte, of Pruſſia, married to the D. of Wolfenbuttel, b. 1716 Anne-Amelia, of Pruſſia, born — — 1723
PORTUGAL. Peter, King. Uncle and huſband to the Queen. b. - - 1717 m. - - 1760 d. - - - 1777	Mary Frances Iſabella. Q. in her own right. b. - 1734 m. - 1760	Joſeph Francis Xavier, Prince of Brazil. b. - - 1761 m. - - 1777 to Mary Franciſca Benedicta, his aunt and conſort. b. - - 1746	John Maria Joſeph Lewis, b. - - 1767 Mary-Anne-Victoria, b. - - 1768 Mary-Clementina-Franciſca, b. - 1774	Anna-Frances-Antonietta, of Portugal, born — — 1736 Mary-Franciſca-Benedicta, of Portugal, married to her nephew the Prince of Brazil, in 1777, born — — 1746
SPAIN. Charles III. King. b. - - 1716 m. - - - 1743 d. - - 1759	Dead.	Charles Anthony, Prince of Aſturias. b. - - 1748 m. - - 1765 to Louiſa-Mary-Thereſa, of Parma. b. - - 175	Mary Joſepha, b. 1744 Mary Louiſa, b. 1745 Philip Anthony, b. 1747 Ferdinand, K. of N. 1751 Gabriel Anthony, b. 1752 Anthony Paſcall, b. 1755	Don Lewis, Infant of Spain, born — — 1727 Mary-Antonietta-Ferdinanda, Queen of Sardinia, born — 1729
NAPLES. Ferdinand IV. King. b. - - 1751 d. - - 1759 m. - - 1768	Charlotte Louiſa, AA. the Emperor's ſiſter. b. - 1751 m. - 1768	Francis-Janvier, Prince of Naples, and the Two Sicilies. b. - - 1777	Janvier, Pr. b. 1780 Mary Thereſa, b. 1772 Louiſa-Mary-Amelia. 1773 Mary-Anne-Joſepha. 1775 Mary Chriſtina, b. 1779	Philip-Anthony-Paſcall, born — — 1747 This Prince, though the eldeſt, is excluded from the ſucceſſion of Spain, &c. as an incurable idiot.
SARDINIA. Victor-Amedee-Maria. King. b. - - 1726 m. - - 1750 d. - - 1773	Mary Antonietta-Ferdinanda, Infanta, of Spain. b. - 1729 m. - 1750	Charles Emanuel, Prince of Piedmont. b. - - 1751 m. - - 1775 to Mary Clotilda, of France. b. - - 1759	Victor Emanuel, b. 1760 Maurice Joſeph, b. 1762 Charles Joſeph, b. 1765 Joſeph Benedict, b. 1766 Mary Joſepha, b. 1753 Mary Thereſa, b. 1756 Mary Charlotte, b. 1764	Benedict, Duke of Chablais, born — — 1741 Eleonora-Maria, of Savoy, born — — 1728 Mary-Félicité, of Savoy, born — — 1730

GREAT BRITAIN.	Charlotte, of Mecklenburgh Strelitz.	George Auguſtus Frederick,	Frederick, born 1763	Auguſta, Princeſs of Brunſwick, born — — 1737
George III. King.	b. - - 1744	Prince of Wales, D. of	William Henry, b. 1765	William Henry, D. of Glouceſter, born — — 1743
b. - - - 1738	m. - 1761	Cornwall and Rothſay, E.	Charlotte Auguſta, b. 1766	Henry Frederick, D. of Cumberland, born — — 1745
a. - - 1760		of Cheſter and Carrick,	Edward, born 1767	
m. - - 1761		Baron of Renfrew, &c. born	Auguſta Sophia, b. 1768	Amelia Sophia, Aunt to his Majeſty, born — — 1711
		Auguſt 12, 1762.	Elizabeth, born 1770	
			Erneſt Auguſtus, b. 1771	
			Auguſtus Frederick, 1773	
			Adolphus Frederick, 1774	
			Mary, born 1776	
			Sophia, born 1777	
			Octavius, born 1779	
			Alfred, born 1780	
DENMARK.	Dead, 1775.	Frederick, Prince Royal,	Louiſa Auguſta.	Frederick, Prince of Denmark, born — — — 1753
Chriſtian VII. King.		or of Funen.	b. - - 1771	Sophia Magdelene, Queen of Sweden, born — — 1746
b. - - 1749		b. - - 1768		Carolina, Princeſs of Heſs, born — — — 1747
a. - - 1766				Louiſa, Princeſs of Denmark, born — — 1750
m. - - 1766				Julia Maria, Queen Dowager, born — — — 1729
Widower, - 1775				
SWEDEN.	Sophia Magdelene, of Denmark.	Guſtavus Adolphus. Prince Royal.		Charles, Prince of Sweden, born — — — 1748
Guſtavus III. King.	b. - - 1746	b. - - 1778		Frederick Adolphus, Prince of Sweden, born — — 1750
b. - - 1746	m. - 1766			Sophia Albertina, Princeſs of Sweden, born — — 1753
m. - - 1766				Louiſa-Ulric, of Pruſſia, Queen Dowager, born — — 1720
a. - - 1771				
FRANCE.	Mary Antonietta, A A. the Emperor's		Mary Thereſa Charlotte.	Lewis Staniſlaus Xavier, Count de Provence, born — — 1755
Lewis XVI. King.	ſiſter.		b. - - 1778	Charles Philip, Count D'Artois, born — — — 1757
b. - - 1754	b. - 1755			Mary Adelaide Clotilda Xaviera, born — — — 1759
m. - - 1770	m. - 1770			Elizabeth Philippina, Mary Helena, born — — 1764
a. - - 1774				
POLAND.		This kingdom is elective.		
Staniſlaus Auguſtus. King.				
b. - - 1732				
a. - - 1764				

Hungary. Maria-Thereſa, Empreſs Dowager, and Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, AA. &c. born 1717, died 1780. Succeeded by the Emperor of Germany, who is now King of Hungary and Bohemia.

State of the Church. Count Braſchi, born 1717; elected Pope in 1775, by the name of Pius VI. He is the two hundredth and fifty ſecond Pope ſince St. Peter.

The ſeven United Provinces. William V. Prince of Orange, born 1748, married 1767, to the Princeſs Frederica-Sophia-Wilhelmina, of Pruſſia, born 1751, by whom he has iſſue, Frederica-Louiſa Wilhelmina, born 1770. William Frederick, Hereditary Prince, born 1772. William George, born 1774. Wilhelmina-Carolina, ſiſter to William V. born 1743, married to the Prince of Naſſau-Wieilburg.

Venice. Paul Renier, elected Doge in 1779.

Genoa. James Brignole, elected Doge in 1779.

Palatine. Vid. Bavaria.

Tuſcany. Peter Leopold, AA. born 1747. Grand Duke in 1765; married to Mary Louiſa, Infanta of Spain, Grand Ducheſs, born 1745.—Francis-Joſeph-Charles-John, AA. Grand Prince of Tuſcany, born 1778. The Grand Duke has ſix other ſons, and two daughters, all AAs.

Modena. Hereules-Renaud d'Eſt, Duke, born 1727. Mary Thereſa Cibo, his conſort, D. of Modena, born 1725.

Bavaria. Charles Theodore, Prince of Sultzbach, Elector in 1778, born 1724. Mary Elizabeth Aloïſe, of Sultzbach, Electreſs, born 1721.

Saxony. Frederic-Auguſtus, Elector, born 1750. Mary-Amelia-Auguſta, of Deux-Ponts, Electreſs, born 1752.

Hanover. George William of Brunſwick, Elector, and King of Great Britain, born 1738. Vid. Great Britain. } in the above table.

Brandenburg. Charles Frederick, Elector and Marquis of, King of Pruſſia, born 1712. Vid. Pruſſia. }

Muntz, or *Mayence.* Frederick Charles Joſeph, Baron of Erthal, Abp. and Elector of Mentz, in 1774, born 1717.

Triers, or *Treves.* Prince Clement of Saxony, (Son of Auguſtus III. King of Poland) Abp. and Elector of Treves, in 1768, born 1739.

Cologne. Maximilian Frederick, Count de Konigſegg-Rohenfells, Abp. and Elector of Cologne, in 1761, born 1708.

Malta. Emmanuel de Rohan de Polduc, born 1725. Elected Grand Maſter of the Order of Malta, in 1775.

31. A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE of the SOVEREIGNS of EUROPE.

Began to reign.	A. D.
FRANCE.	
Pharamond	420
Clodion,	431
Merovee,	451
Childeric I.	461
Clovis I.	485
Childebert I.	512
Clotaire I.	559
Cherebert	564
Chilperic I.	574
Clotaire II.	588
Dagobert I.	632
Clovis II.	645
Clotaire III.	662
Childeric II.	666
Thierri I.	680
Clovis III.	693
Childebert II.	697
Dagobert II.	715
Clotaire IV.	720
Chilperic II.	721
Thierri II.	726
Childeric III.	743
Pepin	752
Charlemagne	768
Lewis I.	814
Charles II.	841
Lewis II.	877
Lewis III. } Carloman. }	879
Charles III.	884
Eudes.	888
Charles III.	898
Raoul.	923
Lewis IV.	936
Lothaire.	954
Lewis V.	986
Hugues Capet.	987
Robert.	998
Henry I.	1032
Philip I.	1060
Lewis VI.	1108
Lewis VII.	1137
Philip II.	1180
Lewis VIII.	1223
St. Lewis IX.	1226
Philip III.	1270
Philip IV.	1285
Lewis X.	1314
Philip V.	1316
Charles IV.	1322
Philip VI.	1328
John I.	1350
Charles V.	1364
Charles VI.	1380
Charles VII.	1422
Lewis XI.	1461
Charles VIII.	1483
Lewis XII.	1498
Francis I.	1515
Henry II.	1547
Francis II.	1559
Charles IX.	1560
Henry III.	1574
Henry IV.	1589
Lewis XIII.	1610
Lewis XIV.	1643
Lewis XV.	1715
Lewis XVI.	1774
SWEDEN.	
Ifwar.	768
Harald.	790
Sigurd.	811
Eiften.	811
Ragnar.	825
Biorn.	857
Erik.	860
Erik Refilfen.	874
Biorn Erik.	900
Edmund.	900
Erik Edmundfon.	910
Biœrn IV.	950
Erik V.	950
Olof II.	950
Erik VI.	966
Olof III.	994
Amund.	1026
Edmund II.	1055
Stenkil.	1060
Hokan.	1067
Inge II.	1075
Blotfwen.	1076
Inge III.	1079
Halftan.	1081
Philip.	1112
Inge IV.	1112
Inge V.	1121
Ragwald.	1133
Kol.	1135
Sverker.	1138
Erik VI.	1155
Karl.	1161
Knut I.	1168
Sverker.	1199
Erik VII.	1209
John.	1216
Erik VIII.	1223
Knut II.	1226
Waldemar.	1250
Magnus.	1276
Birger.	1287
Magnus II.	1319
Erik IX.	1350
Hœkan.	1362
Albert.	1364
Margaret.	1388
Erik X.	1396
Chriftopher.	1439
Charles VIII.	1448
John II.	1483
Chriftian II.	1513
Guftavus Wafa.	1521
Erik XI.	1560
John III.	1568
Sigifmond.	1593
Charles IX.	1604
Guftavus II.	1612
Chriftina.	1632
Charles X.	1654
Charles XI.	1660
Charles XII.	1697
Ulric Eleonora.	1718
Frederick.	1720
Adolphus.	1751
Frederick II.	1759
Guftavus III.	1771
GERMANY.	
Charlemagne.	800
Lewis I.	814
Lothaire I.	840
Lewis II.	855
Charles II.	875
Lewis III.	878
Chacles III.	880
Arnolph.	889
Lewis IV.	908
Conrad I.	913
Henry I.	921
Otho I.	936
Otho II.	967
Otho III.	990
Henry II.	1008
Conrad II.	1024
Henry III.	1040
Henry IV.	1056
Henry V.	1106
Lothaire II.	1126
Conrad III.	1139
Frederick I.	1152
Henry VI.	1191
Philip.	1198
Otho IV.	1209
Frederic II.	1216
Conrad IV.	1250
Rodolph of Habfburg.	1273
Adolph of Naffau.	1292
Albert I.	1298
Henry VII.	1308
Lewis V.	1314
Charles IV.	1347
Wenceflaus.	1379
Robert.	1400
Sigifmond.	1410
Albert II.	1439
Frederic III.	1440
Maximilian I.	1494
Charles V.	1519
Ferdinand I.	1557
Maximilian II.	1564
Rodolph II.	1568
Matthias.	1612
Ferdinand II.	1619
Ferdinand III.	1637
Leopold.	1658
Joſeph I.	1705
Charles VI.	1711
Charles VII.	1742
Francis I.	1745
Joſeph II.	1765
DENMARK.	
Sigurd I.	800
Canut I.	820
Gormo.	840
Harald.	935
Sueno I.	985
Canut the Great.	1015
Canut III.	1035
Magnus.	1042
Sueno II.	1047
Harald III.	1078
Canut IV.	1080
Olav.	1086
Erik I.	1095
Nicholas.	1105
Erik II.	1137
Erik III.	1143
Sueno III.	1149

Began to reign.	A. D.
Waldemar.	1158
Canut V.	1182
Waldemar II.	1202
Erik IV.	1247
Abel.	1250
Chriſtoph.	1252
Erik V.	1259
Erik VI.	1287
Chriſtoph. II.	1319
Waldemar III.	1340
Olav II.	1375
Margaret.	1387
Erik VII.	1412
Chriſtoph. III.	1439
Chriſtian I.	1448
John II.	1483
Chriſtian II.	1515
Frederic I.	1523
Chriſtian III.	1534
Frederic II.	1559
Chriſtian IV.	1588
Frederic III.	1648
Chriſtian V.	1670
Frederic IV.	1699
Chriſtian VI.	1730
Frederic V.	1746
Chriſtian VII.	1767

ENGLAND.

Egbert.	823
Ethelwolf.	838
Ethelbald.	857
Ethelbert.	862
Ethelred I.	867
Alfred.	872
Edward.	899
Athelſtan.	924
Edmund I.	941
Edred.	946
Edwin.	955
Edgar.	959
Edwar.	975
Ethelred. II.	979
Sueno.	1002
Canute I.	1016
Edmund II.	1016
Harald.	1036
Hardi Canute.	1039
Canute II.	1041
Edward the Conf.	1042
Harald II.	1066
William the Conq.	1066
William II.	1087
Henry I.	1100
Stephen.	1135
Henry II.	1154
Richard I.	1189
John.	1199
Henry III.	1216
Edward I.	1272
Edward II. firſt Pr. of Wales in 1300.	1307
Edward III.	1328
Richard II.	1377
Henry IV.	1399
Henry V.	1414
Henry VI.	1422
Edward IV.	1461
Edward V.	1483
Richard III.	1483
Henry VII.	1485
Henry VIII.	1509
Edward VI.	1547
Mary.	1553
Elizabeth.	1558
James I.	1603
Charles I.	1625
Charles II.	1649
James II.	1685
William III.	1689
Anne.	1702
George I.	1714
George II.	1727
George III.	1760

SCOTLAND.

Caractacus.	32
Corbred I.	54
Dardanus.	70
Corbred II.	72
Luctatus.	104
Mogaldus.	107
Conarus.	142
Argadus.	146
Ethodius I.	161
Satrael.	193
Donald I.	197
Ethodius II.	216
Achiro.	230
Nathalocus.	242
Findokus.	252
Donald II.	262
Donald III.	263
Crathilinthus.	277
Fincormachus.	320
Romachus.	368
Arguſianus.	371
Fethelmachus.	373
Eugenius I.	376
Fergus I.	403
Eugenius II.	419
Dongard.	452
Conſtantin I.	457
Congale I.	479
Goran.	501
Eugenius III.	535
Congale II.	558
Chinaule, or Cumatillus.	568
Aidan.	569
Kenet.	604
Eugenius IV.	606
Ferchard I.	622
Donald IV.	632
Ferchard II.	646
Maldwin.	664
Eugenius V.	684
Eugenius VI.	687
Amberchelet.	697
Eugenius VII.	698
Mordac.	715
Etfinius.	730
Eugenius VIII.	761
Fergus II.	763
Solvatius.	766
Achaius.	787
Congale III.	819
Dungal.	821
Alpin.	831
Kenet II.	834
Donald V.	854
Conſtantin II.	858
Ethus.	874
Gregory.	876
Donald VI.	892
Conſtantin III.	903
Malcolm I.	938
Indulphus.	958
Duphus.	968
Cullenus.	972
Kenet III.	977
Conſtantin IV.	994
Grimus.	996
Malcolm II.	1004
Duncan.	1034
Macbeth.	1040
Malcolm III.	1057
Donald VII.	1093
Duncan II.	1095
Donald VII. *again.*	1095
Interregnum.	1096
Edgar.	1097
Alexander I.	1107
David I.	1124
Malcolm IV.	1153
William.	1165
Alexander II.	1214
Alexander III.	1249
Interregnum.	1285
John Baliol.	1292
Robert I.	1306
David II.	1329
Edward Baliol.	1332
David II. *again.*	1341
Robert II.	1371
John Robert.	1390
James I.	1405
James II.	1437
James III.	1460
James IV.	1488
James V.	1513
Mary Stuart.	1542
James VI.	1567
On the death of Elizab. Q. of Engl. Jam. VI. aſcended the throne in 1603, *and his deſcendants were the k of Engl. alſo till* 1707, *when the two kms. were united, under the title of Gr. Britain.*	

SPAIN.

NAVARRE.

Garcia I.	857
Fortunio I.	884
Sanche I.	906
Garcia II.	926
Sanche II.	966
Garcia III.	994
Sanche the Great.	999

ARRAGON.

Ramire I.	1035
Sanche IV.	1063
Peter I.	1095
Alphonſe I.	1104
Ramire II.	1134
Petronelle.	1137
Raimond.	1138
Alphonſe II.	1162
Peter II.	1196
James I.	1213
Peter III.	1276
Alphonſe III.	1285
James II.	129
Alphonſe IV.	1327
Peter IV.	1336
John I.	1387
Martin.	1395
Ferdinand I.	1412
Alphonſe V.	1416
John II.	1458

SPAIN *united.*

Ferinand and Iſabella.	14
Charles I.	1516
Philip II.	1556
Philip III.	1598
Philip IV.	1621
Charles II.	1665
Philip V.	1700
Ferdinand.	1745
Charles III.	1759

RUSSIA.

Rurik.	862
Oleg.	879
Igor.	913
Swatoſlaw I.	945
Jaropolk I.	973
Wladimir the Gr.	981
Swatopolk I.	1015
Jaroſlav I.	1016
Iſaſlav I.	1054
Swatoſlav II.	1073
Vſewolod I.	1078
Swatopolk II.	1093
Wladimir II.	1114
Miſtiſlav.	1125
Jaropolk II.	1132
Vſewolod II.	1138
Iſaſlav II.	1146
Jurij. I. Dolg.	1155
Andrej.	1158
Dmitrej.	1177
Conſtantin.	1216
Jurje II.	1218
Jaroſlav II.	122

Began to reign.	A. D.
Alexander.	1252
Jaroſlav III.	1264
Waſilej.	1271
Dmitrej.	1276
Andrej. Alex.	1281
Danilo.	1296
Michajlo.	1304
Jurje, Danilo.	1317
Alexander II.	1326
Iwan.	1328
Semen.	1340
Iwan.	1353
Dmitrej.	1360
Dmitrej Iwan.	1362
Waſilej.	1389
Waſilej.	1425
Iwan.	1462
Waſilej. Iwan.	1505
Iwan. *Czar.*	1533
Fedor.	1584
Boris.	1598
Fedor.	1604
Waſilej.	1606
Michajlo.	1613
Alexej.	1645
Fedor.	1676
Iwan.	1682
Peter the Great.	1682
Catherine I.	1725
Peter II.	1727
Anne.	1730
Iwan.	1740
Elizabeth.	1741
Peter III.	1762
Catherine II.	1762

POLAND.

Midas.	964
Boleſlaus Crobry.	999
Boleſlaus II.	1059
Caſſimir I.	1080
Uladiſlaus.	1150
Caſſimir II.	1178
Boleſlaus.	
Uladiſlaus.	
Caſſimir III.	
Lewis I.	1378
Hedwigis.	1382
Uladiſlaus.	1411
Caſſimir IV.	1446
Sigiſmund I.	1507
Sigiſmund II.	1548
Henry.	1574
Stephen.	1577
Sigiſmund III.	1587
Uladiſlaus IV.	1632
Uladiſlaus V.	1643
Caſſimir V.	1648
Michael.	1670
John Sobieſki.	1674
Auguſtus.	1697
Staniſlaus.	1704
Auguſtus *again.*	1709
Staniſlaus *again.*	1733
Auguſtus II.	1733
Staniſlaus Auguſtus.	1764

PORTUGAL.

Alphonſus I.	1170
Sancho I.	1185
Alphonſus II.	1212
Sancho II.	1223
Alphonſus III.	1260
Dionyſius.	1279
Alpoonſus IV.	1325
Peter.	1357
Ferdinand.	1368
John.	1385
Edward.	1433
Alphonſus V.	1438
John II.	1481
Emanuel.	1495
John III.	1521
Sebaſtian.	1557
Henry.	1578
Philip II. *of Spain.*	1580
Philip III.	1598
Philip IV.	1621
John IV. *of Portug.*	1640
Alphonſus VI.	1656
Peter II.	1683
John V.	1706
Joſeph.	1750
Peter and Mary.	1777

TURKY.

Ottoman I.	1300
Orchanes.	1328
Amurath I.	1350
Bajazet I.	1373
Solyman I.	1400
Mahomet I.	1404
Amurath II.	1416
Mahomet the Gr.	1450
Bajazet II.	1481
Selimus I.	1512
Solyman II.	1519
Selimus II.	1567
Amurath III.	1575
Mahomet III.	1595
Achmet I.	1603
Muſtapha I.	1618
Ottoman II.	1618
Amurath IV.	1623
Ibrahim.	1640
Mahomet IV.	1648
Solyman III.	1687
Achmet II.	1691
Muſtapha II.	1695
Achmet III.	1703
Mahomet V.	1730
Ottoman III.	1754
Muſtapha III.	1757
Achmet IV.	1774
Abdul-Hamed.	1774

32. Remarkable words that occur in this work, which young people do not always underſtand. We place them here, in caſe they like to ſee their etymology, meaning, inſtitution, &c. which they will find in Chamber's Dictionary, 4 vols. folio, or any other Encyclopedia.

Æneid.
Æra.
Archipelago.
Ariſtocracy.
Bath. (Order of)
Codex.
Conclave.
Councils.
Croiſade, or Cruſade.
Democracy.
Deſpotiſm.
Diets.
Druids.
Epocha.
Garter (Order of)
Gibellines.
Golden Fleece.
Government.
Guelphs.
Hegira.
Jeſdegird.
Iliad.
Inquiſition.
Knights of Malta.
Lollards.
Magna Charta.
Monarchy.
Odyſſes.
Olympiads.
Olympic Games.
Orders in Architecture.
Orders of Knights.
Pragmatic Sanction.
Punic War.
Pyramids.
Reformation.
Salic Law.
Septuagint.
Sicilian Veſpers.
Teutonic Order.
Thiſtle, or St. Andrews (Order of)
Vatican.
Volcano, &c. &c.

It is alſo worth the while to ſee the following words, in the ſame dictionary, &c.

Baths.
Fountains.
Lakes.
Minerals.
Mines.
Mountains.
Rivers.
Wells, &c. &c.

33. Names of ancient nations mentioned in this work. For their origin, &c. Vid. Macbean's Dictionary of ancient Geography. Alſo the names of anc. countries; vid. ditto.

Allobroges.
Angles.
Athenians.
Bohemians.
Boii.
Boruſſi.
Carthaginians.
Celts.
Cimbri.
Cretans.
Dacians.
Franks.
Gauls.
Goths.
Greeks.
Helvetii.
Hetrurians, or Etrurians.
Hiruli.
Huns.
Inſubres.
Jutes.
Lombards.
Marcomans.
Moors.
Normans.
Norwegians.
Oſtrogoths.
Phoceans.
Phœnicians.
Piſans.
Quadi.
Romans.
Ruſſes.
Saracens.
Saxons.
Slavi, or Sclavons.
Scythians.
Slavi.
Suevi.
Teutones.
Vandals, or Veneti.
Venedi.
Wiſigoths, &c.

N. B. For the Names of any remarkable men and women, in this, or any other work, vid. Biographical authors; viz. in Engliſh, Bayle's hiſtorical and critical Dictionary; alſo the general ditto, Univerſal ditto; and for Gr. Britain in particular, vid. Biographica Britannia. In French, vid. Dictionnaire Hiſtorique, par une Société de Gens de Lettres, 6 vols. Mr. Dilly, in the Poultry, ſells or procures all the above books, and ſeveral others.

34. PRECEDENCY OF MEN AND WOMEN IN ENGLAND.

I. MEN.

The King.
Prince of Wales.
King's ſons.
King's brothers.
King's uncles.
King's grandſons.
King's brothers or ſiſters ſons.
Vicegerent.
Abp. of Canterbury.
Lord Hi. Chancellor, or Lord Keeper.
Abp. of York.
Lord High Treaſurer.
Lord Preſident of the Council.
Lord Privy Seal.
Lord High Conſtable.
Earl Marſhal.
Lord High Admiral.
Lord Steward.
Lord Chamberlain.
Dukes.
Marquiſſes.
Dukes eldeſt ſons.
Earls.
Marquiſſes eldeſt ſons.
Dukes youngeſt ſons.
Viſcounts.
Earls eldeſt ſons.
Marquiſſes younger ſons.
Biſhop of London.
Biſhop of Durham.
Biſhop of Wincheſter.
Biſhops.
Barons.
Speaker of the Houſe of Commons.
Viſcounts eldeſt ſons.
Earls younger ſons.
Barons eldeſt ſons.
Knights of the Garter.
Privy Counſellors.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaſter.
Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench.
Maſter of the Rolls.
Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas.
Lord Chief Baron.
Judges and Barons.
Bannerets by the King.
Viſcounts younger ſons.
Barons younger ſons.
Baronets.
Bannerets by proxy.
Knights of the Bath.
Knights Bachelors.
Baronets eldeſt ſons.
Knights of the Garter's eldeſt ſons.
Bannerets eldeſt ſons.
Knights eldeſt ſons.
Baronets younger ſons.
Eſquires by creation.
Eſquires to Knights of the Bath.
Eſquires by office.
Younger ſons of Knights of the Garter.
Younger ſons of Bannerets of both kinds.
Younger ſons of Knights
Gentlemen.
Citizens.
Burgeſſes.

II. WOMEN.

The Queen.
Princeſs of Wales.
Princeſſes and Dutcheſſes, wives of the King's ſons.
Princeſſes, daughters of the King.
Wives of the King's brothers.
Wives of the K's. uncles.
Wives of the eldeſt ſons of Royal Dukes.
Daughters of Roy. Dukes
Wives of the King's brothers or ſiſters ſons.
Dutcheſſes.
Marchioneſſes.
Wives of the eldeſt ſons of Dukes.
Daughters of Dukes.
Counteſſes.
Wives of the eldeſt ſons of Marquiſſes.
Daughters of Marquiſſes.
Wives of the younger ſons of Dukes.
Viſcounteſſes.
Wives of the eldeſt ſons of Earls.
Daughters of Earls.
Wives of the younger ſons of Marquiſſes.
Baronneſſes.
Wives of the eldeſt ſons of Viſcounts.
Daughters of Viſcounts.
Wives of the younger ſons of Earls.
Wives of the eldeſt ſons of Barons.
Daughters of Barons.
Wives of the younger ſons of Viſcounts.
Wives of the younger ſons of Barons.
Baroneteſſes.
Wives of Knights of the Garter.
Wives of Bannerets, each kind.
Wives of Knights of the Bath.
Wives of Knights Bachellors.
Wives of the eldeſt ſons of Baronets.
Daughters of Baronets.
Wives of the eldeſt ſons of Knights of the Garter.
Daughters of Knights of the Garter.
Wives of the eldeſt ſons of each kind of Bannerets
Daughters of Bannerets.
Wives of the eldeſt ſons of Knights of the Bath.
Wives of the eldeſt ſons of Knights Bachelors.
Wives of the younger ſons of Baronets.
Daughters of Knights
Bachelors.
Wives of Eſqrs. by creat.
Wives of Eſquires to Knights of the Bath.
Wives of Eſquires, by office or employment.
Wives of the younger ſons of Knights of the Garter.
Wives of the younger ſons of Bannerets.
Wives of the younger ſons of Knights of the Bath.
Wives of the younger ſons of Knights Bachelors.
Wives of Gentlemen bearing coat armour.
Daughters of Eſqrs. bearing coat armour.
Daughters of Gentlemen, bearing coat armour.
Wives of Gentlemen by office.
Wives of Clergymen.
Wives of Citizens.
Wives of Burgeſſes.

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35. *Rank of Army and Navy.*

Field Marſhals.
Generals.
Lieutenant-Generals.
Major-Generals.
Brigadier-Generals.
Colonels.
Lieutenant-Colonels.
Majors.
Captains.

Admiral & Commander.
Admirals.
Vice-Admirals.
Rear-Admirals.
Commodores.
Poſt Captain eight years
Poſt Captains till that time.
Maſters & Commanders.
Lieutenants.

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36. Knights of the Garter, Bath, and Thiſtle, or St. Andrews. We would have added theſe, but as there are ſome alterations almoſt every year, by death and new creation, we refer our reader to the annual Royal Calender, about page 91.

37. A CATALOGUE OF USEFUL THINGS.

A Ream of paper, contains 20 quires.
A quire of paper 24, or 25 ſheets.
A bale of paper, ten reams.
A roll of parchment, or vellum, five dozen, or ſixty ſkins.
A dicker of hides, ten ſkins.
Ditto of gloves, ten dozen pairs.
A laſt of hides, twenty dickers.
A load of timber unhewed, forty feet.
A chaldron of coals, thirty-ſix buſhels.
A hogſhead of wine, ſixty-three gallons.
Ditto of beer, fifty-four gallons.
A barrel of beer, thirty-ſix gallons.
Ditto of ale, thirty-two gallons.
A weigh of cheeſe, 256 pounds.
The great hundred, 112 pounds.
Eight pints dry or liquid meaſure, a gallon.
Eight gallons, a buſhel of corn.
Eight buſhels of corn, a quarter.
A laſt of corn, or rape ſeed, ten quarters, or eighty buſhels.
A laſt of pot-aſhes, cod fiſh, white herrings, meal, pitch and tar, twelve barrels.
A laſt of flax and feathers, 17 cwt.—of gunpowder, 24 barrels, or 2400lb.—of wool, 4568lb.
An ell Engliſh, is forty-five inches.
An ell Flemiſh, twenty-ſeven inches.
A tun of wine, 252 gallons; oil of Greenland, ditto.
A ton in weight, is twenty cwt. of iron, &c. but in lead there is but nineteen cwt. and a half, called a fother, which is 2184 lb.
A tod of wool, is twenty-eight pounds.
A pack of ditto, 364 pounds.
Five yards and an half, a pole.
Forty poles in length, a furlong.
Eight furlongs in length, a mile.
One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty yards in length, a mile.
Two hundred and twenty yards, a furlong.
Three miles, a league.
Sixty miles, or twenty leagues, a degree.
One hundred and forty-four ſquare inches, a ſquare foot.
Nine ſquare feet, a ſquare yard.
Thirty ſquare yards and an half, a ſquare pole.
Forty ſquare poles, a ſquare rood.
Four ſquare roods, a ſquare acre.
Four thouſand eight hundred and forty ſquare yards, a ſquare acre.
Six hundred and forty ſquare acres, a ſquare mile.
An acre of land, is forty perches long, and four broad, or 4840 ſquare yards.
A perch is five yards and an half.
One thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty-eight ſolid inches, a foot.
Twenty-ſeven ſolid feet, a yard.
Forty-eight ſolid feet of timber, a ton.
Two hundred and thirty-one ſolid inches, a wine gallon.
Two hundred and eighty-two ditto, a beer or ale gallon.
One pound avoirdupois, is equal to 7000 grains troy.
One ounce avoirdupois, is equal to 437 grains and an half of troy.
Four pounds ditto, is equal to five pounds troy, nearly.
A firkin of butter, is fifty-ſix pounds.
A pipe, or butt, is 126 gallons.
A quintal, or kintal, 1 cwt.
A load of bricks 500, and plain tiles 1000.
A ſtone of fiſh eight pound, and of wool 14lb. The ſame for horſeman's weight, hay, iron, ſhot, &c.
A ſtone of glaſs five pounds, and a ſeam of ditto, twenty-four ſtone.
A cade of red herrings 500, and of ſprats 1000.

Barrels of ſundry Commodities.

Anchovies 30 lb. double barrel 60 lb.
Nut or apples, three buſhels.
Pot-aſh or barilla, 200 lb.
Oil, 31 gallons and a half.
Candles, ten dozen pounds.
Raiſins, one cwt.
Spaniſh tobacco, two cwt. to three cwt.
Gunpowder, one cwt.
Soap, 250 lb.—Herrings, 32 gallons.
Figs, three qrs. 14 lb. to two cwt. 1-4th.

By troy weight, gold, ſilver, jewels, and liquors are weighed; and by avoirdupois weight, every thing elſe.—By dry meaſure, corn, ſalt, coals, lead, ore, oyſters, muſcles, and other dry goods, are meaſured.—A firkin of ſoap, or herrings, is equal to a firkin of ale, two making a barrel.

TROY WEIGHT.

24 Grains make	– –	1 penny-weight.
20 Penny-weights,	–	1 ounce.
12 Ounces,	– –	1 pound.

N. B. Fourteen ounces, 11 penny-weights, and fifteen grains and an half troy, are equal to a pound avoirdupois.

AVOIRDUPOIS-WEIGHT.

16 Drams, make	–	1 ounce.
16 Ounces,	– –	1 pound.
28 Pounds,	– –	1 quarter of a hundred.
4 Quarters,	–	1 hundred, or 112 pounds.
20 Hundred,	–	1 ton.

APOTHECARIES WEIGHT.

20 Grains, make	–	1 Scruple.
3 Scruples,	–	1 dram.
8 Drams,	–	1 ounce.
12 Ounces,	–	1 pound.

N. B. Apothecaries compound their medicines by this weight, but buy and ſell by avoirdupois.

N. B. *Square Meaſure*, already mentioned, includes length and breadth.

Cubic, *or* Solid Measure.

1728 Cubic inches, make 1 cubic, or ſolid foot.
27 Cubic feet, — 1 cubic, or ſolid yard, or a load.
N. B. This comprehends length, breadth, and thickneſs.

Long Measure.

3	Barley corns, make	1 inch.
12	Inches,	1 foot.
3	Feet,	1 yard.
5	Yards and an half,	1 pole.
40	Poles,	1 furlong.
8	Furlongs,	1 mile.
3	Miles,	1 league.
20	Leagues,	1 degree.

N. B. This treats of length only.

Land Measure.

9	Feet make	1 yard.
30	Yards and an half,	1 pole.
40	Poles,	1 rood.
4	Roods,	1 acre.

N. B. By this meaſure land is taxed, bought, ſold, let, &c.

Wool Weight.

7	Pounds make	1 clove.
2	Cloves,	1 ſtone.
2	Stones,	1 tod.
6	Tods and an half,	1 wey.
2	Weys,	1 ſack.
12	Sacks,	1 laſt.

Cloth Measure.

2	Inches and an half, make	1 nail.
4	Nails,	¼ of a yard.
4	Quarters,	1 yard.
5	Quarters,	1 ell Engliſh.
3	Quarters,	1 ell Flemiſh.
6	Quarters,	1 ell French.

N. B. Scotch and Iriſh linens are bought and ſold by the yard Engliſh; but all Dutch linens are bought by the ell Flemiſh, and ſold by the ell Engliſh.

Coal Measure.

4	Pecks make	1 buſhel.
3	Buſhels,	1 ſack.
9	Buſhels,	1 vat, or ſtrike.
36	Buſhels, or 12 ſacks,	1 chaldron.
21	Chaldrons,	1 ſcore.

Hay, &c.

36	Pounds make	1 truſs of ſtraw.
56	Pounds,	1 ditto, old hay.
60	Pounds	1 ditto, new hay.
36	Truſſes,	1 load.

Ale and Beer Measure.

2	Pints make	1 quart.
4	Quarts,	1 gallon.
8	Gallons,	1 firkin of ale.
9	Gallons,	1 ditto of beer.
2	Firkins,	1 kilderkin.
2	Kilderkins,	1 barrel.
3	Kilderkins,	1 hogſhead.
2	Barrels,	1 puncheon.
3	Barrels,	1 butt.

Wine Measure.

2	Pints, make	1 quart.
4	Quarts,	1 gallon.
42	Gallons,	1 tierce.
63	Gallons,	1 hogſhead.
84	Gallons,	1 puncheon.
1	Tierce and an half,	1 hogſhead.
2	Hogſheads,	1 pipe, or butt.
2	Pipes, or 252 gallons,	1 tun.

N. B. By this meaſure all brandies, ſpirits, meed, cyder, perry, and oil, are meaſured.

Dry Measure.

2	Pints, make	1 quart.
2	Quarts,	1 pottle.
2	Pottles,	1 gallon.
2	Gallons,	1 peck.
4	Pecks,	1 buſhel.
2	Buſhels,	1 ſtrike.
8	Buſhels,	1 quarter.
5	Quarters,	1 wey, or load.
2	Weys,	1 laſt.

5	Pecks,	1 buſh. of water meaſure.
4	Buſhels,	1 coom.
10	Cooms,	1 wey.
2	Weys,	1 laſt of corn.

N. B. By this meaſure, ſalt, lead, ore, oyſters, corn, and other dry goods, are meaſured.

Bread.

	lb.	oz.	dr.
A peck loaf, weighs	17	6	1
A half peck,	8	11	0
A quartern,	4	5	8

Time.

60	Seconds, make	1 minute.
60	Minutes,	1 hour.
24	Hours,	1 day.
7	Days,	1 week.
4	Weeks,	1 month.
13	Months of weeks, 1 day, 6 hours, or	
365	Days, 6 hours,	1 year.
100	Years an age, or	1 century.

VERSES ON GRATITUDE.

O Gratitude! thou pleaſing, lovely fair!
Thy praiſe reſounds throughout th' expanded air.
'Tis by thy matchleſs fame, and higheſt worth,
My heart's inſpired, and ſweetly is drawn forth.
A favor, granted by ſome gentle hand,
Moſt opportunely, when in need I ſtand;
Shall ever fire my ſoul with ardent zeal
To ſpeak its praiſe, its kindneſs to reveal.
And, if I can't repay my gen'rous friend,
At leaſt, I'll wiſh proſperity may tend
His every ſtep, that God prolong his life,
And bleſt content ſucceed, devoid of ſtrife.
Behold! the brute creation pattern ſet,
The faithful dog, his maſter won't forget;
He'll life endanger, in his maſter's cauſe,
True to the laſt, he merits our applauſe.
Why ſhould I who, of mortals favor'd am,
Forget the helping hand, and without blame?
No! no! in grateful accents I'll applaud,
Eternalize and ſpread his fame abroad.
This calls to mind a Lady, by whoſe birth
Diſtinguiſh'd, yet ſtill more by pers'nal worth,
Of IRWIN, Counteſs, affable and kind:
In her I've found a noble, gen'rous friend,
Induſtry to promote, ever inclin'd.
To Lady CAVE, all due reſpect I owe;
For ſhe encourag'd, and continues ſo.
And Lady HERRIES ſhall my muſe impart;
Her noble, gen'rous, courteous, gracious heart,
Muſt ever claim reſpect, and commendation,
From all the wiſe and good, throughout the nation.
A worthy Eſquire, JOHN THORNTON is his name,
With liberal hand promotes, upholds my fame.
Miſs THORNTON, courteous daughter of th' above,
Who lives at *Clapham*, muſt my muſe approve.
In like degree as with the former ſtands,
JOHN PHILLIMORE Eſquire, whoſe bounteous hands,
My grateful heart their praiſes now commands.
Next in rotation, I am bound to own,
The kindneſſes by Squire DIXON ſhewn.
Miſs MARY WILSON, alſo claims a ſhare
Among the reſt, who kind and gen'rous are.
Another bounteous lady, of that name,
ELIZABETH, I muſt record thy fame.
Squire WICKHAM likewiſe, I muſt needs confeſs,
For recommending bears an equal ſtreſs.
RICHARD HILL, Eſquire, civil, courteous, kind,
The friend of induſtry, of gen'rous mind;
His name I muſt tranſmit, he's worthy praiſe,
His condeſcenſion claims the higheſt lays.
At *Norton-Hall*, in famous Derbyſhire,
There lives a gentle Squire, whoſe mem'ry's dear,
Nam'd SAMUEL SHORE, polite, of noble ſpirit,
Yet condeſcending, and a man of merit.
His courteous lady, I muſt needs declare,
Of thoſe accompliſhments enjoys her ſhare.
A gentleman, reſiding in that ſhire,
At *Mearſbrook*, who, as it appears moſt clear,
Entitled well to fame, as thoſe before,
I can't forget, the worthy WILLIAM SHORE.
Nor muſt my muſe neglect that bounteous Squire,
Whoſe reſidence is *Worſbrough*, in Yorkſhire,
Nam'd FRANCIS EDMUNDS, of a lib'ral mind,
T' aſſiſt th' ingenious ever he's inclin'd.
Miſs ASKEW, gen'rous lady, has a part
In commendation, from a grateful heart.
Another lady, WARD, my muſe records,
To ſpeak her praiſes, much delight affords.
And thou, O DILLY! I ſhall ne'er forget,
So kind, ſo civil, ſo compaſſionate;
So gentle, bounteous, and ſo well diſpos'd,
Thy perſonal worth ſhould ever be diſcloſ'd.
And Mr. ROBERT SCURR demands attention,
Exceeding kind, beyond what I can mention.
Mrs. LECAND, a pleaſing character,
Much ſincere friendſhip I have found in her.
Miſs MARY GRIGNION, I muſt frankly own,
Great goodneſs in promoting, ſhe has ſhewn.
MADAM CORBIERE, a lady of great merit,
Is worthy praiſe, endued with lib'ral ſpirit.
All theſe, and more, too num'rous here t'inſert,
Demand the praiſes of a thankful heart.
Now, to conclude, may GRATITUDE inſpire,
And fill my ſoul with pure and ardent fire;
T' acknowledge ev'ry kindneſs, ev'ry favor,
And ſtill remain their grateful Servant ever.

1 AUG